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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. II.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS;

VIZ.,

108760

Commissioners' Circular, and Answers thereto;
Instructions to Assistant Commissioners;
Questions addressed to Schools, &c.
Correspondence;
Report of a Committee of the British Association;
Analysis of Oral Evidence.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

(CIRCULAR.)

2, Victoria Street, Westminster,
28th May 1866.

THE Royal Commissioners for inquiring into schools are instructed to report on the education now given to the great bulk of the population above the rank of those that make use of the National or British Schools, with especial reference to the endowments now applied or applicable to this purpose. They are further instructed to report on any measures that seem likely to improve this education.

I have the honour to request you to favour the Commissioners with anything that you may have to say or to suggest on the subject thus referred to them.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the four following points are of special importance, upon any of which they would be glad to have your opinion:—

1. The best use to be made of endowments.
2. The best mode of providing for their future management and preventing them from relapsing into inefficiency.
3. The possibility of securing for purposes of education endowments that are now wasted.
4. The best mode of securing, or at least encouraging a due supply of qualified teachers.

1. The most important question under the first head is the expediency of continuing to give gratuitous education to the scholars and fixed incomes to the masters. It is urged that the education is in consequence not good, and the masters indifferent to their own success; and that it would be wiser to employ the endowment in giving exhibitions to deserving boys, and in some cases pensions to retiring masters.

2. To improve the machinery for the management of endowments, it has been suggested that the endowed schools should be grouped together in districts, and that a local board should be formed to manage the endowments in each district, subject to a central authority in London. It is important to decide whether this is the best machinery for the purpose; and if so, how the boards should be formed, and with what powers they should be entrusted.

3. It is said that there are many endowments now wasted that might well be applied to educational purposes. It is important to point out how the fact could in each case be ascertained, and what authority should be entrusted with the duty of dealing with such cases.

4. To supply a sufficient number of teachers, it has been suggested by some that training schools should be set up for the purpose; by others that certificates should be granted after examination either by the Universities or by the Government; by others that the frequent restriction of the office of schoolmaster to persons in holy orders should be abolished. And it is expedient to know whether any of these suggestions are supported by weighty authority.

The Commissioners will not trouble you, in writing either on these points or on others that may seem to you of importance, to enter into full discussion, but would rather request you to confine your answer within such narrow limits as may be consistent with clearness of statement.

I have, &c.

TAUNTON,

Chairman.

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Isaac Brown, Esq., Master of the Flounder's Institute (no answer received).	
Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P. (no answer received).	
Rev. Derwent Coleridge	15
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Very Rev. Richard Dawes, M.A., Dean of Hereford	25
M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P. (no answer received).	
Prof. Fawcett, M.P. (no answer received).	
Rev. Dr. Fraser, Airedale College, Bradford (no answer received).	
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Rev. Dr. Unwin (no answer received).	
Rev. Dr. Vaughan (no answer received for publication).	
Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford (no answer received).	
E. D. J. Wilks, Esq., Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society (no answer received).	

ANSWERS TO CIRCULAR LETTER.

RIGHT HON. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P.

MY LORD, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.

I have written and send enclosed a summary of the conclusions I come to on the points on which you have done me the honour to ask my opinion.

I venture to send you also a letter from Mr. Sotheron Estcourt in reply to my request to him to give me any observations on the paper I am sending you.

I am, &c.

June 23, 1866. C. B ADDERLEY.

My first suggestion is prompted by the success of the few attempts which have been made; and the desire now

evinced by enlightened landowners to get their tenants' sons into such free schools as there are, however distant.

In Warwickshire several of the principal landowners are talking of subscribing 500*l.* apiece for a new foundation similar to that in Suffolk. The few good grammar schools are in towns like Coventry and Warwick, and are used exclusively by the townspeople, who also elect the trustees from among themselves.

New foundations would more easily draw into themselves the old ones than the old ones would combine, or consent to improvement.

Offer inducements to landowners, and large employers to subscribe for new middle school foundations, into which small neighbouring endowments might merge.

Small grammar school endowments should be combined, under joint trusts—by schemes through the Charity Commission—inducements being held out to trustees to consent.

Such accumulated funds for middle class education ;

And the larger endowments for the same purpose, after providing *good school buildings*,

(Borrowing and selling for this object, if necessary) ;

And *small salaries* to start with ;

And *fees per head* of scholars ;

the rest to be distributed in exhibitions, open to all children of the class intended, who can pass admission examinations.

Equal terms to all.

Thus, no neglect engendered of preparatory education by parents, nor encouragement to masters' indolence, nor undue advantage against the competition of private enterprise ; endowments being used only to supply the want of a first demand, and to start a master in the undertaking.

In my neighbourhood I have known of school endowments simply going into the pockets of so-called masters who employ themselves in other ways.

And where the trustees are small local people, nominated by local interest, or self-elected, the schools are generally worthless, and all the appointments jobbed.

Now that the State undertakes to aid voluntary efforts to educate the children of the working class, I think that the numerous small endowments for that purpose in half the parishes throughout England, and for clothing school children, and even for doles not specifically educational if, without offence, might (instead of being taken by the Treasury in its own relief, as by recent Council Minutes) be used in the way of small exhibitions to grammar schools for the more promising labourers' children, to be obtained by competitive examination.

And the deeds of such endowments would generally include the children of small tradesmen and farmers among the legitimate claimants of their benefits.

Special education, in agriculture, &c., should be distinct and subsequent ; say commencing at 15 or 16.

I think middle schools should not attempt more of a classical education than the study of Latin grammar and easy reading books. Some exhibitions might be provided from their endowments to higher schools, and even to the Universities for the more promising of the middle class, or of any of their pupils.

The cost of education at endowed middle schools need not exceed 10*l.* a year, and 30*l.* including board, even in the dearer parts of the country.

Numerous small exhibitions would enable the poorest of the class intended, to pay this amount, and in a way which would not impede private competition.

All absolutely gratuitous education of the middle class on foundations should be abolished, and uniform fees in all cases made leviable.

Masters should only be eligible, to the recognised and improved endowed middle schools, possessed of some testamur, either from the Universities or from training colleges. I think the latter the best.

All such schools should be inspected,—

Either by Privy Council inspectors, who might have sufficient time, economised by the assistance of sub-examiners of primary schools;

Or by the Universities in connexion with the A.A. examinations, when the competitive examinations for exhibitions might also be conducted.

No exhibitions should be allowable to uninspected schools.

I am against all local or central boards, or one head in London, thinking they would attempt too rigid a system of uniformity, and would lose local spirit and adaptation.

The kind of trustees into whose hands many of these endowments fall should be open to correction by the Charity Commissioners, whose powers should be extended beyond authorizing dismissal of masters, and made more operative.

I think Mr. Estcourt's suggestion of official trustees in all cases a good one.

C. B. Adderley.

Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt.

1 and 2. Power should be taken to introduce into the managing authority of every endowment some trustee, appointed by the board if endowments are grouped;

By the Charity Commissioners if they are kept separate, or by the local justices.

Also some central authority to which an appeal may be made by this trustee, if he is outvoted or thwarted by local jobbing.

I believe such a provision being made, *i.e.*, of an independent trustee, who must be consulted, and who has a central authority to back him, all the rest would be accomplished in time, for the real reason why small trusts are jobbed is, that it is no man's business to interfere.

But in order to render this provision adequate to the emergency, it ought to be applied without exception in every endowment of a value under (say) 100*l.* a year.

I agree with Mr. A. that the payment of the master irrespective of results, and gratuitous education of the child independent of proficiency, ought to be done away with; but you must have official inspection, in order to ascertain these two points. How will you defray the costs of this?

4. I am entirely opposed to normal training in Government schools or institutions as a means of supplying teachers. Open the trade, and the demand will ensure the supply required; but I should think well of a provision that no man should be capable of accepting the post of teacher who has not obtained a certificate of competency at a Government examination somewhere.

3. I should make out a list of these endowments said to be wasted, and postpone all action on the subject until after an improved system has been established, for any movements in this particular will be watched with great jealousy.

T. S. E.

22nd June 1866.

REV. JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D., President of the College, Regent's Park, and Examiner in the University of London.

College, Regent's Park, N.W.,
December 3, 1866.

MY LORD,

WHEN I received your lordship's letter of the 28th May my impression was that I could easily supply information on the subjects which have been referred to the Schools Inquiry Commission. Further thought has not confirmed that impression: the field is so wide, I find it difficult to select; nor can I be sure that the points on which I may touch have not already been sufficiently illustrated and enforced in the evidence laid before you. I will however state, though it must be somewhat at random, what seem to me first principles in relation to some of the questions on which you wish for opinions.

1.—Gratuitous education ought in no case to be given. True of National and British Schools, this principle seems specially applicable when the education is of a higher kind. If there are endowments, let them be used, first, to cheapen the education generally, and then, secondly, to found a large number of small scholarships (from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year), available for deserving boys, not for acceptance, but for acquisition. This is, I believe, the plan adopted in the City of London school; and it is obviously fitted to secure the best results with the least mischief.

2.—As a matter of *fairness*, the master's income should vary, with his success, if by success be meant numbers and progress in learning taken together. I think it unwise to treat diminished income as of necessity a penalty on neglect, or increased income as a reward of greater conscientiousness: for the penalty would often as penalty be undeserved, and the most conscientious teacher would often object to receive extra pay for what he

probably felt to be only his duty. But let it be understood that a salary represents work done—an average number of boys with average results in an examination, and then, in fairness, more will be paid as the numbers increase and as the success is greater; for there must have been more work, as with lessened numbers and diminished efficiency there must have been less.

3.—Exhibitions and scholarships available for boys on leaving school should be made available for other places besides the older Universities, and for other studies besides those that are pursued there. Within the last hundred years the conditions of education have been greatly changed: there are schools of mines, schools of art, lectures on law, medical schools, both provincial and metropolitan; there are also the Universities of London and Durham. Why might not a clever boy go to any of these, according to his aptitudes and preferences? Grammar schools would be much more popular if they were the common entrance to them all.

4.—The system adopted in all schools should be such as to encourage all classes to use them. From the use made of scholarships, and from the fact that the masters of endowed schools are practically required to be clergymen, there is a wide-spread feeling that none can use such schools but members of the Church of England. This feeling is not owing so much to illiberality on the part of masters as to the system. The result I believe to be mischievous to the Church of England, to Dissent, and especially to the interests of education itself. The Commission would probably be surprised to learn how few of the educated Dissenters of England owe anything to the endowed schools of the country.

5.—I deem it important that the master should be a man of earnest religious feeling and living under the influence of the truths held in common by most of our religious parties. Such qualifications are (speaking generally) essential to secure public confidence and to complete the real efficiency of the master himself. Whether he be in fact a clergyman is not material either way, but it is most unwise to make it essential that he should be; such an arrangement, excluding by law all besides, implies that he is there *inter alia* to teach and defend what is peculiar to the English Church. It puts him, if he is a large-hearted man, in a false position, and if he is disposed to narrowness it seems to justify his tendency.

6.—Higher education for girls is in England lamentably defective. Can nothing be done by the wise use of existing endowments to promote it?

7.—If from local or other circumstances any school cease to do the work for which it has been endowed the endowments should be used for other schools in the vicinity, or, if necessary, elsewhere. I have known this rule work well.

8.—There is great need in all quarters of efficient teachers for superior schools. Where the blame lies it would not be easy to say; but the fact is undoubted. Separate institutions for training such are not in my judgment the best means of supplying

this need; but scholarships might be given as the reward of teaching ability, and masterships might be made open to all competent teachers.

9.—From what I have seen of the Charity Commissioners I should recommend a somewhat similar board for purposes of education, to act promptly, authoritatively, and economically within certain well-defined principles. I know of several cases in which old educational endowments have been modified, so as to meet altered circumstances, in a month or two, and with no other expense than the cost of the advertisement of the new scheme. Under such a board with more than permissive powers, municipal bodies might with advantage be used to regulate local schools. I attach great importance to the combination of a central board and local management, and, if possible, elective management. Of course the master would be left supreme (though responsible for results) within his own province.

Most of these suggestions I am prepared to sustain by argument and facts; but these I understand are not required.

I may add that my remarks are intended to apply only to those endowments with which trustees or chancery or Parliament have the right to deal.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D.,
President, College, Regent's Park, and Examiner in the University of London.

The Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

MOUNTAGUE BERNARD, Esq., Chichele Professor of International Law, Oxford.

1. *a.* Assistance given directly to children or their parents may, no doubt, be more profitably given in the form of exhibitions for merit than indiscriminately. Given as exhibitions, it finds out for itself fit recipients, if not the very fittest—those who work successfully for it will, as a rule, be those who both want it and will turn it to account; it stimulates, as well as assists, those who get it; it stimulates also those who do not get it; it tends to raise, continually and progressively, the standard of instruction in the school. Gratuitous instruction given indiscriminately not only misses these advantages, but has a positive tendency to keep the standard low.

I do not enter (as I am only answering a question) into the qualifications which I might think necessary if I had to defend my opinion, or to apply it practically. The point is, whether the principle of awarding assistance by merit has sufficient claims to be adopted as the governing principle on the whole. I am satisfied that it has, and that it is a principle of the utmost importance. May I add that the two propositions which in my view lie at the root of the whole matter are these,—first, that education depends mainly on the amount and direction of the

mental effort elicited; and, secondly, that the education of a country or a class can only be effectually raised by raising, in that country or class, the sense of the value of education.

b. The question whether it is well to give fixed incomes to masters out of foundation funds is a wholly different one. It is clearly good that the schoolmaster's emolument should, in some degree, depend on his success as a teacher; and it is a positive evil that the income of a foundation should be so applied as to destroy this incentive to exertion. It does not follow that he should depend for his subsistence altogether on his success. That is a question of circumstances. If you want to establish, in a particular place, a teacher of a higher order than the profits of schooling in that place will purchase in the market, you must pay him something extra. This was the common state of things when most of the existing endowed schools were founded. It is the case generally with primary schools, as they now exist—day-schools, designed each for a small area, and for the poorest class. Schools of a superior class, situated in large towns or taking boarders, ought, I conceive, if well placed and well managed, to support their own staff without aid from foundation funds: and large schools have so many advantages over small ones that the multiplication of them is an object to be aimed at. Permanent and absolute appropriations of foundation funds to stipends seem to me unwise. The practical effect of them, in a great number of cases, has been to put small additional sums of money into the pockets of masters who were really paid, and paid enough, out of the profits of their respective schools; in many others, to keep up sinecure masterships, with empty schools, in places either not wanting schools or wanting schools of another kind. I am aware that the prosperity of schools is liable to great fluctuations; that even the best and largest schools complain much of want of means for improved and extended teaching; that a small foundation stipend has sometimes kept alive schools which have subsequently recovered and become useful; that such stipends are often prized by masters beyond their pecuniary value. But to the latter consideration I cannot attach much importance; the others are arguments rather for allowing to the governing body an ample discretion in the disposal of foundation revenues than for fixed permanent appropriations of them.

2. I can hardly say whether, supposing the schools themselves to remain as they are, economy and care in the management of the endowments would be better secured by entrusting them to a district board (say, of magistrates, or of magistrates and others—it is not a ratepayer's question), which would probably employ one solicitor, than by leaving them to separate bodies of trustees. Probably they would. Endowments in many places, I believe, have been lost by neglect, the blame of which it might be difficult to bring home to anybody. But I should anticipate that the schools will not be left as they are, but will, sooner or later, be made (by amalgamation of endowments or otherwise) to serve, at least in a great number of cases, larger areas than they

now do. And the widening of the area served by the school is of course a reason for widening the area of management, as respects both the school and its endowments. An interest in the district or class the school is to serve, with a sufficiently high standard of intelligence, and securities against jobbing, are the conditions ordinarily necessary for good management. But, without a thorough consideration of the whole subject and a general plan, it would be of no use to attempt suggestions in detail as to the constitution and powers of district boards. As to a central authority, in London, I should do without it, if, and as far as, I could. Interferences, and subordinations of responsibility, are to be avoided as much as possible, especially in dealing with unpaid office-holders, who are naturally jealous of interference and with whom the sense of power and responsibility constitutes the chief incentive to take trouble. If I could secure (1) the periodical publication of accounts of income and expenditure; (2) periodical examinations of the schools by independent and thoroughly competent examiners, and publication of their reports; (3) a suitable and not expensive machinery for the alteration of trusts and statutes when necessary—I think I should be satisfied.

3. The Charity Commissioners to lay before the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from time to time, statements of such charitable trusts as may in their judgment require revision; to institute, in all cases approved by the Home Secretary, inquiries, conducted locally and open to the public, and, upon such inquiries, to frame schemes. Schemes so framed to be laid before Her Majesty in Council for approval. Power for the Queen in Council, on petition, to direct cases to be heard before a Committee of Council, and to reject or alter schemes. Schemes approved by the Queen in Council not to take effect until the expiration of 40 days after they shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

I have put down what occurs to me, though quite aware how crude it is. The question in fact belongs to the subject of charitable trusts, rather than to that of education. And in what is done there ought, I think, to be nothing which might warrant the notion of a design to augment educational charities at the expense of other legitimate and beneficial, though possibly less beneficial, charities. Practically, there is no doubt that money diverted from trusts which had ceased to be beneficial would flow, mainly at least, into educational channels. But such inquiries should not be in the hands of persons officially interested in promoting education. I am travelling perhaps beyond the bounds of the question when I add that there ought to be a public record of all perpetual dispositions of land or money; and further that, in justice to founders of charities as well as for the protection of the public interests, there ought to be a clearer understanding than there is as to the power of the State to control, revise, and alter such dispositions. They are exceptions—though, under some conditions and limitations, legitimate and useful exceptions—to an established and im-

portant principle of public policy. But the conditions and limitations need to be more distinct and better understood than they are.

I am aware of the objections to accumulating work on the Privy Council. But considering the quantity and variety of business, administrative, judicial, and quasi-judicial, which has already accumulated on that body, I suppose it is destined before long to receive somewhat more of a definite organization than it now has.

4. Training schools seem to me, I own, to be, if and where they are necessary, necessary evils. Especially I should dislike (deeming, as I do, freedom from uniform control to be a thing wholesome and important for the progress of education) training schools supported by the State and controlled by a government department. If we had good middle-class schools, they would supply in great measure what is wanted,—viz., they would supply well-taught boys, and also inducements for a fair number of those boys to qualify themselves for masters. The average limit of age, however, in middle-class schools will always be low, and boys educated at them have at present, in England, practically no access to universities. I am unable to see any immediate means of supplying the want to which the question refers. But I hope to see, among the results of this Commission, large middle-class schools, at which boys educating for schoolmasters might outstay the average age, and get higher teaching. I hope also sooner or later to see such boys enabled to find their way to the universities as unattached students or otherwise. And I should hope further to see a good many exhibitions for the assistance of such boys established either out of foundation funds or by private benefactions. On the other two points suggested in the question I have nothing definite to say. The large examining power possessed by the three universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London certainly might, and I hope will, by concerted arrangements, be brought to bear on middle-class education far more effectively than it has hitherto done. Abolish, by all means, the qualification of Holy Orders where it has become clearly unsuitable to the character of the school. But it need hardly be added that where a founder has made provision, expressly or by implication—that is, by words, or by acts tantamount to words—that a school shall have a definite religious character and religious teaching, this ought not to be altered by a change made *alio intuitu*. This, if done, should be done of express purpose, and on appropriate grounds.

As the Commissioners have done me the honour to send these questions to me, I have written what I could. But having little specific information on the subject, I attach (I ought to say) little weight to my opinions on it.

MOUNTAGUE BERNARD.

28th September 1866.

REV. J. W. BLAKESLEY, B.D., Canon of Canterbury, Vicar of Ware.

I TAKE the Circular issued by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners of the date of May 28th, to have reference more or less to *all* schools suited for the education of the classes which are comprised between journeymen mechanics, and such as propose to follow some one of the learned professions. Sons of small tradesmen in country towns, may be taken as the lower limit, sons of clergymen, lawyers, and medical men, not being destined for the Universities, as the higher.

It is obvious that this class admits of extensive subdivision, and that it would be inexpedient to adopt any one type of school for *all* neighbourhoods. Certain general principles may, however, be laid down applicable to all cases.

(*a.*) Reading, writing, arithmetic (including a familiarity with the use of decimals), the elements of geography and of English history, outline drawing, and an acquaintance with the inflexions and the vocabulary of the Latin language should, in my opinion, be required in *all* schools for the middle classes. So should English grammar based upon the Latin nomenclature, and the composition of correct English prose. To these might be added if possible, vocal music.

(*b.*) A higher type of school than the one above described, would add to the subjects just mentioned, the first book of Euclid, algebra so far as to include the solution of simple equations, the *use* of logarithmic tables, the translation of easy French prose, and Latin carried to the extent of translating some one work of an easy prose author. That would of course involve the carrying on Latin grammar to the inclusion of syntax, and it would admit of the development of a taste for philology (if it existed in any scholar) through the etymological comparison of English, French, and Latin forms.

(*c.*) A yet higher type of school, would carry on instruction in mathematics to the extent of including the first four and the sixth books of Euclid, algebra to quadratic equations, and plane trigonometry to the solution of triangles (both inclusive). Mensuration (practical) and geometrical drawing would likewise form a part of the course. An elementary knowledge of hydrostatics, mechanics, and British geology might be also added, and so might the speaking and writing of the French language.

(*d.*) A still higher type of school would add to the subjects of the last, a thorough acquaintance with some of the English classics, both prose and verse, and the history of the English language; would extend the study of Latin so far as to secure the mastery of at least one book of Cæsar, one oration of Cicero, one play of Terence, one book of Virgil's Æneid, and a few odes of Horace, and even the power of writing a few sentences of Latin prose without manifest grammatical faults. To these attainments might be added the elements of Greek grammar, and a moderate Greek vocabulary; but I should not recommend any translation of Greek beyond a few chapters of one of the gospels, or selections

from the Septuagint proverbs. The main object of introducing Greek at all, would be to furnish a key to the nomenclature of English scientific language, by the knowledge of the method of compounding Greek words. The elements of chemistry and of animal and vegetable physiology, might appropriately enter into the cycle of instruction in schools of this type. And the proper study of any author implies some fair acquaintance both with the literary and political history of the country to which he belongs.

It is not supposed that the four types above mentioned are exhaustive, or that to each of them additions of other subjects might not in many cases be advantageously made The Italian Spanish, and German languages, for instance, might properly in some localities be added to French, or even substituted for it. But for the great majority of cases, it is believed that the scheme shadowed out would answer extremely well, and that an education both *useful* and *civilizing* (after its kind) would be supplied by it to almost every member of the great middle class.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed to say a few words on each of the topics proposed by the Commissioners.

1. The best use to be made of any endowments, which may be available, appears to me to be to secure the existence within convenient distance of a school, corresponding to some one of the four types above suggested. Which should be selected must depend upon the nature of the locality and the amount of available funds. Types (*a*) and (*b*) are adapted to the sons of country tradesmen; type (*c*) to boys who are intended to become land surveyors or agriculturists, and to the lower grade of civil engineers; type (*d*) to future medical men, solicitors, merchants, the higher grade of civil engineers, miners, and manufacturers.

In the education of the middle classes, a great deal must be left to private enterprize. It is not to be supposed that existing endowments are adequate to the furnishing anything like a sufficient number of schools for their instruction; but probably they are quite enough to secure the existence within every circle of 10 or 12 miles, of *one* really good school, which will furnish both a model and a criterion for others.

Endowments should supply, if possible, such a nucleus of a good middle school, as to give a skilful master, if appointed, a decided advantage, but it does not seem at all necessary that they should do more than this. A good dwelling house fit for boarders and school buildings (kept in repair and the taxes paid), good school grounds together with a small pecuniary endowment would constitute, in my opinion, sufficient advantages to secure an able middle class schoolmaster. In return for these advantages the governors should be allowed to fix the terms on which both day boys and boarders should be received. These would vary with the type of school, and with other circumstances. Type (*a*), for instance, might be maintained at a charge of no more than about 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter to day boys, and 10*l.* or 12*l.*

per quarter to boarders. For type (*d*), double that amount would not be too much.

Gratuitous education to scholars should, in my opinion, be afforded to very few. Where it is given at all, it should be the reward of proficiency, and might be bestowed in the form of an exhibition, equal in value to the cost of the education furnished. My opinion with regard to fixed stipends to masters, appears from what I have said above.

2. The massing together of inadequate endowments appears to me to be a matter highly deserving of attention. It would be a necessary preliminary to the establishment of District Schools, such as I have described above. An inadequate endowment is almost sure to be wasted in jobbery; but unfortunately opposition to any plan for consolidation and redistribution is likely to be most violent in the very localities where the waste is most scandalous. The formation of Local Boards is an exceedingly difficult question. In country districts the magistrates and the clergy, or rather representatives of both, would probably form the best material for trustees and managers. In large towns the great employers of labour would probably take the place of the magistracy. In any case it would be desirable that they should act by representatives. No school council ought to be a large one; and if elective, it should be so constructed that only a part of its members should vacate office annually. With a policy constantly changing, the success of schools under its management would be impossible; under any circumstances, its powers should be strictly limited, and an appeal to a London Central Board in all cases of dispute with the masters, and of change in the character of the school, should be provided.

3. The amount of charities now wasted on useless or prejudicial objects would probably be best learnt from the Charity Commissioners; and I should deem them (with the addition perhaps of Special Commissioners acquainted with the subject of education) an adequate authority for dealing with each case after receiving a written statement (verified on oath if necessary) from all parties interested, or supposing themselves to be so.

4. I do not think the difficulty of obtaining good masters for District Schools would be great. The trade of a private schoolmaster is by no means a bad one even now; and the plan suggested above would add considerable advantages to the prospects of a clever and energetic man. Masters of schools of the types (*a*) and (*b*) would be furnished by the *best pupils* of the existing Training Colleges for elementary schoolmasters. Further security for the qualifications of these might be obtained by requiring certificates from the Society of Arts examiners, or the Middle Class examiners which of late have been furnished by Oxford and Cambridge. For schools of the types (*c*) and (*d*) a degree of either Oxford, Cambridge, or London University might form a necessary qualification of a master. It would be, I think, impossible, and if possible, undesirable, to confine the post of master of a District School to persons in holy orders. The

religious instruction to be given in each school would naturally be determined by the Local Councils, controlled by the Central Board so far as to guarantee respect for the religious scruples of the population of each locality.

It may, perhaps, occasion some surprise to the Commissioners that I have recommended the Latin language to form a part, however differing in amount, of the cycle of instruction in every Middle School, from the lowest to the highest. My reasons for doing this are, first, that the Latin element enters so largely into the English language, that without some knowledge of Latin it is impossible to obtain a command of English for the purposes of writing and speaking well, or even to adequately appreciate the style of a cultivated English writer. Secondly, the Latin element in English is the portion of the language which embodies delicacy of sentiment, refinement of thought, courtesy of feeling, and the popularized generalizations of philosophical speculation. It is thus by virtue of its Latin element that English literature *civilizes*. Regarding, then, education as the social bridge which unites all the classes of society in England above the mere day-labourer, I believe the cement of this to be furnished, directly or indirectly, by the Latin language. Greek is a much more powerful language than Latin, and Greek thought is infinitely subtler than Latin thought. But quite irrespectively of the enormous time which is required for acquiring even a moderate knowledge of Greek, it is not a language of general utility for the purposes of civilization. It carries the cultivated man into a yet higher region, but it is not a fit engine for converting the uncultivated man into a cultivated one.

J. W. BLAKESLEY.

The REV. DERWENT COLERIDGE, Rector of Hanwell, late Principal of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea.

MY LORD, Hanwell Rectory, Oct. 22, 1866.

THE circumstances of my life qualify me rather to direct the course of education to be pursued in this or that class of schools than to suggest legislative measures. I am of opinion, however, that the subjects may be dealt with both more efficiency and more economically as a whole than in separate and distinct portions. The school education required for the different classes of society agrees in many more points than it differs; the most important point, the elementary ground-work, being nearly the same throughout. It would not, indeed, be either desirable or practicable to bring together in the same school pupils widely differing in social position; but I think that there should be no gaps in the scale. The education given in one class of schools should lead fully up to, if not overlap, that offered in the class immediately above it; the National school thus leading up to the lower middle-class school, the lower to the upper middle school, and so forth. Thus the Government, or other extraneous machi-

nery required for assisting and regulating the one class, might serve, with some modification and extension, for the additional need which is now pressing. I may, perhaps, be permitted to make one further remark on the general bearing. However desirable it may be that the schools should be adapted to the special requirements and destinations of the scholars, its proper business is to train the man rather than the mechanic or tradesman; to prepare the pupil for the business of life, not so much in the way of a specific apprenticeship for this or that particular calling, as by providing that which is alike necessary for him in every calling, and which may both help and correct the teaching of his after life. The education given in a middle school will be regulated by this principle, all the more because from the pressure of life the tendency is now in the other direction. I believe that both objects are perfectly compatible if only the first be duly considered. Of course there will be some special modification. I now proceed to answer the questions of the Commission seriatim:

Educational endowments, how they are to be appropriated.

1. Educational endowments will be dealt with differently, according to their amounts and the localities in which they are found. The intentions of the donors may be considered on the principle of *cy près*, but altered circumstances require and justify a large discretion in this respect.

Supposing the school buildings to be sufficient, the first object in every case is to secure the services of a good master. Within certain limits the superiority of the master will be proportionate to the remuneration offered, whether immediate or prospective. This should depend, in the main, upon his own exertions, and vary with his success; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that young men of the required ability, and willing to undertake the office, have rarely any capital or private means. They neither can nor will enter upon a school without some certain provision; and again, the work in some districts has to be carried on under such disadvantages that the proceeds of the school need to be supplemented.

In my own case, I conducted for many years an ancient grammar school with a merely nominal endowment, to which, however, a boarding house was added. The school, which was in utter decay, rose to considerable prosperity, and was accounted useful both to the town and neighbourhood; but I could not have made the attempt if the right of sending free scholars had not been waived, and if the curacy of the place had not, in the first instance, been joined with the school—an incompatible office which I resigned as soon as I could. I have since been instrumental in providing masters for schools of every class below the highest, and have seen many opportunities lost of setting up middle schools where they were much required, for want of a start, not merely a *plant*, educational buildings, &c., but a certain immediate provision for the support of the master.

I suggest then, that where the endowment is small, under 50*l.* or in certain cases 100*l.* a year, it should be assigned to the

master, but that a quarterly payment should in every case be exacted from the scholars, of which a certain proportion should also be allotted to the master; and that when the number of day-scholars is not likely to be very large, he should, on every account, be permitted, and, if possible, enabled to take boarders. After providing a good head master, the next great need is a sufficient staff of assistants. The master must not be permitted or tempted to add to his revenue by undertaking to teach without aid more than a certain number of boys. Schools of every class suffer from this liability, and in many cases without the master's fault. He must either limit his numbers or take more than he can teach. When the school is very flourishing the requisite teaching power may be provided, as it is wanted, out of the increased profits; but it frequently happens that the additional numbers go far to swamp the school, and yet where the payments are low, are insufficient to provide proportionate assistance. It is, in my judgment, the great business of legislation to meet this difficulty in national schools, where it is most pressing. In the case of endowed schools, I think that a portion of the fund, when sufficiently large, should be set aside for a second, or it may be a third, master. If any number of free scholarships can also be provided they should be regarded as prizes, and given upon examination.

Government inspection preferable to local boards.

2. I am not competent to offer an opinion on the particular point suggested by the Commissioners under the second head. Considerable freedom of local regulation is essential, which, however, may be properly controlled by a central authority, or by legislative enactments, but I own that I maintain considerable distrust of a district board, the members of which would, I suppose, be unpaid and consequently irresponsible. The composition of such boards would also present some difficulty. To prevent jealousy they must often consist of very uncongenial elements, and might sometimes come to represent the feelings of a class little enlightened on the subject of education. But something might surely be done by legislation, in connexion with the general question, to prevent mismanagement. The election of the master is often in improper hands, and becomes a matter of low patronage, swayed by local interest. Again, the appointment is virtually irreversible. Both these evils might be remedied, whether by a modification of the charter or by establishing a concurrent authority, not local; by requiring a test of fitness in the master; and by making him removeable by a suitable and guarded process.

Charters to be revised.

Endowments sometimes wasted.

3. I am not aware how far the reports of the Charity Commissioners furnish evidence on the third point, but a letter to the clergyman of each parish, and also to the churchwardens, would I think procure the required information, with sufficient exactness upon the whole. It will, I believe, be found that the clergyman and his churchwarden are in favour of turning the endowments in their parish from charitable doles and other easements (the best of which is the payment of apprentice fees)

to educational purposes, but that they are opposed by the interests of the recipients, or the prejudices of the class immediately above them. Almshouses and the like could not, of course, be diverted from their original purpose, without doing serious violence to the feelings of the people; and in every case it may be taken for granted that local endowments will be preserved to their own locality or the surrounding neighbourhood, and will neither be actually nor virtually confiscated. *Cæteris paribus,* it is, I think, an advantage that a schoolmaster should be in holy orders. It is a warrant of respectability, but I do not apprehend any mischievous consequences from the removal of this or any other restriction, as regards the free selection of a master. A competent clergyman will always be a likely candidate for any school appointment which it is worth his while to accept.

The restriction to masters in holy orders.

4. Upon the whole, however, the relief to be expected from the better administration of educational or other endowments must be very partial and unevenly distributed. I have long been of opinion that the education of the classes immediately above that for which assistance is now given in National schools —clerks, tradesmen, and farmers of small means, with the higher mechanics,—calls for the attention of the Government; whether shown in the way of temporary assistance or a regulated supervision; and indeed as regards supervision and encouragement, I think it might well be afforded whenever it should be solicited. I have further been convinced by the observations and experience of the last five and twenty years that this might be effected simply by an extension and modification of existing arrangements, much to the advantage both of the lower and the higher class of schools. It would lead me much beyond my limits to enter into details. Following the lead of the Commissioners I may observe that the aid of Government might be rendered, first, by facilitating the supply of good masters, and, secondly, by periodical examinations and the bestowal of honorary rewards.

Supervision and encouragement by the Government most desirable.

Examinations.

As regards the supply of masters, it stands on evidence, that a special training is, as a rule, both necessary and effective. The highest class of schools are conducted by picked men, whose education, both at school and college, amounts to a training more or less specific, for teaching the particular subjects in which they have themselves been drilled, and from which they seldom deviate; but for schools which have to deal with a wider range of subjects, where the course must be more rapid and more elementary, and which must be content with masters whose antecedents have been less brilliant, no such preparation exists. The men are not to be found, as a rule, except where they are made. By the extension of the term of residence to three years, to be enforced only in the case of young men intended for the middle schools, and by a corresponding enlargement of the scheme of instruction, with other slight modifications, I think that the existing training colleges might serve, till more were required, for this additional use, not only without injury, but with much

Training of masters.

Existing training schools.

advantage to their present functions. All that would be required would be to grant a certificate to the masters of middle schools, in the same manner, and with the same payment to the college in which they have been trained, as to National schoolmasters. I think this would be preferable to the establishment of new colleges, not only as far more economical, but as likely to be more effectual. It would afford a larger field for selection. None would be drafted out of the training school to middle schools but such as were specially qualified. The elementary character, both of the instruction and of the practice, which is afforded in the colleges would in itself be an advantage. The colleges would be more readily recruited, and with a better class of pupils; and the difficult question of their maintenance would be solved. The colleges might be left to recoup themselves for the additional expense of the third year's training; indeed the increased certainty of this compensation would more than counterbalance the diminished amount. That the same college might supply both middle school and National schoolmasters is proved by the fact. Many of the best middle school masters have actually been so trained, and many have served in both capacities.

The schools must be examined individually and in loco.

But then these schools must be officially examined; enlightened, encouraged, and sometimes warned by official reports, and stimulated by honorary rewards and acknowledgements. With the utmost respect for the part taken by the Universities in this great work, it may be doubted whether they either could, or would, or ought (having regard to their own proper object) to undertake so large a field of additional and costly duty. Centres of examination would not suffice. These can affect directly only the best boys in the best schools; and though the indirect influence is doubtless considerable, yet much neglect and inefficiency may be left unnoticed, and no encouragement afforded to schools labouring under special difficulties, which yet may be amongst the most useful and the most urgently required. An examination of each particular school would meet every requirement.

On the part of the Government nothing more would be required than a gradual increase in the number of inspectors, and additional machinery, with perhaps some change of regulations in the Council Office; but this is a question into which I do not presume to enter.

Safeguards.

I am by no means insensible to the force of the argument which may be used on the other side. A centralized force is doubtless made to bear upon the education of an important class of the community, so guarded however by the voluntary nature of the engagement, in each case, which of course is presumed, that if controlled by suitable legislation the measure here proposed may, I think, be safely recommended, under the necessities of the case. The inspection of training colleges and national schools has produced far more good than evil; the good might readily be retained, and the evil corrected.

Freedom of management.

It is in the first place indispensable that the course of instruction and the methods of management should be left absolutely free. The inspector may refuse the master's certificate, if a certain number of elementary subjects be not perfectly taught; this may be made a *sine quâ non*, but he must examine all that he finds, and record his estimate with entire impartiality; otherwise the subjects left without notice will be practically excluded, and the result will be a low standard and a lower average; not to mention the injurious restraint put upon the freedom and genius of the master, who will never work well in shackles. All that is wanted in the way of control or direction may well be afforded by the report of the inspector who must "do his spiriting gently."

The examination must be complete and inclusive.

Course of instruction.

No question has been asked as to the sort of instruction which it is desirable to encourage, and I therefore refrain from enlarging upon this point. It forms, however, a most important part of the inquiry. The instruction given must be at once sound and compendious—both generally and specially useful. If any one of these requisites be omitted it will either be insufficient or impracticable, for the time is short. But the best road is the shortest. The ground-work is nearly the same in every school. A well-taught boy in any good school will be very well prepared for any other. His further progress is mainly a question of time. Certain subjects of instruction will be omitted in a lower school, and the time allotted to each will be differently proportioned. This is the main difference. Greek, if required, must be postponed to a later period, and confined to the few; but Latin should be taught, without verse-making, indeed, and to a limited extent, but *thoroughly well*. A good master will teach Latin in connexion with English and French, orally to some extent, and with the help of the black-board; but written exercises, and committal to memory, must not be neglected. The attempt to substitute conscious intelligence for the stores of memory, and the instinct by which they are gradually assimilated, is a delusion. The teaching of Latin in this way is not only to be recommended on educational principles, but makes the school respectable, and generally popular.

Latin.

English.

Much has been said about the teaching of English; the substitution of the English for the Latin classics. Well and good. It must, however, be borne in mind that, to teach English as a study, is a far more rare and difficult accomplishment than to teach Latin; and that for one man who can take a play of Shakspere, or the Paradise Lost, as a class-book, there are ten who can carry boys very respectably through Cæsar and Virgil, whether regard be had to the language or the subject matter. A practical view must be taken of the question. The English classics must be read, and will help of themselves to educate the reader; but a *scholarly* acquaintance with the English language, of the humblest kind, can be most quickly as well as more thoroughly gained through the medium of Latin. A little

Latin may suffice if soundly taught; which again is a help to the learning of French. English reading and composition, English and Latin grammar, arithmetic, history and geography, with penmanship, must form the groundwork; and if these be taught well it will be much; but even in a lower middle school an opportunity should be given of learning French, with the elements of algebra and mensuration, book-keeping, and land surveying, and the principles of natural science. Under proper management such a school, besides its immediate objects, will form a suitable preparation for those boys whose talents and opportunities may lead them to professional pursuits. This, while it enlarges its sphere of usefulness, will improve the general tone. It is a mistake to make a sharp distinction between conterminous classes where there is no dividing line, and which cannot be treated separately in small places. This is indeed the most common case. The problem is, how in a small school to combine the education proper for the larger number, who must leave early, with the further requirements of those who are in training for the professions, &c.; medicine and the law may be particularly specified. The answer appears to me to be very simple. A fully competent master having been secured, by training or otherwise, the best general elementary course will be, as I have said, if not the best, yet a very good preparation for anything which may be further required. I believe, indeed, that such a course will do more for the full and ultimate education of the subject than any system of "special grinding." Nothing more is wanted than that the *whole* course should be recognized, supervised, and encouraged by honorary rewards, and acknowledgment. The particular methods may well be left to the master. It will do no harm if the upper part of the course be regarded as more or less voluntary, and carried on to some extent by writing. The examination of a few additional exercises of a higher character need not interfere injuriously with the time of the master. As a rule the boys who will profit by this are precisely those for whom such extended instruction is expedient, and who ought to be trained in habits of self-dependence and independent study under proper directions.

Building grants.

The great difficulty is commonly in the first establishment. If the Government were to take this department of education under its fostering care, it may be questioned whether building grants, of limited amount, might be made to meet local subscriptions, and in some cases, temporary assistance be afforded towards the maintenance. Help will generally be required to float the vessel. Great public schools of this class have been provided by public benevolence; but the different towns and districts require schools of their own, chiefly for day-boys.

In conclusion, I would urge these familiar truths, that there is no royal road to knowledge; that too much must not be expected from any school however conducted; that much will depend upon the locality; that in every school there will be many dull, and some neglected boys, who may get on very well in life, but

will never shine at a school examination; that no prescribed methods will dispense with the tact and individual faculty of the master; and that when all is done, the school is but a co-efficient in producing the effects which are expected from popular education.

I have, &c.

DERWENT COLERIDGE.

The Right Hon. Lord Taunton.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS by the REV. DERWENT COLERIDGE, to accompany the above letter.

1. Good schoolmasters must be attracted by the prospect of sufficient remuneration, depending, however, mainly on their own exertions and success.

But a certain amount of fixed income is desirable, if not necessary, to induce young men of ability to undertake a new or decadent school, and to combat with special difficulties.

Educational endowments to the extent of 50*l.*, or in some cases 100*l.* a year, may be assigned to this purpose. Assistant masterships, when required, and where the fund is sufficient, may be provided from the same source. But the freehold must not be vested in the master; he must be removable by proper authority.

The right of free admission should be exchanged for small quarterly payments, varying from 10*s.* to 2*l.*, to be divided between the master and the remaining expenditure. The privilege of taking boarders may be conceded where the day school is not very large; it is an advantage to the school. Retiring pensions are very desirable. Free exhibitions or other prizes may be given to merit where they can be afforded.

The annual outlay should as far as possible be met by the proceeds. The endowment should be reserved for fixed expenses, and should confer *additional* advantages, of which a superior master and good school buildings are the chief. The cost of the *plant* must also be considered.

2. The charters under which educational endowments are held require revision. The election of the masters may rest with unsuitable trustees. Some certificate of competency should at any rate be required. The regulated supervision of a central authority would, I think, be more effectual than that of a district board, however constituted; but this forms part of a much larger question.

3. I think that a separate inquiry addressed to the clergymen and churchwardens would elicit the requisite information; but I have no opinion to offer as to the means of dealing with it.

4. This question opens out such large issues that it can hardly be answered briefly. It involves the principle of Government aid which implies supervision, and brings with it a certain amount of virtual direction, which must be strictly limited and guarded. It also leads the way to a considerable expenditure of public

funds. But it offers by far the quickest and most effectual remedy to the existing want.

A well regulated registration may exclude mere pretenders, but a supply of good masters can only be secured by training. I have no doubt, however, that the existing colleges might be so arranged as to supply masters both for National and British schools, and for the class immediately above, with much advantage to both. To extend the utility of the old rather than to introduce a new machinery, would be less expensive, less cumbrous, less hazardous, and would lead the way to further extension and modification when required, and as it may be required. The reasons which have led me to this conclusion are briefly stated in my letter.

A public inspection and examination, with honorary rewards, is most desirable. Centres of examination confer only a partial benefit.

DERWENT COLERIDGE.

The RIGHT HON. SIR J. T. COLERIDGE.

6, Southwick Crescent,
MY LORD, Dec. 11, 1866.

I HAVE many apologies to make for having accidentally delayed so long to answer your lordship's letter of the 28th May last, and now, in compliance with your request, I must limit myself to stating the conclusions I have come to, not always with great confidence, without assigning the reasons in any detail.

1st. This question I cannot answer without distinguishing between the character and value of endowments, and sometimes the situation of the school to which they are given.

If the endowment be a school-house and grounds for amusement and gardening, I would let them remain as they are; if money to a small amount, I would devote it to the purposes of the school—such as a prize fund, or the purchase of globes, an orrery, chemical apparatus, telescope, &c. These are things permanent, which it is hard to call on the master of the day to supply, and which parents often grumble if called on to contribute to. These objects might be procured gradually and in succession.

If the endowment be of considerable value (anything beyond 100*l.* per annum) exclusive of the house and grounds, and supposing no general scheme be adopted for a county or district, I would devote it to such objects as the following,—the payment of an inspector to examine twice a year, to what the school-room itself may from time to time require in the way of improvement for sanitary or educational purposes, to exhibitions for the advancement of pupils at the Universities or *elsewhere*; these last to be gained by competitive examination, with a large number of marks to be given for good conduct and temper.

I would in no case give the master anything beyond the house and grounds rent free; there needs *some* advantage *secured* to

induce good men from the University to take a country school, and this could never, I think, make one indifferent to the success of the school.

2nd. I think the schools should be inspected twice a year by an inspector appointed by some authority extraneous to the school. The small local boards of trustees or managers must be put an end to, and a board fort he county created, in whom should vest the powers of appointing and removing the master and the inspectors. I feel the delicacy of the power of removal, and that it ought to be so guarded, that a really good master and good inspector should feel as secure as in a freehold. With a good master and good inspector I should feel easy as to the efficiency of the school.

If the school required assistants their appointment and removal must be with the master; but if the endowment permitted it, he might, at the discretion of the board, be *helped* towards the payment of their salaries.

3rd. I think it only just, as much as possible, to consider, first, the local wants of a local charity; this, both as regards the school itself, a great portion of the benefit of which is lost if it does not afford the parents *in the neighbourhood*, whose incomes may be small, the means of educating their children well, either for the public schools, for Universities, or for professions, at comparatively small cost. I would first in every case try whether the educational endowments now wasted could not be so applied. If not, it would be so invidious to turn them over to the purposes of a school in an adjoining parish that I would rather place them in the hands of the board for the general educational purposes of the district. Anything of this sort must be done by legislation of course, and the evidence should be clear, not merely of occasional, but permanent, incurable uselessness.

4th. To encourage a due supply of qualified teachers you must consider what are ordinarily the cogent motives to young men of some distinction and ambition, who have a desire also for competence, early settlement, and security, and yet even for these will not wholly sacrifice all hopes founded on, or encouraged by, the two former. You must make the appointment honourable in its mode of being acquired, and in the way in which the holder is afterwards to be treated and regarded. I would not make University honours (*perhaps* not even a University education, though this may be very doubtful as to the higher class of schools) indispensable, nor would I insist on a competitive examination; indeed I would not fetter the appointers, whoever they may be, in any way. Everything almost would depend on *who* these should be. If a board be established, which I should hope for, the number should be small: I think a president and four men of some station, acquaintance with literature and education, and leisure enough to be able to attend meetings with a good deal of regularity. They should be unpaid, and act for a considerable district, but not so large as to make attendance very inconvenient; seldom, if ever, exceeding a county. Such a

board ought in return to have the appointment of the masters, and be the general court of management and appeal.

I am aware of the difficulties in detail as to appointments, finance, &c. attendant on such a scheme; but I should only be wasting your lordship's time by giving you my crude thoughts on these. I may just add that the most obvious mode of settling these would be by referring them finally to an executive Parliamentary Commission.

I may also add that it should be open to proprietary schools, or share schools, to place themselves for such purposes as were open to them (inspection for example) under the board, and that from these certainly, and probably from all endowed schools, a small annual payment towards the general expenses might be required.

Apologizing for the length to which I have inconsiderately run,

I remain,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
J. T. COLERIDGE.

The Lord Taunton,
&c. &c. &c.

From the VERY REV. RICHARD DAWES, M.A., Dean of Hereford, through Rev. JOHN WOOLLAM.

Cathedral School, Hereford,
December 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

THE Dean of Hereford, who is far from well, has requested me to acknowledge, with his thanks, your letter of 30th ultimo, and at the same time to draw up answers to the principal questions recently proposed for his consideration by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners; and, having perused them, he has desired me to forward them to you, with a view especially of informing the Commissioners of the present position and working of the Hereford Cathedral School.

I would therefore, in accordance with his wishes, solicit you to take an opportunity of laying the accompanying document before the Commissioners.

And have, &c.
JOHN WOOLLAM,
Head Master of the Hereford
Cathedral School.

H. J. Roby, Esq.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS recently (28th May 1866) proposed by School Inquiry Commissioners.

(These answers are made with especial reference to the Hereford Cathedral School.)

(1.) Under the first head it may be stated that the education given to the pupils at the Cathedral School (with the exception of the choristers) is not gratuitous, the tuition fee being 10 guineas per annum. There is virtually no endowment for the

masters, the old statutable stipend of 20*l.* per annum, dating back to the time of the Caroline statutes, being still the limit of remuneration. The aggregate of education fees is quite inadequate to the maintenance of an efficient staff of masters, whose stipends therefore very mainly depend on the number of boarders in the head master's house. This arrangement is evidently unsatisfactory. A combination of the two plans of educational fees and fixed stipends for the masters appears desirable. The present fees should thus be retained and the stipend of the head master augmented to 250*l.* per annum and of the second master to 150*l.* Such augmentation might fairly be expected to be made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who derive a very considerable income from surplus chapter funds, and who (by the Bill of last Session) have the power of increasing such official stipends. This plan would provide a secure and sound basis for the supply of the educational wants of the town, while leaving quite a sufficient scope and motive for the personal exertions of the masters.

The endowments of the school in the way of exhibitions and scholarships at the universities have lately been modified under authority of the University Commission, and do not require material alteration.

(2 and 3.) There are several other middle-class educational endowments in Herefordshire, but these would require an especial and particular investigation and modification. There is also a middle-class proprietary school in Hereford, unendowed and virtually self-supporting, designed to meet the wants of the lower middle class. This distinction of schools, one for the upper and the other for the lower middle class, seems to be absolutely necessary for the educational requirements of Hereford and its district, and indeed for any similar district and school centre.

The question whether such schools should be actually separated or combined in one general institution might admit of further discussion, but the real distinction exists and must be fully recognized. The management of the Cathedral School would naturally be left in the hands of that body with whom it has been from time immemorial vested, viz., the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

A local board for the management of the examination of the schools of the district might with advantage be established. Of late years the principle of such a system has, in fact, been adopted in connexion with the examination of the Hereford Cathedral and Ludlow Grammar Schools.

(4.) A central and soundly established institution for the registration and examination of the qualifications of assistant teachers and masters, and especially of foreign masters, is in every point of view desirable.

JOHN WOOLLAM, M.A.,
Head Master of the Cathedral
School, Hereford.

November 1866.

VERY REV. E. M. GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

1. I think that gratuitous education given to some scholars on the principle "*detur pauperioribus*" is an immense boon, and a provision which it would be very unwise to forego. Nor do I think the payment of the masters out of the endowment, for the education of foundation boys, at all objectionable, unless it should be on a very high scale, so as to supersede the desire for a better income. As all masters want a stimulus, it should be open to them to make considerable addition to their incomes by attracting to their school and boarding houses boys not on the foundation.

To confiscate the present endowments for the purpose of instituting Scholarships and Exhibitions for deserving boys would surely be to convert the school, which ought to be the trainer and benefactor of all, into a nursery for a few boys of ability,—hardly a sound principle. Of course it cannot be denied that competition is a valuable help in the working of a school; but I think it were greatly to be deplored, if competition were the main feature of school work.

Pensions to retiring masters should be, if possible, liberal. A man who has spent the best part of his life in keeping school has not usually much spirit or capacity (if a clergyman) for parish work; and if he does not fall back upon a parish, what has he to support him but his earnings as a schoolmaster?

2. I do not think any centralization of the management of endowments would in this country succeed. I do not know any much better system of government for a school than by a body of trustees under a visitor, who should not merely be a referee, but make a periodical inspection of the affairs (financial and educational) of the school. *The great danger is the undue interference of the trustees with the master.* If the school is in a town, the trustees should have as few local ties *in the town* as possible.

3.

4. I have been speaking only of our public schools (for of *middle* schools I know nothing); and I am not aware that for these any other supply of teachers is necessary than that which is annually furnished by the graduates in honours at our Universities.

EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN.

The VERY REV. H. P. HAMILTON, Dean of Salisbury.

Deanery, Salisbury,
July 24, 1866.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following answers to the queries contained in your Lordship's letter of May 28th last.

1. The first of these relates to the best use to be made of endowments.

Under this head the most important question to which attention is directed is the expediency of continuing to give gratuitous education to the scholars, and fixed incomes to the masters.

1st. As to gratuitous education to the scholars.

A school fee of small amount, and proportioned to the means of the parent, serves to keep alive in him a sense of duty towards his children, to give him an interest in their progress, and to foster in him a feeling of honest independence. Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools are nearly unanimous in testifying that the higher, within reasonable limits, the school fee—especially when paid monthly or quarterly, in advance, instead of weekly—the better is the attendance of the children, and the greater the value set upon their instruction by the parents.* It will, I believe, be found that managers and teachers of elementary schools for the poor are alike opposed to gratuitous teaching, from its inevitable tendency to produce carelessness, and irregularity of attendance.

What is true as to schools of this class applies still more strongly to those of a higher grade, where the parents can well afford to pay a moderate sum for the education of their children.† In reply, therefore, to the first question, I am clearly of opinion that education ought not to be gratuitous, except in the case of poor and deserving scholars, elected after competitive examination, from elementary schools; a system which is carried out with great success in King Edward's school, Birmingham.‡

2ndly. As to fixed income to the masters.

Endowments, unless judiciously administered, have a tendency to discourage local liberality, to generate indolence in the master, rendering him indifferent to the success or failure of his school, and, as a necessary consequence, to lower the standard of education. The efficiency of a school will, generally speaking, be best secured when the income of the master is not wholly, or even principally, derived from endowment, but made to depend, in a great measure, on his practical skill and his personal exertions. There can, I think, be no doubt that, for the reason just stated, the unendowed are superior to the endowed schools.§ I would suggest, therefore, that, after securing to the master a moderate fixed stipend, he should be left to supplement his income by the fees of day scholars and by boarders. The remainder of the endowment would be beneficially applied in maintaining the school buildings, in providing school apparatus, and in founding exhibitions for the most deserving scholars.

2. The second query relates to the best made of providing for

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* See a remarkable instance of the good effect of raising the school fee in Mr. Chester's evidence.—Report of Education Commissioners, vol. vi. p. 113.

† The case of the Free Grammar School at Bath, under its late lamented master, Mr. Maclean, strongly exemplifies the expediency of charging a fee from the scholars. —See Report of Education Commissioners, where this case is repeatedly mentioned.

‡ This forms one of the provisions in M. Guizot's Law of Primary Instruction, see Article xiv.

§ See evidence of Mr. Martin.—Report of Education Commissioners.

the future management of endowments, and preventing them from lapsing into inefficiency.

I believe that the best reply I can make to this question will be to quote the words of the Chief Commissioner of the Charity Commission, as given in his evidence before the Education Commissioners.

"My own impression," says Mr. Erle, "is that facilities for the "removal and appointment of trustees, and for establishing schemes "for the government of charities, and for the removal of school-"masters are the three greatest wants connected with endowed, "charities; if there were increased facilities for these purposes, "their benefits would be greatly increased."*

If, as has been suggested, it be found practicable to group together endowed schools in districts, then, I think, it will be expedient that the local boards which may be appointed for the management of the endowments, in each district, should be subject to the controlling power of a central authority in London; either that of the Privy Council or of the Charity Commissioners.

It is very desirable that a registry should be established for the preservation of deeds and other documents relating to endowments.

3. I proceed to the third query. The possibility of securing for purposes of education endowments that are now wasted.

The greater number of small charitable endowments are bequeathed directly for "education," or indirectly for "the use and "benefit of the poor," or for "pious and charitable uses." As regards the last two of these, the Court of Chancery has decided that charities left for the poor, in general terms, may be applied to educational purposes.†

That grievous abuses exist in the administration of the smaller charitable endowments is unhappily a notorious fact. The first question under this third head is how the fact, in each case, is to be ascertained. In reply to this, I beg to refer to Mr. Hare's description of the mode of procedure which is adopted, when the Charity Commissioners order an inquiry to be instituted into the state of the charities in any parish or borough.‡ It appears that, whether the attention of the Commissioners has been expressly called to the subject or not, they have the necessary machinery for conducting such an inquiry.§ When an abuse, however, has been detected, there exists, at present, no effectual mode of correcting it; the Charity Commissioners having no power to enforce changes, but only to suggest or approve them;‖

* See Report of Evidence before Education Commissioners, vol. vi. qu. 3837, p. 449.

† See Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's Public Education, chap. iv. p. 187.

‡ See Mr. Hare's evidence, qu. 3888, 3977, pp. 454 and 466, vol. vi., Report of Education Commissioners.

§ Ibid., qu. 4001.

‖ As an illustration of the mode in which general charities for the poor are proposed to be applied to educational purposes, I beg to refer to Mr. Hare's comprehensive scheme for the future administration of the charities of Salisbury, appended to his letter to the mayor of that city.—Report of Education Commissioners, vol. vi. p. 473.

the Court of Chancery, irrespective of the enormous expense of applying to it, being incompetent, from the nature of its jurisdiction, to originate any improvement; and an appeal to Parliament being all but hopeless, in cases where there is any local opposition.* Where, then, are we to seek for a remedy? This brings me to the second question under this head, "What autho-" rity should be intrusted with the duty of dealing with such " cases?"

As regards this question, I cannot pretend to do more than to state the opinion I have formed, after having endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the plans which have been proposed for effecting this object.† It appears to me, then, expedient that a department of public charities should be constituted, by connecting the Charity Commissioners with the Privy Council.‡ Assuming such a connexion to be formed, two modes of administering charitable endowments have been proposed. The one, analogous to a plan adopted by the Inclosure Commissioners, was recommended by the late Duke of Newcastle.§ The other was suggested by Mr. Hare, as the only effectual way, in his judgment, of dealing with the subject. It is to this effect: that the Commissioners, in their annual report to Parliament, should submit for approval, not each separate scheme, but the principle which governs them all; the schemes being placed in a schedule, and numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., it would be open to any member of either House to object to any particular scheme, and to move its rejection. If no opposition were made, the provisions contained in the report would tacitly become law.‖ Mr. Hare gives the preference to this plan over the former one, and for reasons which seem to me satisfactory.

4. The fourth query relates to the best mode of securing, or at least encouraging, a due supply of qualified teachers.

The superiority of trained over untrained teachers is so generally admitted, that it would doubtless be highly desirable if the means of normal training could be provided for the masters of endowed schools. But there are great difficulties in the way of this being done. The existing training schools were built, and are supported, with the aid of the public money, for the express purpose of preparing teachers for the elementary schools of the poor. It is not to be supposed that Parliament would give its sanction to extending the benefits of these institutions to classes which are able to pay for the education of their children. In

* See evidence of Mr. Erle, qu. 3819 and 3820, p. 445; also Mr. Cumin's Report on Educational Charities, p. 355.

† My sources of information were the evidence given before the Education Commission by the chief commissioner and two of the inspectors of charities; the report on educational charities by Mr. Cumin; and more especially the valuable chapter on charitable trusts in Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth's work on public education.

‡ Mr. Cumin suggests, as a mode of establishing this connexion, that one of the Charity Commissioners should be an Education Commissioner, appointed specifically for that subject.—Report, p. 368. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's plan is more elaborate.—Public Education, p. 204.

§ Chairman of the Education Commission.—See Question 4002.

‖ Ibid., qu. 4002 and following.

point of fact, however, it is known that many trained and certificated teachers are now conducting middle and grammar schools.* Nor can any class of men be better qualified for such an office, when they shall have added to the ordinary branches of normal instruction some knowledge of the Latin tongue, of French, and of elementary mathematics. Meanwhile in the absence of middle class normal colleges, the only mode of testing the qualifications of teachers must be by examination; open, as such a test is, to the objection that examination can, at best, ascertain only the attainments of the candidate, but not his moral fitness for the office of teacher.

May I be permitted in conclusion to specify the conditions which, in my judgment, are necessary to the thorough efficiency of an endowed school.

1st. That the mastership should not be a freehold, but that the trustees should be empowered, with the approval of a central authority, to remove any immoral or incompetent master.

2nd. That the income of the master should depend mainly upon his own energy and skill.

3rd. That the system of nomination should be abolished, and the benefits of the school thrown open to the best scholars.

4th. That the school should be subject to periodical inspection and examination.

I have, &c.

The Lord Taunton. H. P. HAMILTON.

RIGHT HON. J. W. HENLEY, M.P.

MY LORD, Waterferry, Oxford, January 2.

IN compliance with the request in your letter of the 31st ult., received this morning, to answer the four questions contained therein, within such narrow limits as may be consistent with clearness of statement, I have the honour to send the opinion I have written on the other side.

I have, &c.

J. W. HENLEY.

Right Hon. Lord Taunton.

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1. The will or directions of the founder, or *cy près.*
2. Appoint proper trustees.
3. As the term "wasted" is not defined, I do not know to what cases this question applies.
4. Pay them well, and let the trustees see they do their duty.

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* It is mentioned by Mr. Cowie that of the teachers trained at St. Mark's, 99 are, at present, so employed.—Report of Committee of Council on Education, 1864–65, p. 333.

From A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P.

[*Mr. Hope requested that the following letter, relating specially to Goudhurst School, might be taken as expressing his opinion of the use to which small endowments might in some cases be advantageously put.*]

Arklow House, Connaught Place,

SIR, June 8, 1865.

I BEG, as one of the trustees of the grammar school at Goudhurst, in the weald of Kent, to acknowledge the queries which you have sent on behalf of the Grammar Schools Commission to that school. Under the peculiar circumstances which I shall have to state, I shall better reply to the Commissioners by a succinct narrative than by filling up the papers. I am writing in London away from documents, so I cannot be certain as to precise dates, but the Commissioners may rely on the substantial accuracy of my facts.

Goudhurst is a purely agricultural village in the weald, with a population (including a new district) in 1861 of 2,778; my house is the principal place in it. In the reign of Charles II. a John Horsemomen, a substantial yeoman, founded by will a school, which was among other things to teach Latin, placing the government of it under 12 local trustees, and directing that the master should be a member of the Church of England. By way of endowment he unfortunately did not leave an estate, which would of course have gone on improving; but he left a rentcharge of 35*l.* on his land,* which has ever since remained at the same nominal amount. A grammar school was not really needed at the time in a place then so remote and thinly populated, particularly as there was a Queen Elizabeth's school in the adjacent market town of Cranbrook, and so the institution shared the fate of many others during the last century. I have heard a rumour that it was at one time filled by a master who signed his name with a cross. Early, however, in this century it had recovered under a master who was a clergyman, and who took boarders; and at some date in the first quarter of the century a new scheme for its government was sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor. Unfortunately the chief novelty in this was a change which was no way for the better, viz., making the election of a clergyman as master obligatory, if any should be in the field. Certain regulations were also made as to the fees payable by the native boys, which were kept low. However, about 20 years since means were found to keep on a lay master for some time with advantage. I may say that after his resignation the school has never flourished.

A blow to its prosperity was dealt before my connexion with it, by the singular tactics of the then trustees. The Dean

* I may explain that I am *not* possessed of this land.

and Chapter of Rochester (patrons of the living, which has, however, always been in the Diocese of Canterbury) had for a long period let a house—not a good one, it must be owned,—and a small plot of ground to the school at a nominal rent upon a renewable lease. The trustees, however, allowed the lease to run out; and then the Dean and Chapter would only take them as annual tenants at 10*l.*, thus mulcting the school of a considerable portion of its scanty pittance.

I have been a trustee some twelve years, and the history of the school during that period has been one of collapse, without master or scholars, with occasional spasmodic efforts to revive it. Twice have we been forced to elect clergymen, in both cases highly estimable men, who took the post in the vain hope of eking out a subsistence by boarders and Sunday duty in neighbouring churches, and in each case the gentleman has been absolutely starved out. On two occasions no clergyman offered himself; we put in an average schoolmaster, who endeavoured to work it as a local day "commercial" school, but after a time they also left. I must explain that during the long interregnum the revenue was carefully saved, and devoted either to pay off some liabilities or given as bonus to the incoming man. At present there is neither master nor scholar, nor house, and I am far from willing to see an election proceeded with under our constitution, for it would only lead to fresh failure. I must add that the house for which we paid so high has been within these few years given up.

What I should propose would be to appropriate the 35*l.* to any two exhibitions to be held by Goudhurst boys of the lower middle class at some good public middle class school, to be elected by the trustees. I should propose the lower middle class school at Ardingley, in Sussex, in connexion with St. Nicholas College, Lancing. At its rate of fees 35*l.* would just keep two boys. They would be of the class whom our founder meant to benefit, and his provision of their learning Latin could be fulfilled. I may note in recommendation of this that more than one boy from the parish has been educated with distinction at the analogous but dearer school at Hurstpierpoint, so I think the scheme would not be unpopular. I once thought that the money might be given to the master of the national school, on condition of his opening a middle-class division, but I have come to the opinion that the former plan would be more simple and useful. If the scheme is revised, I trust the law which forbids a fresh election till the trustees have gone down from twelve to six may be altered; it has proved very inconvenient in its working,

I have, &c.

Henry J. Roby, Esq. A. J. B. Beresford Hope.

The Right Reverend John Jackson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Riseholme, Lincoln,
My Lord, June 16, 1866.

I will endeavour to answer as briefly as possible the questions which your Lordship has been good enough to submit to me on behalf of the Schools Inquiry Commission, so far as they relate to subjects on which I have been led to form any opinion.

1. I believe it is a misuse of endowments to give an education entirely gratuitous to the children of any class of society. Experience shows that education which costs nothing is usually undervalued and carelessly accepted; nor is there any reason why parents should be relieved at the public cost of the responsibility which belongs to them as parents, of educating their children by the fruits of their own self-denial. On the other hand, it is a legitimate use of endowments to *diminish* the cost of education, and thus to place within the reach of parents of the middle classes the same opportunity which is given to the labouring class by the voluntary contributions and Government grants which mainly maintain primary schools, of procuring for their children a better education than their own means can fairly afford.

Again, an endowment is mischievous when it provides the master with a sufficient income altogether independent of his exertions and success; but *some* fixed income should always be secured from the endowment, in order to attract competent masters, who will not risk their fortunes in life altogether on the uncertainty of success; and also in order to enable the cost of the education given to be *pro tanto* diminished. The worst organized endowed school, therefore, will be that in which the pupils pay nothing and the masters receive an ample fixed income. The best will be that in which the masters receive the minimum fixed income, which will secure good men, with the opportunity of increasing it considerably by their own exertions, and in which the pupils pay fees which materially contribute to the masters' incomes, but which are low enough to put within their reach a better education than their parents' means, without some assistance, could obtain.

At Moulton School in Lincolnshire, which has a rental of 600*l.*, 150*l.* is paid to the head master, and has been found sufficient to secure an able man, who makes by his portion of the school fees and by boarders, a comfortable maintenance; while an excellent commercial and general education is given to the pupils at a payment of from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* per quarter.

The above two points being secured, any surplus income may be well employed—1, in a fund for pensioning retired masters; 2, in founding a few exhibitions to be held, according to the character of the school in which they are founded, either at a superior grammar school or at one of the universities; or,

3rdly, if the system of grouping should be found practicable, in improving ill-endowed schools in the group.

2. If I understand rightly the proposal to group endowed schools, it is to treat a certain district, say a county, as a whole for educational purposes, and to endeavour to provide by the existing endowments within it for the educational wants of the various classes of society, as nearly as may be in proportion to the number in each class, and with the view of placing within easy distance of each family a school of the character which it requires. In every such district there would be—1, grammar schools, to prepare for the universities, for the learned professions, and the civil service; 2, upper class commercial schools, the course of which would include Latin, French, and perhaps German, as well as mathematics and drawing; 3, lower class commercial schools without languages, but teaching mathematics, mensuration and book-keeping; 4, a few schools with small endowments would have to be treated as primary schools, that is as good national schools. Such an organization would, I think, if practicable, be very beneficial; and I have endeavoured, in a separate enclosure, to sketch such an arrangement of the endowed schools in Lincolnshire, which is unusually rich in such foundations, dating from a time when population and property were distributed very differently from the proportions in which we find them now.

To carry out any such system of grouping, it would be necessary to obtain powers from the Legislature:- 1, to modify the provisions of trust deeds and schemes in Chancery; 2, to alter in some cases the qualification of trustees or governors as well as of the masters; 3, to prescribe the character of the education to be given, and the subjects to be taught; 4, to alter in some cases exhibitions tenable at the Universities to exhibitions tenable at superior grammar schools; and 5, perhaps to assist ill-endowed schools out of the surplus income of other schools in the same group. Whether such powers should be entrusted to a local board, is a question on which I do not feel myself competent to give an opinion. In a district containing few resident gentry it would be very difficult to form an efficient board, which would have to be composed either of a few official persons such as the Lord Lieutenant, the chairman of quarter sessions, the Bishop and Archdeacons without the leisure necessary for duties which would require much attention; or of a larger number of persons each closely interested in their own immediate neighbourhoods, and therefore perhaps not so well qualified to administer a whole district judiciously and harmoniously. I am inclined to think (but I speak diffidently) that it would be better in the first instance to settle the trusts and scheme of the several schools carefully by a commission appointed under an Act of Parliament, and then to leave the working to the trustees, subject to the control of some central authority, that, for example, of the Charity Trust Commissioners.

3. There are, no doubt, many charitable endowments worse than wasted in doles of bread or money, which call for inquiry and alteration; but as these were intended for the poorest classes they should still be made available for their benefit, and could not be justly employed for grammar schools or middle class education.

4. I believe that the existing training schools for masters which are in excess of the requirements of primary schools, could easily be made to supply efficient masters for the third class of schools mentioned above and partially for the second. Head masters for some of the second class schools and for all of the first class would be still sought from the Universities. It would be necessary to allow trained masters to obtain their certificates in these commercial schools as well as in primary schools, and the training schools to receive their grants accordingly. I would retain the qualifications of a university degree and of holy orders for the head masters of grammar schools (class 1), but not for the masters of commercial schools.

I may here be permitted to express my conviction that (with the exception of those few schools which are exposed by their eminence to the full force of public opinion) it is essential in order to secure the efficiency of grammar schools and middle schools, to subject them to systematic and searching examination or inspection. This principle has long been admitted by the Court of Chancery which in almost all schemes for the management of endowed schools has provided for an annual examination and has enabled the trustees to pay for it. But partly from the inadequacy of the payment allowed to remunerate for a very laborious duty, partly because the trustees do not know where to apply for examiners, the examinations are as a matter of fact frequently undertaken by some friend of the master as an act of kindness to him, and carried on as the examiner *pro hâc vice* thinks best. There is no system nor uniformity; the reports, if made in writing at all, are not always communicated to the trustees, still more rarely to the visitor; they have little weight with the masters, and give no information to the parents.

I would suggest that there should be a certain number of examiners of endowed grammar and commercial schools (who might be elected under definite regulations by the two Universities), whose duties should be to inspect annually every endowed school within their respective districts, and to report the results to the trustees, the visitor (if any), and the central authority. They should also be allowed to examine and report upon unendowed schools at the request of the masters or proprietors, on payment of a certain fee. Part of the stipend of the examiners might fairly be charged upon the income of the schools inspected, but it would have to be supplemented, it is to be feared, out of the educational grant or some other public source.

The trustees or governors of endowed schools should, in all

MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE, SHOWING THE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS WITH THE CLASSIFICATION PROPOSED BY THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

(To accompany the Bishop of Lincoln's Paper.)

A, B
MANSFIELD
10,725
A
NOTTINGHAM
74,693
B
Southwell
3,085
A
NEWARK
7,393
B
Gainsborough
5,309
D
Laughton
D
Kirton
1,258
B
Gainsborough
5,309
B
Grantham
8,116
D
Corby
811
A
Stamford
7,419
D
Market Deeping
1,930
B
Bourn
2,180
B
Grantham
8,116
B
Gainsborough
5,309
B
Grantham
8,116
D
Corby
811
A
Stamford
7,419
D
Market Deeping
1,930
B
Bourn
2,180

cases, have power to dismiss the master or masters with the consent of the visitor, or central authority, or both.

Apologizing for this necessarily hasty reply to the questions of the Commission,

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Taunton. (Signed) J. LINCOLN.

The following table, with accompanying map, is a rough attempt at "grouping" the endowed schools in Lincolnshire. The scheme is governed not solely by the educational wants of the several neighbourhoods, but partly by the existing endowments, buildings and efficiency of the various schools; and is therefore not so systematic and complete as it might be made if it were possible or expedient to organize the schools *de novo*.

Exception may easily be taken to the classification, and alterations might have to be made; *e.g.*, Horncastle school might perhaps be made useful as a grammar school, A.; while Stamford, which, considered as part of the Lincolnshire group, ought certainly, from its situation and the value of its endowment, to have its grammar school, may be thought not to require it when its vicinity to Oakham and Uppingham is taken into account.

I append a list of the few endowed grammar schools in Notts.

Explanation of Marks.

A. *Grammar School.*—To prepare for the universities, learned professions, and civil service.

B. *Upper Class Commercial School.*—Including Latin, French, and perhaps German.

C. *Lower Class Commercial School.*—No Latin, but mathematics, surveying, and book keeping.

D. *Primary School.*—A good National School.

A.B.—Combined in two departments under the same head master.

C.D. A *Primary* School with an upper department at a higher rate of payment.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

[*Information chiefly from Lincoln Diocesan Calendar.*]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

B. *Alford.*—Founded 1565, by Mr. Francis Spanning, and augmented by successive benefactors. There are two scholarships, and a fellowship tenable for five years at Magdalene College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. John Spendluffe, appropriated to scholars from this school. Head master—Rev. Chas. U. Dasent, M.A., of Trin. College, Cambridge.

A. B. *Boston.*—Founded 1554. Visitor—The Bishop of Lincoln. Head master—Rev. G. E. Pattenden, B.D., St. Peter's Coll., Camb. Second master—Thos. Wm. Dunn, B.A., Fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb. Third master—Mr. John Francis Baylinton. Fourth master—Mr. William Clark. French, German, and drawing—Mons. Louis Hötsch. There will be two exhibitions of 40*l.* a year each on the death of the late head master. Present number of boys 100.

B. *Bourn.*—Trollope's gift. Endowment, 30*l.*; capitation, 100*l.* Latin, Greek, and commercial.

B. *Brigg.*—Founded 1674, by Sir John Nelthorpe, for the maintenance of a master, to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, to the children of the inhabitants of certain parishes, and of a second master, to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, from any other part of the kingdom. Head master—Rev. C. Cotterill. Second master—Mr. Wm. Barrett.

C. D. *Burgh.*—Palmers' Free School. Endowment, 70*l.* Under Government inspection.

C. *Butterwick.*—Founded 1665, by Anthony Pinchbeck. Income 298*l.* Head master—Rev. J. Jackson, M.A.

B. *Caistor.*—Founded 1631, by Francis Rawlinson. Head master—Rev. A. Bower, M.A. Second master—Mr. Robert Thomas. Founded principally for boys of Caistor, but open to any boys from whatever quarter. The upper is chiefly classical; the lower, commercial.

D. *Corby.*—Founded 1669, by Charles Reed, Esq. Master—Mr. Thomas Hall.

B. *Donington.*—Founded 1748, by Thomas Cowley, Esq. Head master—Rev. J. R. Constable, M.A.

B. *Gainsborough.*—Founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1559. Head master—Rev. R. H. Charters, B.A., late scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb. Second master—Mr. A. A. Dorrell.

B. *Grantham.*—Founded by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, 1528. There are two exhibitions of 30*l.* a year. The school has a prior claim to an exhibition of 40*l.* a year at St. John's Coll., Camb., founded by Dr. Newcombe. It has also claims on two exhibitions at Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., for sons of clergymen intending to take Holy Orders. Head master—R. D. Beasley, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb. Second master—Rev. F. H. Jones, late Scholar of Emman. Coll., Camb.

B. *Great Grimsby.*—Head master—Mr. W. T. Lundie. Assistant master—Mr. R. Topham. *Restricted to the sons of the resident freemen of the borough.*

C. D. *Heighington.*—Head master—Rev. F. Day. Number of scholars, 90.

B. or C. *Holbeach.*—Founded by George Farmer, Esq., 1669. Income of estates in 1865, 235*l.* The late head master, the Rev. T. W. Richards, resigned in 1862, since which time no master has been appointed. The inhabitants of Holbeach have memorialised the Charity Commissioners on the matter, and an inspector has been sent to make inquiries. Second master, Mr. C. Webb.

? B. *Horncastle.*—Head master—Rev. S. Lodge. Second master—Rev. J. Carter Brown.

C. D. *Humberstone.*—Founded in 1709, by Matthew Humberstone. Head master—Rev. Chas. Wildbore, M.A. Second master—Rev. R. W. Wilson, B.A.

C. *Kirton in Holland.*—Endowment, 144*l.* Latin, French, mathematics, surveying, &c.

D. *Kirton in Lindsey.*—Founded by Lady Wray, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Master—Mr. R. Askew.

D. *Laughton.*—This school was founded by Roger Dallison, D.D., Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral, in May, 1566, and endowed with 20*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of an upper and under master. The latter office was abolished soon after, as one was found sufficient. At present the head master—the foundation master—is R. Heathcote, Esq. (of the Manor Hall, Hatfield, near Doncaster), the agent to H. C. M. Ingram, Esq., the landlord of the parish—the acting master being an usher appointed by him, and receiving the stipend in full. The name of the present master is Mr. Joseph Adams.

A. B. *Lincoln.*—Head master—Rev. John Fowler, M.A. Assistant masters—C. Yeld, Esq., B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; R. B. Sankey, Esq., M.A., Mus. B., Madg. Hall, Oxford. Master of lower school—Mr. J. Gordon, of London University. Chemistry lecturer—Mr. W. Stead. German—Herr F. L. Heinrichs. Drawing—Mr. Cubley. Singing—Mr. Barraclough. Number of pupils, Michaelmas, 1865, 130. This grammar school is the representative of two schools, the cathedral school and that of the corporation. These were united Jan. 18, 1583. The stipends of the masters are paid partly by the dean and chapter and corporation, partly from the funds of the Mere

Charity, and from school fees. The school is divided into two parts, the upper and lower. The upper school is the grammar school proper—classical and mathematical. The lower, English and commercial.

A. *Louth.*—Founded by King Edward VI., 1551. Head master—Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb. Second master—Rev. W. W. Hopwood, M.A., Pemb. Coll., Oxford. Assistant masters—M. Fasnacht, Mr. Page. Latin and Greek are taught gratuitously to all scholars. Fee for English, mathematics, and modern languages, 10*s.* to 20*s.* per quarter, according to age.

B. *Market Rasen.*—D'Aston school. Head master—Rev. F. R. Pentreath.

D. *Market Deeping.*—30*l.*

B. *Moulton.*—Founded 1561. Head master—Rev. J. W. Johnson, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb. Second master—Mr. W. Allen.

B. *Sleaford.*—Founded by Robert Carre, 1604. Head master—Rev. H. Manton, B.A.

B. *Spalding.*—Founded by Mr. John Blanche and Mr. Gamlyn, about 1588. Head master—Rev. Edward Moore, M.A. Assistant master—Rev. M. Sisson.

B. *Spilsby.*—Head master—Rev. G. C. Ridley.

A. *Stamford.*—Founded 1548. Head master—Rev. F. E. Gretton, B.D. Master in lower school—Mr. W. Smith. Exhibitions: Two, 50*l.* each, tenable for four years at either university; one, 20*l.*, at St. John's Coll., Camb., in the nomination of the Marquis of Exeter. Scholars, Michaelmas, 1864, 74.

C. D. *Stickney.*—Endowment, 113*l.* Latin, bookkeeping, surveying, &c. The rector is head master.

D. *Wainfleet.*—1484. Master—Mr. W. S. Wilcox.

C. *Wragby.*—Founded by Wm. Hansard, 1632. Master—Mr. John Turney.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A. B. *Mansfield.*—Founded 1561. The property being in Chancery, no masters have been appointed for some years.

A. *Newark.*—Founded 1529, by Thomas Magnus, D.D., Priest-Archdeacon of the East Riding, "to teach them not only good literature, gramer, rhetorique, and other vertuous doctrines, but also good maners." It is now provided that the scholars shall receive instruction in English grammar, writing, and arithmetic. Head master—Rev. Herbert Plater, M.A., Merton Coll., Oxford. Assistant masters—Henry Anderson, Esq., B.A., Magd. Coll., Oxford; Alan Buttress, Esq., B.A., Pemb. Coll., Camb., Choragus—Mr. W. Caparn. Writing—Mr. Brooks. Drawing—Mr. Cubley. Drill—Sergt. Clarke. German—Mr. Klemm.

A. *Nottingham.*—Founded by Dame Agnes Mellors, 1513. Governors—The Nottingham Charitable Trustees. Master—The Rev. F. T. Cusins, M.A. Usher—Mr. C. Bray. Master of English department—Mr. W. Hall. Second master of do.—Mr. H. Seymour. Number of boys, classical department, 50. Number of boys, English department, 43.

B. *East Retford.*—Founded temp. Edw. VI. Head master—Rev. J. P. Clayton, M.A., Caius Coll., Camb. Second master—Rev. E. S. Sanderson, M.A., C.C.C., Camb. English master—Mr. W. Hindley. Drawing master—E. P. Turner, Esq., of the School of Design, Sheffield. Number of scholars, 64.

B. *Southwell.*—Original founder, unknown. Re-founded by Henry VIII. The appointment of the master is in the hands of the chapter of Southwell. Visitor—Bishop of Lincoln. Master—Rev. J. D. Cargill, B.D., St. John's Coll., Camb. For some years previous to the appointment of the present master, the school had been in a low state and even closed. The present number of scholars is 34.

D. *Tuxford.*—Founded 1671. Master—Mr. James Wood.

D. *Wilford.*—Founded 1736. Master—Mr. George Moore.

The Right Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

My Lord, 27, Upper Harley Street, June 11, 1866.

I have the honour to state, briefly as you desire, my opinion on the points laid before me on behalf of the Schools Inquiry Commission.

1. All scholars in middle and grammar schools, should pay reasonable fees; and the emoluments of masters should depend partly on a fixed salary, partly on a share in the fees, varying with their amount in every case. Provision should be made for the retirement of masters; and I prefer the payment of a sum in gross to a pension. A sum should be set aside for each master every year to accumulate with this object.

2. A county board consisting of the Lord Lieutenant, the Bishop, the members, a selection of magistrates, and a selection of clergy, would be a good body under a central authority, to elect head masters, and remove them, to approve and remove other masters, to administer the funds, and to make statutes.

3. Charities now useless or mischievous might be diverted with advantage to middle class education. Small grammar schools might be consolidated. In every county there should be one superior school at least, and one or more middle schools.

4. I do not think training schools necessary. The head masters could be obtained at Oxford and Cambridge; so too the superior assistants. Other masters would be furnished by the diocesan colleges and other places of education.

5. I prefer clergymen as head masters. The public would have more confidence in them. I take it for granted that it is not intended to secularize such schools or to substitute for the teaching of a definite Christianity a vague religionism.

6. There should be a body of examiners, composed of men of eminence, whose reports should be annually published. The testing of the schools should extend to all the forms. Such examiners must be liberally paid; but a small per-centage on the revenue and capitation fees of each school would suffice for this.

I am, my Lord,

The Lord Taunton. F. Peterborough.

From William Johnson, Esq., M.A., Eton College.

I know nothing of the schools subject to the inquiry of the present Commission, but I have one or two notions, based on very little evidence, yet not hastily formed, which may perhaps be worth uttering.

I doubt whether it is expedient to spend much on buildings for the reception of boys as boarders. I understand that it costs 100*l.* a head to build a collegiate school complete even in the country. I imagine that 10*l.* a head would supply schoolrooms, library, residence for teachers, and a small playground. The experience of Scotland seems to show that a sufficient education is obtained

by day boys; and it has been held that Scotch boys love their parents better than English boys love theirs. We have heard a great deal about the moral effect of collegiate discipline and of preaching expressly directed to boys; without disparaging all this I would venture to suggest that boys may be kept in order by the police out of doors, by ordinary householders indoors, and by parochial ministers in church addressing them as ordinary Christians. Much that is done by schoolmasters in the way of coercion could very easily be done by magistrates; much that is taught by schoolmasters might be taught by regular clergymen and by mothers and sisters. Country boys brought to big towns for education might in many cases board with tradesmen of the town, whether related to them or not. I have known a boy of 16 boarding with an uncle at 20*l.* a year near London, and getting his lessons at the Academy of Music, and I cannot imagine its being managed more cheaply or satisfactorily in any other way. I should think that in a town like Exeter or Norwich there must be a considerable number of householders who would be glad to take boarders from rural families, whether acquainted with them or not, having attics to let at a cheap rate and giving a more frugal board than could be contrived in a schoolmaster's boarding-house or in a college like Hurstpierpoint. I believe that in almost all cathedral towns there are, since the reduction of chapters, several vacant houses. It seems to me a pity that these extremely valuable sites should be wasted. I do not see why lawyers and other strangers should take up room in cathedral closes. I can see no reason why such schools as Ely and Canterbury should not be allowed ample room for schoolrooms, libraries, and dignified residences for teachers; but I certainly would not allow any boys to board within the closes. I should like to see canons' houses occupied by men of the rank of college fellows, bearing honourable titles, such as the title of professor; treated as equals by the canons, retaining their college fellowships, whether married or not, so long as they were engaged in teaching; rewarded, if clergymen, for efficient service by being appointed on retirement to chapter livings; discharged of all the low cares and worry of watching over boys at their meals and managing their bills; and enjoying, like the Scottish professors, very long unbroken summer vacations, which would leave them free to enjoy a residence elsewhere. I would save a great deal of expense to the pupils by dividing the year, as they do in Scotland, into one school time and one vacation; this would save, as compared with our existing schools and colleges, four journeys a year. Upon the plan suggested we should make the waste sites of cathedrals and the waste fellowships of Oxford and Cambridge available for day schools and colleges of the Scotch pattern. Perhaps it would be as well to keep cathedral closes generally for the higher colleges, but there are already schools at Ely and Canterbury, and these I would expand greatly by abolishing the boarding house system and by giving far more space for schoolrooms.

I have more than once mentioned libraries. I am firmly convinced, and here I may speak with confidence as a schoolmaster of 21 years' standing, that it is of the greatest advantage to give boys the run of really good libraries with books of all kinds, only you must have an efficient man to protect the books. Countless biographies prove to me that the men who are the salt of the earth owe nearly everything to the books they fall in with in early life, and I am persuaded that we cannot overcome the frivolity and stupidity of our fellow countrymen unless we take care to give boys in all towns free access to good books. In this there should be no stint, no niggardly fear of waste; let the books be torn and lost rather than inaccessible; if you keep them out of a boy's reach till he is demure enough to be trusted with them you will wait till he is past the age for reading. The money spent on school chapels is enormous, and the boys can go with much more advantage to family pews or to the chairs in a cathedral nave; but on libraries we have not spent a hundredth part of what might be spent with advantage.

In building schoolrooms I would insist particularly on including large and airy and well-lighted rooms for drawing and remote garrets for the practice of instrumental music. Give every boy a chance of learning to draw and to fiddle, and you will make England a much happier country than it is.

I would not teach Latin except as an extra to a few boys who may be thought fit for the prolonged classical training.

I have a right to an opinion on this subject, and I say positively that not more than one boy in fifty is so constituted by nature as to learn Latin well enough by his sixteenth birthday to make any independent literary use of his knowledge afterwards.

I say literary use, because it may be conceded that if you leave off Latin at 16, having been well grounded, and in afterlife wish to teach your son the elements, you will perhaps be able to carry him safely through the Delectus; but you will not be able to read any Latin author worth reading, or to write any Latin fit to look at. If a boy is to go to the counter at 16 let him learn no Latin at all.

Let him give all the language time to French.

If he leaves off lessons at 16 he will be able, if intelligent, to read any French book, except the hardest; he will be able to enjoy modern French books, reviews, and newspapers; he will be able to write a French letter of business; he will be twice as efficient for European purposes. The study of French, controlled by teachers of classical method, is quite enough to give a boy grammatical perceptions and habits, and a quasi-philosophical insight into his own language. But if you leave the teaching of French to such foreigners as are now employed at our schools generally, you may as well profess to teach alchymy. I propose to substitute the study of French for the study of Latin, only on the understanding that it is to be conducted on the approved

classical system, and conducted by Englishmen who have been themselves trained in Paris and have brought away certificates of competency, if not Bachelors' degrees.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Fellow of King's College, Cambridge,
and Assistant Master at Eton.

REV. W. C. LAKE, M.A., one of the Royal Commissioners appointed (in 1858) to inquire into Popular Education.

MY LORD,

IN attempting to answer the questions contained in the letter which I have had the honour to receive from the Commissioners of Middle-Class Education, I will follow the order you have indicated, and consider, FIRST, "the best use to be made of "Endowments" for the benefit both of the masters and the scholars. Speaking generally, I would not give gratuitous education, or even partially gratuitous, to any boys in the middle classes, excepting those who may gain it in the shape of a scholarship as the reward of diligence and ability. I do not think that such complete support will often be needed; and experience seems to show that if you admit a large class of boys to a gratuitous education on the ground of poverty alone, it is a boon peculiarly liable to abuse (as I believe is found in the case of Christ's Hospital), and of very doubtful advantage to the boys themselves. Of course there may be a few exceptional cases: and supposing a board or boards of trustees to be appointed for the supervision of schools, I see no objection to reserving a certain number of exhibitions to be given to boys whose parents can prove a case of exceptional poverty; but their number should be small, and I would subject such boys to a reasonably strict examination on entrance. But as a rule such cases are likely to be sufficiently provided for by private kindness and charity. In saying this I do not mean to suggest that all schools should be equalized, or reduced to anything like one common form in this respect. Many small grammar schools possess foundations, which enable them to offer a very cheap education, just as among public schools, Rugby is able to do to its foundationers. In such cases, and wherever there is no extravagant disproportion between the funds and the number of boys educated, I should not touch this, as I conceive that the locality is entitled to the advantage of the public spirit of its benefactors, and that seriously to diminish this advantage would withdraw a great stimulus to future liberality. But in cases like those of Sutton Coldfield and Mancetter (quoted in the Education Report of 1861, p. 486) a considerable sum might be withdrawn from a comparatively useless school, and contributed to some new local institution more likely to carry out the original objects of the founder.

2. I should seldom give a large *fixed* income to the head master; he ought to be made chiefly dependent on his own successful exertions. *A part* of the stipend should, however, be

always fixed. There may be some cases, if you are founding large middle-class schools, where a considerable income is required to draw a really able man, nor is it desirable to leave him entirely to the caprice of fashion in education; and again, even in smaller schools, the certainty of *something*, however small, to fall back upon will often induce a man to accept what he otherwise would not have done. I have in my view a small grammar school in this neighbourhood, in which, owing to this consideration, an able man has been secured as head master, and the school is improving in consequence. It may be doubted whether he would have been induced to take it with no secure payment, as a pure speculation. It must be added that such security gives a certain respectability to a position, which is not unimportant in educational appointments.

Subject to these limitations it is very desirable to devote some of the funds of a foundation to pensions for retiring masters. And you should always have some means for compelling the retirement of an inefficient master, as well as for facilitating that of one whose time for work is passed. Only it may be doubted whether the prospect of a pension acts so much to gain able men in the first instance as the certainty of an income.

II. "The best mode of providing for the future management "of endowments" would be, in my opinion, by the establishment of a local board, the area for which in most instances should be the county. As to "how such a board should be formed," I would venture to suggest something of the following kind. Four or five members might be elected by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and one by the Town Council of *each* town possessing educational endowments of a certain value. This body should themselves elect an equal number of persons believed to be experienced in education. And it would be desirable to add to them two inspectors; one to be appointed for a period by the board, the other an inspector of the central authority in London, appointed for the special purpose of middle-class school inspection. This board might be appointed for five years; but at the end of three years one-half or one-third should retire, the persons so retiring to be fixed by lot, but to be capable of re-election. Such a board would consist of 15 or 16 members, a number which would not be too large for its extensive functions. It might be expected to contain many of the most influential persons in the county, and of those most interested in education; for instance, both the Lord Lieutenant and the bishop, or dean, would naturally be members of it; and the importance of its labours would be a greater security for its working well than in the case of similar boards for the education of the lower classes.

As to "the powers with which such a board should be en-"trusted," they should have the appointment, and in case of necessity the dismissal, of the head masters; an annual report of the finances of the school should be made to them; and some of them should be present, at least annually, at the examination, which should be conducted by one or both the inspectors, or by

some one from the University in conjunction with them. The report should be published in the county newspapers, and made to the Privy Council. The original adjustment or re-distribution of the funds of different grammar schools would be best placed in the hands of the central board in London, to whom of course the local boards might offer suggestions on the subject. The central board might also be empowered to direct an inquiry in case of complaint of the maladministration of a school; but I do not see any other points on which it would be desirable to invest it with authority, and it would be well to keep its powers distinct from those of the local board.

III. "As to the possibility of securing for purposes of edu-" cation endowments that are now wasted," I have partly stated my opinion in the answer to the last question. The Central Board of Education in London would probably be the best body for this purpose. The special business of this office is education; its attention is devoted solely to that subject; it has large experience, and is more likely to understand the wants of education throughout the country, and to deal with them in a comprehensive manner than any other body. The only other body comparable for this purpose is the Charity Commission; but its powers are unfortunately small, and the Education Commission of 1861 was assured by one of the chief Charity Commissioners that it had great difficulties in applying them to the improvement of schools. Besides this, what is equally important, the *educational* charities being only a part of the whole, neither the commissioners nor the inspectors are appointed with a special view to education, and they are perhaps therefore a body less adapted for dealing with what is really a very large branch of the education of the country. I need not, however, add that if so large an addition were to be made to the already great labours of the Privy Coouncil of Education, the office would require considerable extension.

IV. The question as to the best mode to be adopted for obtaining teachers both in sufficient numbers, and of the kind desirable for middle-class education, seems to me more difficult than it would at first appear. In many, perhaps in most, schools of this kind you want men with an University culture, and yet not with exactly an University education, or at least men who are to give an education in some important respects different from what they have received at the University. You do not, I presume, want them to teach Greek; and as to Latin it ought not, in my opinion at least, to be the staple work of the school compared with arithmetic, some mathematics, modern languages, and history, and the principles of some important branches of physical science. Even as regards Latin, I have great doubts of the expediency of making it an important part of middle-class education. Nine-tenths of the boys will never make any progress at all in it; and as to its being the best means of teaching grammar I question whether, given an able teacher, he could not teach grammar quite as well from French or English works. The

chief argument for it is that some, at least, of the boys may wish to go to the Universities; and this I admit is very forcible as regards its retention under certain conditions. But if in other respects and for most of the pupils you are to revolutionize, as I think you ought, the present system of teaching in grammar schools, how are you to make a beginning, where are you to get your teachers? For the larger schools you want men of that cultivation which an University education but imparts, and yet it will be extremely difficult at present to find University men in sufficient numbers who can throw themselves into a very different and more modern system of teaching. Moreover, this difficulty (if it be such) is not one which will gradually right itself; if middle-class education *begins* by continuing the old stysem of semi-classical teaching, it will be very long indeed before it gets out of it; and it is therefore above all things important that from its very commencement it should take another direction.

On these grounds I think that a training school, which would give a high education of the kind above indicated, would be a very valuable institution. Such a school must, I presume, be founded out of the funds of the charities or by the Government, for it would not appeal to charity or to other motives for its support, such as those which have founded our existing training colleges. I should at the same time institute an examination, such as is now given by the London University to the pupils of any school who might choose to present themselves, and should give a certificate to successful candidates. It is probable that on this subject some valuable hints might be gained from the French and German systems. One such institution, and that not a large one, would I think be sufficient, at all events, to begin with. And I should not in the least regard it as *the only* seminary for masters of middle-class schools, likely to be, or as ultimately the best; but simply as a means of beginning the kind of teaching which will be found most suitable for the average of schools of this description.

It would be quite in the power of the Universities, and a very desirable thing, to institute at the same time examinations, such as they might think expedient for this purpose. But I should very much desire to give a fair trial to a kind of teaching such as I think (owing to an exclusive addiction to classical teaching) has never been fairly tried in England, and which seems to be by far the best suited to a real and lasting cultivation of (what I may call) the lower middle-classes, the farmers and shopkeepers. A certain number of able masters of this description would soon, I believe, powerfully impel middle-class education in what appears to me the right direction; and the better adaptation of their leading to the wants of the middle classes would compel others to modify a teaching too exclusively classical. In the end, I believe, we should have quite as many University men at the head of such schools, but teaching them differently.

The enforced restriction of having none but clergymen for

head masters I should wish to see entirely abolished. I do not, indeed, desire to see fewer of the clergy undertaking the direction of these schools, and in fact any increase of middle-class education, if the new schools are large and good, is sure to increase the number of clergy thus employed; for surely with an accidental exception here and there, the middle class would prefer, *cæteris paribus*, to have their sons educated by a clergyman rather than by any one else, because, as Dr. Arnold has expressed it, "his profession affords to a great extent an "evidence of moral as well as intellectual fitness." It is one of the weak points of our present middle-class education, that the schools, excepting some of the town grammar schools, are in fact hardly ever in the hands of clergymen, but of men of a much lower position. Still there may be many cases, especially in the smaller grammar schools, where a layman would suit the position better, and I do not see the advantage of having any limitation on the choice of trustees or boards, especially when the original reasons, which made such limitations wise, have in great measure ceased to exist.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Lord Taunton. W. C. LAKE.

SIR J. G. SHAW LEFEVRE, K.C.B.

I. 1.—I THINK that the education to be given in endowed schools should not be entirely gratuitous. I believe it to be generally admitted that education in such schools is better and more highly appreciated by parents when moderate part-payments are required.

It is also desirable to stimulate the master's exertions by making his remuneration in part depend on the number of his scholars.

I. 2.—All endowments applicable to education should, except as respects school buildings, masters' houses, playgrounds, and gardens, be converted into money, and vested in the Funds.

If they should continue to be invested in landed property, the management is expensive, and as the aggregate of such property would be large, the evils of a non-resident proprietary and other incidental disadvantages analogous to those which arise from mortmain would be considerable.

If the endowments be thus realized no local board for the management of the property would be necessary.

I see difficulties and expense in the management of groups of schools by provincial boards. I had rather leave the management in the existing bodies, and that the Committee of Privy Council should have power to inspect and report, and possibly to audit the accounts.

I. 3.—There is little doubt that there exist many charitable endowments, especially small ones, which are wasted (may I not add injurious). I would not venture, even if I could, to offer

any suggestion as to ascertaining and dealing with such cases, knowing that the Commission has in its own body the best advice (Mr. Erle's).

As to Question I. generally.—I conceive that the endowments of a school should be applied in the following order :—

a. To provide a good schoolroom and its appliances, including a playground.

b. A house for the master, but *not* such as to be calculated to receive boarders, except two or three apprentices, in the nature of pupil teachers.

c. A moderate fixed remuneration for the master, such as with the probable school fees may tend to secure a competent person.

d. Prizes for industry combined with good conduct.

e. Exhibitions for those who, having shown superior intelligence and industry, are going to higher schools.

f. Pensions to retiring masters.

In deciding on the amount to be allotted to any retiring master regard should be had to the practical result of his labours, as exhibited in the progress in life of his scholars.

The stimulus of prizes and exhibitions should be applied with caution, especially at the early age of schoolboys. It is useless as regards boys below the average of intellect, and these are they who require most teaching.

Qs. II. and III.—I have already said what I have to say on them in my replies to I. 2 and I. 3.

IV.—To secure a proper supply of teachers I would depend mainly on examinations and certificates granted thereon, leaving parties to qualify themselves as best they may. Pædagogick should be an important subject in these examinations.

I would encourage schoolmasters to take two or three apprentices. I certainly would, as far as practicable, abolish the restriction, where it exists, of the office of schoolmaster to persons in holy orders.

November 1866. JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

The VERY REV. HENRY LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christ Church.

MY LORD, June 30, 1866.

IN answer to the important questions which you did me the honour to send me in your letter of the 28th May, I beg leave to offer the following remarks :—

I. Respecting endowments.

It is suggested that, where fixed incomes are given to the masters and free instruction to the scholars, the education is apt to become bad, and the masters to become indifferent to success; and it is asked whether the endowments may not be better employed in giving exhibitions to deserving boys and retiring pensions to worn-out masters.

Pensions to retiring masters are, I think, very much to be desired; and probably they will be found more requisite than

hitherto, if, according to a suggestion made in a later portion of your letter, more schoolmasters than hitherto are taken from the laity. For many clerical schoolmasters at least ecclesiastical preferment serves to provide a kind of retiring pension.

I should be loth, however, to see the masters of endowed schools left without any fixed income. It appears to me that a fixed income of a certain amount is useful to *secure* the services of able and intelligent men. The income need not be large; but if there be no such income, good men may well prefer to try their fortune in independent schools, which they can manage as they please, without being subject to the control of any board or council.

But to regard the fixed income as payment for the instruction of free scholars seems to me extremely likely to produce the ill consequences indicated above. I should think the endowment could not be better employed than if part of it were assigned to pay for the education of deserving boys who stand in need of such help, either by granting them exhibitions or by paying their school fees, those fees being made, if possible, of the same amount as the fees paid by other boys. The master will then have (so far as payment goes) no conceivable motive for neglecting one class of boys in favour of another class; and since the amount of his income will depend on the gross number of boys in the school, free or not free, he will have every motive to stimulate him to continued exertion.

II. Respecting the government of endowed schools.

Where there are a number of such schools with inconsiderable revenues respectively, it seems probable that a better and more intelligent government would be obtained by grouping such schools in districts.

My own experience of local boards has taught me that the chief problem to be solved is—to get a board sufficiently interested in the work to give it proper attention, and sufficiently disinterested to be free from all suspicion of favouritism.

To solve this problem in the present case seems to me very difficult. Supposing there existed in each district an adequate number of intelligent men, willing to take the necessary trouble, how are these persons to be selected and appointed? Election is a rough and dubious method, unless the electors also are intelligent and willing. Appointment by a central authority would be apt to create suspicions and jealousies.

But I have no doubt that this difficulty can be got over in a more or less satisfactory manner.

When the board has been constituted its powers ought to be carefully limited. The masters ought not to be interfered with in their teaching and government of the boys, excepting on the report of the examiners or inspectors, officers who would (I take it for granted) be employed periodically in every school.

And if (as is suggested), the local board be made subject to the control of a central authority, this authority ought to be as circumspect in using its powers over the board, as the board in

using its powers over the masters. Able and independent men will not act as masters if subject to constant interference; nor will able and independent men act as governors under the same conditions.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the best mode of keeping the endowments active and beneficial will be, to frame (so far as may be) a self-acting system, requiring as little control and interference as possible.

Such a system I look for in the use of endowments which I venture to suggest, viz., in providing such fixed incomes as may be sufficient to attract good men, and in furnishing instruction *wholly* or *partially* free for those boys who deserve and have a claim upon the funds of the endowment.

III. Respecting the application to educational purposes of endowments now wasted, I possess too little information to enable me to speak.

IV. Respecting the supply of teachers.

I am inclined to think that the proposal to grant certificates after examination would be more effective than a system of training schools. Is it not the case that young men brought up at training schools are apt to carry their wares to better markets than can be found in school teaching? Pledges might be exacted; but an unwilling master is sure to be a bad master; of all professions, none more than that of schoolmaster requires a man to have his heart in his work. Is it not more likely that this end will be attained by appointing young men who have deliberately chosen their profession after arriving at years of discretion, and whose capacities have been tested by a well considered scheme of examination, than by endeavouring to train up boys who are too young to choose wisely their future course of life?

If this argument appears worth anything, I think that arrangements could without difficulty be made with the Universities for conducting such examinations and granting the required certificates.

V. Respecting the restriction of the office of schoolmaster to persons in holy orders.

Generally, one would wish to see all restrictions removed, unless they have been found necessary or beneficial; and I apprehend that the supply of able men to act as schoolmasters is not so great as to make any needless restriction unimportant.

In favour of the restriction it is urged (I believe) that holy orders offer a security for good conduct and character, and that it has been found of great benefit that a master should be able to give religious teaching to his boys, not only in school but from the pulpit.

There may be something in these reasons. But I think that a large proportion of schoolmasters will always seek to be admitted to holy orders, partly because their training and education will commonly lead them in this direction, and partly because ecclesiastical preferment offers the best chance of retiring from duties that after a time at least are sure to become irksome. Even if

a system of retiring pensions were adopted, the pensions would not be considerable enough to supersede this hope.

As to security for good character, this (I think) may be obtained as well from laymen at the present day as from clergymen. In former days it was probably not so. But if the appointments are placed in proper hands, it would be very unjust to lay much stress on this argument.

The advantage of being able to address boys from the pulpit is no doubt considerable, when the master is an earnest man and a good preacher. When he is so, he will probably have been ordained. But if not, he will have many means, by exhortation, by precept, by example, of influencing his boys. I will only add, that if this restriction had been in force at the grammar school at Manchester, that school would have lost the services of one of the best schoolmasters now existing.

I have, &c.

The Lord Taunton,
&c. &c. &c.

HENRY G. LIDDELL,
Dean of Christchurch, Oxford.

REV. JAMES MARTINEAU.

10, Gordon Street, W.C.,
June 20, 1866.

MY LORD,

ON some of the important questions proposed to the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into schools I have the honour, in obedience to your Lordship's request of the 28th May, to submit a statement of such opinions as I have been able clearly to form.

1. The best use of endowments. It may be taken for granted that where the founder has prescribed a particular use, which has not become obsolete or at variance with his benevolent intent, it should retain its authority as against any experimental application of the fund; and that when the question of some new disposal of it is fairly opened by failure of the old one, it should be determined, on the legal principle of *cy-près*, with an approximate regard to the original design. Supposing a choice to be left within these limits, the support of masters out of fixed salaries would appear to be the least eligible of all applications of income. Provided, however, the responsible head of a school has a predominant dependence on its known efficiency, a moderate basis of secured income is not necessarily, perhaps, an evil. Whilst inadequate as a temptation to idleness, it may sustain the master against the pressure of a popular opinion lower than his own; and as it gives him the power, may carry with it the obligation, to provide a sufficient number of under masters. By a similar mixed system it seems to me possible to save the independence and self-reliance of the poor scholar, without unconditionally withdrawing the opportunities of gratuitous education. So long as scholarships are awarded only on examination, and their continuance is made conditional on progress periodically tested, they may confer great benefits, without any countervailing abuse, in cases of orphanage, or of exceptional ability in straitened families.

They then become, in fact, "exhibitions to deserving boys;" and might, at their later stage, assume the form of "University "scholarships," enabling such boys to carry on their education till they take an academical degree.

The pensioning of retiring schoolmasters appears to me a very questionable application of school endowments; difficult to manage without relaxing the motive to exertion; superfluous where meritorious work has had its fair recompense; convenient only for getting rid of incompetency.

2. The management of endowments. For this purpose the great desideratum is to secure, through well-connected administrative links, adequate responsibility to a competent tribunal. The necessary judicial authority exists in the Charity Commissioners. But to bring cases before the Commissioners, a machinery of administrative scrutiny is required, the head of which would naturally be a minister of education, responsible to Parliament, and invested with the functions of the present chiefs of the Education Committee of Privy Council. The difficulty would be to give to this central authority suitable provincial ramifications; and I doubt the possibility of forming local boards sufficiently free from prejudice and party-habit to serve the State well in this matter. Nor, on the other hand, would a mere staff of inspectors sent from the head office suffice; for it is not the instruction merely, but the management of property, that requires supervision; and *that* by some one on the spot, who has power to call for accounts and be present at meetings of managers. The end would seem to be most simply gained by appointing, on behalf of the public interests, *an official trustee*, who might take his place with the ordinary trustees of a school at any of their meetings, and who might be appointed to as many of these trusts as he could fairly attend to. The county court judge is the kind of person most fit, perhaps, to be entrusted with such functions. Where his duties, recently increased by equity business, are too numerous, a second judge or assessor might divide the work with him. To be the medium of communication between the central authority and the particular trustees some officer is needed, who shall be locally resident without being locally connected, and who shall be able, with sufficient authority, to call for accounts and reports, and exercise or direct visitatorial functions.

3. How to get at neglected endowments. Perhaps the most effectual method would be to establish, in connexion with the Charity Commissioners' jurisdiction, a registration of trusts, with provincial branches; and to render registration by a certain date imperative, under suitable penalties of personal responsibility of trustees for every subsequent act. With such a provision, and an official trustee resident in each district, few endowments would escape discovery and supervision.

4. How to secure a supply of qualified masters. Wherever the condition exists that the master shall be a person in holy orders, and has no justification in the special character of the school, it would surely be desirable to substitute the condition of a Univer-

sity degree in arts, science, or literature (to include the new degrees of the University of London). There seems no reason for instituting a separate system of certificates by the Universities or by the Government, unless, through the establishment of a central training and model school, opportunities were given of testing and attesting the qualities of the teacher in the direct exercise of his profession. If such a school could be constituted, and, becoming the receptacle of every improvement, be kept near to an ideal standard, scarcely any cost would be excessive that might be required for its maintenance. But whether, even if realized for a time, it could be secured against that decay into decorous routine which befalls almost every favoured institution, may be reasonably doubted.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Taunton. JAMES MARTINEAU.

REV. F. D. MAURICE, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, London, June 1, 1866.

I PRESUME that Her Majesty's Commissioners wish me to consider the questions on which they have done me the honour to ask my opinion, specially in reference to the circumstances of our middle class education.

1. The temptation to say that all endowments are bad which secure gratuitous education to boys or a fixed income to masters is particularly strong when those endowments are intended for the benefit of this class. They contradict all the notions and habits which prevail in it, all those with which it has leavened and is leavening the rest of English society. That nothing can be so efficient as a competition for prizes in securing the industry of scholars, that nothing can be so efficient as the fear of losing customers in securing the fidelity of masters, is that tenet of our time which the middle class holds with the most fervent faith and inculcates with the greatest vehemence. Some members of the academical class, many professional men, numbers of working men may dissent from it; but by the body of those who send their children to commercial schools it is adopted as an axiom which it is mere folly to dispute. When endowments are found in schools supported mainly by those who are imbued with this feeling, it is scarcely possible that they should not have a tendency to become fictitious and useless. The masters will almost claim a natural right to be indolent; if there are boys whose parents pay for them they will be almost certain to despise those who do not pay. Under such circumstances there is great plausibility in the proposition that the endowments should be turned from their original purpose and should be used to strengthen the competitive principle which is opposed to them.

But I cannot think that this plausible opinion is a true one. I cannot find that the experience of those commercial schools in which the competition among boys and the dependence of the

master upon the parents are most complete, offers the least ground for supposing that a wholesome and manly education will be obtained by the methods which they follow. And it must be remembered that these methods by their very nature prohibit any change in the teaching except that which the opinion of the neighbourhood authorizes and requires. I imagine that the notorious failure of these schools was a main reason for instituting the inquiries of the Royal Commissioners which are likely to be so beneficial. If these inquiries have led to the discovery that there are endowed schools which are doing even less than the unendowed, which are manifestly turning their revenues to no account or to a bad account, such a result appears, for the reason I have given already, a very natural one. No other could be looked for. Yet it may be an argument for retaining and strengthening the old application of the endowments rather than for accommodating them to the maxims of the class which they ought to elevate. Endowments suggest the thought that education has some relation to the past and the future; the tendency of the middle class is to confine it altogether by the judgments and demands of the present time. Endowments proclaim that money may be made subservient to the promotion of ends which are above itself; the tendency of the middle class is to make it the main motive and reward of education and of every other work in which human beings are engaged.

Whilst there is a feeling of contempt for "charity" boys in those whose parents pay, it may be a serious question whether the latter class should not be excluded from the endowed schools (of course I speak only of those with which the Royal Commissioners are now occupied); whether the master shall ever be tempted to weigh the claims of one against those of the other. This change would, it seems to me, be a far more beneficial one than that which has been suggested of turning funds which were meant to provide for the education of a number of boys into prizes for stimulating the ambition of a few. If that course is adopted I should fear that the endowed schools would become feeble imitations of the ordinary commercial schools, cultivating all the habits which they cultivate, reducing education to their standard. If the other course is chosen the endowed schools might become models after which the unendowed would be gradually reformed. For then it would be possible to bring them under the kind of control and superintendence which is hinted at in the second question.

2. The importance of the suggestion respecting the grouping of the schools as well as of that respecting their government can scarcely, it seems to me, be overrated. I do not know what local or sectarian difficulties might interfere with the process of grouping; but if it could be accomplished, the advantage of communication between the masters respecting their different experiences and methods, and of their encouragements and warning which one might give to another would surely be very great.

I do not quite perceive what local bodies could be trusted with the direction of the schools. If such could be constituted it would still be desirable, I think, that an ultimate Court of Appeal should be found somewhere. It has occurred to me that the schools might be placed in connexion with the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or London; each group, if not each school, being allowed to exercise its discretion to which of the three it should be affiliated; and that these Universities should periodically send visitors to whom powers of inspection and rectification, ample but carefully defined, should be committed. Such visitors would, it strikes me, inspire more confidence and awaken less suspicion of jobbing than any local board could. The plan might require much modification; in the case of non-conformist or Roman Catholic schools it might be necessary to provide some persons besides those appointed by the University for the examination and direction of certain parts of the teaching. But some organization of this kind would tend to invigorate the schools, to keep them in mind of the objects for which they exist, to suggest practical improvements, and restrain the appetite for wilful novelties.

3. On the third point I have no remarks to make. I know of special abuses only by second-hand reports. Her Majesty's Commissioners must know of a hundred on good authority for every one that I could mention upon indifferent authority. The legal remedies for them could only be recommended with any effect by lawyers.

4. I do not imagine that there are any training schools now in existence which would be adequate for the purpose of providing a supply of competent masters for middle schools. The formation of training colleges, expressly for this purpose, would be a slow and expensive process which might not bring a compensating reward. Yet mere University certificates could scarcely call into existence a race of men qualified for this peculiar and difficult task. I hope that the experiments for University extension and reform, which are now occupying the thoughts of so many earnest and able men, may help to solve the problem. These experiments may themselves be made more complete and less professional, if it is felt that one great object of a cheap college or University education would be to furnish masters for middle schools. There might be a special as well as a general training with a view to this object. And in that case it would, I conceive, be most desirable that clerical incomes should not be eked out by the addition of school work to parochial work, now often combined to the injury of both. A clergyman in the old sense of an educated or learned man could preside over the school, but there would be no necessity of his being ordained to some specially clerical function.

I believe I have now replied, as well as I am able, to the four questions in the paper which has been sent me. The hints I have offered may be very crude, but possibly they will mix with others of a different or opposite kind, which come from various

quarters, and may assist Her Majesty's Commissioners in arriving at some satisfactory result.

I have, &c.

F. D. MAURICE,

Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere Street.

EDWARD MIALL, ESQ.

MY LORD,

INCESSANT occupations which would not admit of postponement have prevented me hitherto from replying to the circular of inquiries which your lordship has done me the honour to address to me. In now complying with your request I wish it to be understood that the statement of opinions which follows pledges nobody but myself. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to say that, while I alone am responsible for anything I have ventured to suggest in regard to practical details, I believe the general principles I have deemed it necessary to enunciate would be sanctioned by the concurrence of a very large proportion of the Nonconformist body.

I am not quite clear whether your circular was meant to elicit opinions on the subject of middle-class education generally, and of the measures that seem likely to improve it, or whether it was intended that replies should be confined to the questions of endowed schools and their management. The explanation given of the fourth topic of the inquiry suggested leads me to infer that the wider range is not to be excluded from observation. I will, therefore, if you please, deal with that in the first instance and separately, that being the order which strikes me as most conducive to clearness of statement.

The education of the young whose parents are above a condition of indigence appears to me to be a matter which scarcely falls within the legitimate province of civil government. I put the question upon this abstract ground, not for the purpose of discussing it, but merely to indicate that the conclusions at which I have arrived ultimately rest upon this foundation. Apart, however, from abstract fitness, the circumstances and habits of the British people are such as to make it unlikely in the last degree that Government can interpose its authority in the matter without raising many more and much greater difficulties than any which its action would be designed to meet. The liberty of the subject, as generally understood by Englishmen, and diversities of religious faith, will be sure to start objections to the mildest and most tentative forms in which the assistance of the State can be tendered. No doubt middle-class schools, in a large majority of instances, it may be, give to the children who attend them scholastic instruction of a very inferior type; but, in the main, the supply is equal to the demand. Upon the character and force of that demand it is safe to rely. People will become educated in proportion as education becomes indispensable to their progress in life and to their social position, and it is open

to question how far artificial stimulants, applied at least on a national scale, would prove of permanent advantage to the country, even if they should succeed in improving the quality of education. In the present day especially such stimulants are less necessary than ever. Everything about us—our marvelously increased and widened commercial intercourse, the new forms in which, and conditions under which, much of our business is transacted, our scientific industry, the large intermixture of foreigners with our population, excessive competition, cheap literature, and so on—calls, and calls loudly, for a higher style of scholastic training among the middle classes. Everything is testing and revealing the inefficiency of that which is usually given them, of which fact the appointment of the Royal Commission may be taken as conclusive evidence; and, I may add, the tendency of thought and feeling on the part of the most highly cultivated section of society favours the suggestion and adoption of arrangements calculated to improve existing educational appliances. These spontaneous and natural agencies are slowly, it is true, but certainly, securing the desired results more efficiently and with far less disturbance of popular prejudices than any action of the Legislature or the Government could effect, and to these the work had better be left. There is only one way in which I can conceive the possibility of permanently useful intervention by the State. To some central body organised in connexion with the Universities, English and Scotch, it might grant authority to give some form of public attestation to the professed acquirements of teachers, and to the efficiency of schools, after due examination,—such examination to be optional, of course, and the expense of it to be defrayed in part by those who apply for it, and in part from a fund to be derived from the educational endowments of the country.

Passing on to the subject of endowed schools, other considerations come in to modify those expressed above. As general trustee of endowments, educational or other, Government is bound to see to their fitting application. If it could absorb them all, that, probably, would be the best use that could be made of them, so far at least as the progress of education is concerned. They operate very much in the same way as dram-drinking. Occasionally, and in instances of great feebleness, they may give a salutary impulse to the system; habitually resorted to, their tendency is to weaken and paralyze. Whether it be possible by any mode of administration to obviate their pernicious effects it would perhaps be presumption in me to speak with confidence. My opinion rests upon the pretty uniform experience furnished by the past; my expectations result from the projection of that experience into the future. Public opinion, however, is not ripe for the extinction, nor, to any considerable extent, for the reappropriation of existing endowments, to whatever uses they may be applied, and until public opinion on the subject shall become enlightened and energetic vested interests are too many,

and touch society at too many points, to admit of their being dealt with by Parliament as reason would prescribe.

With regard to "securing for purposes of education endowments that are now wasted," the remarks I have already made might perhaps be taken (inferentially, at any rate) to supply the answer. Until the endowments already devoted to education can be made to yield better results, there would seem to be no good reason for increasing them. Many of those to which the circular alludes are as mischievous as they are wasteful, and it may be argued that if the application of them to the improvements of middle-class schools should fail in doing all the good desired, it would prevent their doing the harm which they now do. Perhaps so; but however that might be, I look upon their change of destination as for the present impracticable. The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the state of popular education in England (1858), presented a separate and elaborate report on charitable endowments. I am not aware that any one of their suggestions in relation to that branch of their inquiry has been attended to. The reason, I apprehend, has been the all but insuperable difficulties inseparable from legislation on the subject.

The question relating to "a due supply of qualified teachers," considered strictly and exclusively in its application to endowed schools, can hardly be done justice to without touching upon controverted ground. As a dissenter, any opinion of mine unfavourable to the frequent restriction of the office of schoolmaster to persons in holy orders will be devoid of weight. Were I a member of the Established Church, however, that opinion would be the same. The reasons which in bygone times made the restriction a natural and prudential one have passed away, and facts in abundance warrant the conclusion that while the profession of a clergyman does not necessarily unfit him for conducting with success the education of boys, neither is it essential to the work. But the fact is that the field from which a due supply of qualified masters is looked for is otherwise narrowed. The law, as ruled by the Courts, excludes nearly half the population from honourable competition. None but a member of the Established Church is held to be legally qualified to take the mastership of an endowed school, unless the deed of foundation expressly provides to the contrary. To say nothing of the injustice of this limitation, it is in regard to educational progress highly impolitic. There are hundreds of young men in the various nonconforming communities who, if the prizes were accessible by them, would make fitting preparation to enter the lists for them. "The religious difficulty," of which so much is made in discussion, vanishes in practice. It seldom, if ever, affects private and unendowed schools. Boys, up to the age of sixteen, can rarely be induced to take an interest in controversial theology or in ecclesiastical polity; nor, indeed, is the attempt often made, and parents very well know that. If the schoolmaster is

well qualified and apt to teach it is deemed, within certain limits, a matter of minor importance whether he be a churchman or a dissenter. If the former, the success of his teaching will attract the children of the latter; if the latter, of the former. Nine-tenths of the people in this kingdom who care anything at all about religion hold the same essential doctrines of Christianity, and they are usually as well and as carefully inculcated in the schools of dissenters as of churchmen. Sound common sense, therefore, as it appears to me, suggests as the first and most obvious step towards securing a due supply of qualified teachers the reversal of the rule of law laid down in this matter by the Courts, and in cases not specifically determined by the provisions of the trust the interpretation of such phrases as "godly learning," and so forth, as comprehending religious teaching in the broad, catholic, Christian sense of the term. Practically the matter would soon adjust itself, and the sources of supply would thenceforth be more numerous, and probably, under the stimulating influence of competition, more abundant.

"Training schools," I believe, would be a decided mistake. They would almost certainly necessitate the interposition of the authority of Government to prescribe the curriculum of study, and would tend to stereotype educational processes, than which few things could be more prejudicial to progressive improvement. To the granting of certificates after examination by some central body representing the Universities there seems to be, in the case of endowed schools, no valid objection, unless it be to the expense which must be incurred in arranging for and conducting the examinations, which a moderate per-centage of the endowments would probably meet.

I am bound to confess that I can offer to the Commission no practical suggestion worth a moment's notice in regard to "machinery for the management of endowments," or as to the provision which should be made to prevent them from relapsing into inefficiency. It is the special defect of the endowment system that there is no tendency inherent in its own nature, or consequent upon its operation, to beget and sustain a self-regulative power, and this defect in the case of endowed schools is aggravated by the rule which legally restricts the administration of the system to one religious section of Her Majesty's subjects. The motives for utilising to their utmost capacity funds permanently devoted to the maintenance or assistance of schools must be sought for outside of them; and any arrangement which lessens public interest or relaxes public vigilance in regard to the wise and faithful application of those funds necessarily adds to the difficulty of devising a suitable external check upon internal abuse. Ecclesiastical exclusiveness unquestionably prevents such an arrangement, and will, I fear, render impracticable any really efficient organization for permanently insuring the objects sought by the Commission. At any rate, I feel my own utter incompetence to conceive of one which, under such conditions, would commend itself to my own judgment.

"The best use to be made of endowments" would be that which would apply a stimulus to education without enfeebling any of the springs upon the elasticity of which we must count in making provision for its progress. Reliance upon them is almost inevitably fatal to their usefulness. As now most generally applied they serve mainly as props to inefficiency. It would be unreasonable to deny that there are individual cases in which an entirely gratuitous education must be looked upon as a great blessing. If they could be dealt with exclusively as individual cases, so as neither to warrant nor to raise expectations beyond themselves, one would not be disposed to offer any objection to this mode of using endowments; but this seems to be impracticable. As a general rule, I think schooling which costs nothing to the parents of the children who receive it morally enervates the neighbourhood in which it is provided. I am not satisfied that any artificial methods resorted to even for cheapening education do not, all things fairly considered, do as much harm in one way as good in another. The development of a strong sense of parental obligation is perhaps as important for the well being of society as an improved type of scholastic instruction; and experience, I venture to submit, is not in favour of providing crutches for the morally weak. I am therefore strongly opposed to providing gratuitous education, save in cases altogether exceptional. Exhibitions to deserving scholars is, perhaps, the very best form in which endowments can be applied. Pensions to successful teachers when they get past their work would be another form to which, if impartially administered, no valid objection could be urged. Where the income of the schoolmaster largely depends upon an endowment payment according to results might be usefully adopted; but might we not have exhibitions to schools as well as scholars? On the hypothesis that there will be educational districts, might it not have a highly stimulative effect to mobilise, so to speak, a proportion of the endowments within the district? Suppose, for example, an exhibition of 50*l.* a year were given for two or three years to any school which could show, after due examination, the best results. The master of course would get the money, but I think he should have it only on the understanding that during the term of his receiving it he would continue in his calling. A pension is a remote reward to look forward to. What is wanted is a stimulus which may be immediately and generally operative over the whole district. A school exhibition, or half a dozen if there were means in hand, would answer that purpose. It would be a prize of tangible and definite value to be competed for by masters, not in respect of their own attainments, but in respect of the efficiency of their schools.

I am, &c.

Welland House, Forest Hill, S.E.,
August 1, 1866.

EDWARD MIALL.

JOHN STUART MILL, ESQ., M.P.

SIR, Blackheath Park, August 9, 1866.

I HAVE now the honour of transmitting to the Royal Commissioners for Inquiry into Schools, such answers as it is in my power to give to the queries which the Commissioners did me the honour of addressing to me. Want of time, no less than the understood wishes of the Commissioners, has compelled me to be brief; but, for the further elucidation of the topics to which I have adverted, as well as for many valuable facts and thoughts connected with the subject of their inquiries, I hope I may be permitted to refer the Commissioners to the paper by Mr. Chadwick, mentioned in my answer to the second query, and the evidence appended thereto.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of the
Schools Inquiry Commission.

J. S. MILL.

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1. The expediency, in the case of endowed schools, of continuing to give gratuitous education to the scholars, and fixed incomes to the teachers.

I conceive the practice of payment by fixed salaries to be almost fatal to the general usefulness of educational endowments, and quite sufficient in itself to account for the admitted fact of their extensive failure.

If any practical maxim for the conduct of business of any kind by a delegated agent can be called fundamental, it is that of identifying the agent's interest with his duty. But if a schoolmaster's remuneration is neither increased by efficiency, nor diminished by inefficiency, his personal interest is, to have as few pupils as possible, and to take the least possible trouble with their instruction. I have read of a school where the master's salary was 600*l.* a year, and his object was to drive away the pupils, which he succeeded in effecting by a series of severe floggings. Without vouching for the strict truth of this anecdote, it may be accepted as a warning illustration of what may happen in an extreme case. Every motive that acts upon a teacher thus situated, tends to render his work valueless, except conscience or a disinterested love for his duty; and the insufficiency, in average cases, of these motives, is the principal cause which renders laws and institutions necessary.

The true principle for the remuneration of schoolmasters of all classes and grades, wherever it is possible to apply it, is that of payment for results. The results of their teaching can, in general, only be tested by examinations, conducted by independent public examiners; and if this examination were partly of a competitive character, extending to the pupils of all endowed middle-class schools, somewhat after the model of the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, it might be made a basis for proportioning, in some degree, the remuneration of schoolmasters

to the degree of success which their pupils obtained in the examinations.

It appears to me, generally speaking, undesirable that education should be provided gratuitously for the children of the classes specifically concerned in the present inquiry. Those classes can afford to pay; they are not objects of charity; they have no claim to be relieved from the duty of providing education for their children; and *entire* relief from that obligation on any other ground than inability, appears to me to have a highly demoralizing tendency. The suggestion that exhibitions should be given to pupils of the elementary schools, to be earned by merit, for the purpose of enabling them to prolong their school course, and advance to a higher grade of education, seems to me, on the contrary, to be of a highly moral and improving character, and I would give it my warmest support. I would suggest that these exhibitions be awarded by competitive examination. It is, however, a different question, whether the funds of endowments should be exclusively devoted to this purpose, or to this and to the pensioning of retired teachers. Though endowments are not, I conceive, beneficially employed in educating the children of the middle classes without expense to the parents, I think it a very proper application of them to provide, for those classes, a better quality of education than can be supplied from the contributions of parents as an exclusive resource. They should be called on to pay only what they can, in ordinary cases, well afford, and this having been done, the very best education should be given which can be provided by the addition to those payments, of all other funds legitimately applicable to the purpose.

2. The best mode of providing for the future management of endowments, and of preventing them from relapsing into inefficiency.

As the first and most indispensable part of any arrangements for this purpose, I would urge that the whole of the foundation schools be placed under the regular supervision of the Inspectors of the Privy Council. "Nothing but frequent and systematic inspection, by an authority having the power," if not of removing, at least of proposing the removal of the schoolmaster in case of proved unfitness, will ever prevent the majority of such schools from falling back into the state from which it is now desired to rescue them. The inspectors, some of whom are gentlemen of great experience and ability, and the selection of whom will always be the most important of all the duties of the Education Committee of Council, will be the persons most capable of pointing out, in each case, the best arrangements for securing a local superintendence in aid of the general one. The manner in which power and responsibility should be shared between the local and the central authority, and, above all, the question which of the two should exercise, in the last resort, the most important function of all, the appointment and removal of the masters, are matters of deep and serious consideration, with a view to obtain the best security for the efficiency of the work,

while avoiding the danger of giving too great a control over the education of the country to a department of the executive. In a country possessing any organized system of local administration, there would be, in every district of a certain size, a school committee, composed of those inhabitants of the locality (whether elected or nominated) who took the greatest practical interest in the subject; and to such a committee, with a representative of the Education Committee of the Privy Council for their regularly appointed adviser, the authority over the local schools might safely and properly be entrusted. But in the chaotic confusion of English local institutions, which throws such obstacles in the way of any systematic improvement in the real government of the country, it would require much more practical experience than I possess, and more meditation than I have been able to bestow on the subject, to enable me to suggest the best constitution for the local superintending body, or to define the powers which ought to be vested in it. It is even possible that both its constitution and its powers ought to be different in different localities, according to the nature of the materials available. For the present, probably, the responsibility of selecting the proper persons from among the leading inhabitants of all denominations, might with advantage be temporarily intrusted to the inspectors; though I would by no means propose this as a permanent arrangement. In whatever manner appointed, I strongly recommend that there should be but one such body for the whole of the endowed schools of a considerable district; comprising, however, persons from various parts of the district, who might severally act as local visitors of the schools nearest to them.

In still further extension of the same principle, I would propose that all the educational endowments of the district, together with all other charitable endowments within the same local limits which are now applied, ostensibly or really, to the relief of the poor in modes which are useless or hurtful, should be brought into a single fund, to be devoted to maintaining one or a few large schools in convenient situations, in preference to a greater number of small ones.

Large schools, with numerous pupils, have a great advantage in point of economy and efficiency over small schools with few pupils. The principal sources of this advantage are—

a. That when the pupils are numerous they can be formed into considerable classes, of about the same degree of proficiency, and capable of profiting by the same teaching; while, if they are few in number, pupils of very unequal degrees of advancement have to be taught together, and either the majority are neglected in favour of the few most proficient, or the teacher's attention is given to them by turns, those to whom the teaching of the moment is unsuited remaining comparatively idle.

b. That by merging many small schools in one large school, it becomes possible to obtain teachers of a far better quality for the

same cost, and to economize their labour by confining the superior teachers to the higher departments. A small number of well-paid masters, adapted to the different grades of proficiency, are a vastly superior educational instrument to a large number of ill-paid masters scattered over the country, each of whom has to teach pupils of all grades, and if he is fit for the higher work, is throwing away his labour in teaching mere elements to little boys.

c. And lastly, that large schools economize, in a similar manner, the most important labour of all, and that which requires the highest qualities in the persons intrusted with it, the labour of inspection.

These and other reasons in favour of the consolidation of schools, will be found largely illustrated in a document forming No. 120 of the papers printed by order of the House of Commons in the session of 1862, containing evidence collected by Mr. Chadwick for the former Royal Commission on Education, accompanied by comments of his own on this and other points of the very highest value.

The same Parliamentary paper contains the particulars of a most important practical application of the principles just stated —the case of the Faversham schools. This was a new foundation, growing out of a bequest by a banker of Faversham, as recently as 1840, of property yielding 2,000*l.* a year, for the general benefit of the poor of that place. The trustees, being thus free to adopt the best ideas of the age, and being evidently men of practical good sense, determined that the purposes of the testator could best be effected by devoting the bequest to an improved scheme of public education for the town and its neighbourhood; and having drawn up a plan for that purpose, obtained the authority of the Court of Chancery for carrying it into execution. The plan comprehends an infant school, a national school, a middle-class or commercial school, and an evening school for adults under trained masters. The Parliamentary paper already referred to shows the great advantages which have been found to attend the union of all these schools under the same management. Pupils are promoted, as a reward for proficiency, from the national to the commercial school, where they are supplied with books, and their school fees paid, at the expense of the endowment: and there is an annual examination of the commercial school by graduates of one of the Universities, at which exhibitions are awarded, by what is stated to be in effect a competitive examination, to successful pupils, to enable them to continue their studies in an old foundation grammar school which already existed in the town under another trust, and the union of which with the new schools under a common management would complete the scheme. No religious difficulty is experienced; dissenters and churchmen, both lay and clerical, acting together with perfect cordiality, both as trustees and as members of the school committee.

3. The possibility of securing for purposes of education, endowments that are now wasted.

There are numerous charitable funds which are now, under the terms of antiquated trusts, distributed in mere doles, to persons supposed to be necessitous, but who have not always even that claim, such as it is. It would be a far more efficacious mode of alleviating the evil of indigence, to employ these funds in making war on its principal cause, the want of education. Full information respecting these wasted endowments could probably be obtained through the Charity Commissioners, within whose special duty it naturally falls to procure such information, when they do not already possess it. The sanction of the Court of Chancery or of Parliament would probably not be refused to the necessary change in the destination of these endowments, due regard being had to the fair claims of living individuals who may have become, in any degree, dependent on them for support.

4. The best mode of securing, or at least encouraging, a due supply of qualified teachers.

No part of the subject is more important than this; the wretched incompetency of the great majority of the existing schools for the children of the middle classes being notorious. Mr. Edward Carleton Tufnell, one of the ablest and most experienced of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, stated in evidence to Mr. Chadwick,—"It has frequently occurred to me to cause the "dismissal of a master from a pauper school on account of gross "ignorance or gross immorality. The useful power of the Poor "Law Board prevents such people being again appointed to "pauper schools, but I have taken pains to ascertain what has "become of those masters, and I have generally found that they "have got places as ushers in schools for the middle or upper "classes."

With a view to correct the extreme deficiency of due qualification in the teachers, all the suggestions referred to in the letter which the Commissioners did me the honour to address to me, appear worthy of adoption, and all of them together are not more than sufficient. It would be highly important that training schools should be established for teachers, where they should learn, not only the things they will have to teach, but how to teach them; for which purpose these training schools must of course be connected with schools of the ordinary kind, where the art of teaching may be practically acquired. It is evidently proper that the restriction, in many foundations, of the office of schoolmaster to persons in holy orders, should be abolished. And it is also right that certificates of fitness for the office of teacher should be granted, after examination, either by the Universities (that of London included) or by examiners appointed by the Committee of Council. I would add a recommendation that on the first appointment of teachers, the principle of competitive examination should be introduced as far as practicable, and that in their subsequent promotion a mode of examination should be resorted to, which might, if possible, test

the results of their teaching in the schools where they had already taught. But the greatest security of all, without which no other will permanently avail, is the assured prospect of removal, in case of incompetency proved by experience. The whole chance of success of any reform in the endowed schools rests upon the degree of certainty which can be given to this expectation; and the utmost exertions of the department should, I earnestly urge, be above all directed to this end. With a view to it, the visitorial functions of the Court of Chancery should be transferred to the Privy Council, who might be empowered to avail themselves, if needful, of the aid of the Poor Law Inspectors, as well as of the Charity Commissioners. The arrangements for local visitation I have already touched upon. But all will be ineffective without efficient and vigorous examination of the pupils, by an authority totally independent of the teachers and of those by whom the teachers are appointed; and the value of this examination would be greatly increased if part of it were made competitive among the pupils of all the schools in a given district, or in the whole country.

J. S. MILL.

SAMUEL MORLEY, ESQ.

I. The system of gratuitous education is on many grounds inexpedient.

1. Where it has been adopted in schools for the industrial classes it has generally failed; schools in which payments from the scholars have been required having taken a higher position and enlisted more largely the confidence of parents. In schools for the middle classes this plan would be open to graver objections, and the reasons which have recommended it for the poor cannot be urged in reference to those who occupy a higher position in society.

2. Education is essentially a parental obligation. In all sections of English society parents deem it their interest and privilege to secure for their children the highest advantages of intellectual culture within their reach, in most instances willingly making large sacrifices to attain this object. This feeling is essential to the well-being of society, and any measures tending to lessen it are to be deprecated.

3. Education without payment lessens the efficiency of the school—the interest of parents in the operations of the school is diminished—their care to secure its advantages by the punctual and regular attendance of their children is lessened, and that co-operation with the efforts of the teacher on which success so largely depends is hardly found to exist.

II. The payment of teachers by fixed incomes is incompatible with the general efficiency of schools. In almost all vocations, whether commercial or professional, the stimulus of personal interest largely operates. No reason exists for exempting teachers from a law which in regard to all other employments

works so beneficially. Even in cases in which it would be difficult to remunerate teachers only by the results of their labour, it would be expedient that a part of their incomes should depend on the skill and fidelity which they bring to their work.

III. The question of educational endowments is so large and so complicated that it would be useless to deal with it by any general statement. Past experience shows the extreme difficulty of administering property which has been bequeathed for the promotion of education, the ever-changing circumstances of society rendering what may have been useful in the past injurious at a subsequent period.

The most unobjectionable appropriation of endowments are probably—

1. The institution of "exhibitions" to deserving boys, either to secure an extension of their school education or to assist the prosecution of their education at one of the universities.
2. The payment for well-ascertained results.
3. The pensioning of efficient teachers on their retirement from active service.
4. The improvement and extension of school buildings, or their erection in districts where they may be required.

IV. In reference to the supply of well-qualified teachers existing institutions furnish large facilities,—the various degrees they confer are probably of higher value than any special certificates which might be granted either by the universities or by the Government. It might be desirable that a chair for the exposition of the principles of teaching should be instituted in connexion with one or more of the existing seats of learning, and no evil would result from the issue of a certificate which would attest the possession of skill in teaching. The value of this and of other marks of literary merit would be better ascertained by experience than by any endorsement of it by the State, while to exclude from the profession of teaching all persons not having a certain certificate would not only inflict injustice on individuals, but shut out from a sphere of usefulness many who might be able to render efficient service.

In conclusion. Free and unfettered competition is that on which it is safest to rely. In all other departments of human activity this is the mainspring of success. It is therefore to be hoped that the measures proposed should interfere as little as possible with individual enterprise, and that the resources resulting from a better administration of educational and other endowments may be rendered beneficial, not to the children of any section of the community, but to the nation at large.

S. MORLEY.

Craven Lodge, Stamford Hill,
December 31, 1866.

The Very Rev. John Henry Newman, D.D.

The Oratory, Birmingham,
June 9, 1866.

My Lord,

I have had the honour of receiving from your Lordship, as Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission, a letter requesting me to offer the Commissioners any suggestions I may have to make on certain four points connected with the subject of educational endowments, which they consider to be of special importance.

It would have given me great gratification, had it been in my power to avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded to me. But the subject of endowments has never come before me; nor have I any stock of experience on which I could draw, did I set about forming an opinion on the difficult matters in question.

Under these circumstances, I trust the Commissioners will not consider me wanting in due respect towards them, if I ask to be excused attempting a work which I could not execute either to their or to my own satisfaction.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Taunton. John H. Newman.

From Lord Redesdale.

Batsford Park, January 18, 1867.

Sir,

I am sorry to find that your letter of the 1st January, enclosing a letter from the Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission, was laid aside by me among some papers not requiring attention, and escaped my notice until to-day. I hasten to offer a few remarks on the questions submitted to me, and hope that the Chairman will accept my excuse and apology for the hasty manner in which they are drawn up, as you desire an early answer.

I. Entirely gratuitous education appears generally objectionable. A reduced scale of payments in favour of the inhabitants of places, or others, for whom free schools have been founded and endowed, is reasonable. It seems desirable that the master should derive some pecuniary advantage from all the scholars, and from boarders if possible in schools of a moderate size. To deprive him of all pay from the endowment would prevent a school getting a good master unless it was large and flourishing, and until it has acquired a reputation under a good master there is little chance of its becoming either, and in some places the school could never be expected to become very large.

II. The grouping of schools for the purpose of placing the management of their endowments under a local board and a central London authority appears to me most objectionable. I believe that when care is taken to appoint proper trustees, the more local the management of such property, the cheaper and more efficient it will be. As a trustee of Campden Grammar School, which has been raised from a low state and is improving,

I speak with confidence on this point. The increasing interest felt throughout the country in education must have a great effect in securing the appointment of good trustees, and on their attention to the trust.

III. Not knowing what endowments are alluded to as wasted, I am unable to give any direct reply to this question. Some persons would perhaps consider endowments wasted which I should not, and if at all connected with such should object to any interference with them. Moreover, very few endowments indeed belong to the class proposed to be educated in these schools, and to take endowments of any sort from the poor to assist those above them in the education of their children would in my opinion be robbery.

IV. The obtaining good teachers depends on what you give them for their work. They are to be had in plenty, without special training, if you can pay for them, and that is the important point to consider. The cost of a training school applied in aid of salaries would get twice as many good masters as the institution would supply. Whenever the restriction in the foundation deed as to the master being in holy orders applies to the head master, I do not think it should be abolished. If it applies to all the masters the question may be open to consideration in each particular case.

I request you to place this letter before the Chairman.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
REDESDALE.

To the Secretary,
Schools Inquiry Commission.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

SIR, Goodwood, January 7, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 1st, and its enclosure.

I have not considered the various subjects referred to in that paper sufficiently to enable me to express any opinion on them.

Yours faithfully,
RICHMOND.

REV. JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, Oxford.

MY LORD, Oxford, August 21, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your circular letter of May 28th, and I must express my regret that I have been unable till now to give my attention to the important questions which it contains. I will attempt to state as succinctly as I can, the views which I entertain on the points which you raise; and I may observe that if I am too brief, I shall be prepared to give fuller reasons for the opinions which I state.

1. Perhaps the worst use which can be made of educational endowments, is that which gives an invariable stipend to the teacher and wholly gratuitous education to the scholars. The evil is greatest as a rule, when the scholars are boarded and clothed as well as taught. Admission to the school becomes a matter of patronage and intrigue, the persons for whom the endowment was originally designed are invariably ousted, and the teacher has a simple routine to perform, in the fulfilment of which he has hardly any natural interest. But just as when an endowed school is hampered with this patronage it is sure to be depressed, so when it is liberated from such limitations its progress is generally rapid. Thus the nomination to the foundation of Winchester was almost as vicious a system as could be, and the consequences were manifest in the low academical position of New College. Since, however, the patronage has been taken away, the school has made a great start. I do not admire the present system of election to that school, for it simply gives the whole charity to the rich, for whom the endowment was not designed; but it certainly gets some of the best boys from the upper middle classes.

When, however, the income of the teacher is wholly dependent on the school fees, the master is apt to cram his best boys and neglect the others. The risk, perhaps the reality, of this practice is the solitary charge made against the system of local examinations put forward by Oxford and Cambridge. A similar tendency is objected to proprietary schools, some of which, though wholly self-supporting, are successful rivals of ancient and largely endowed grammar schools.

I believe that the best way of stimulating the teacher is to make his income partly fixed and partly fluctuating, to compel a system of inspection and examination, and to provide that examiners, appointed by an authority wholly external to the school, and its local board of management, should publish a report on the condition of the school, and (in case it be determined to endow the best scholars with exhibitions) should elect to such places.

Exhibitions given to scholars, *i.e.* endowments in aid to parents for the education of their children, are, under certain conditions, excellent adaptations of such funds as are available for this purpose. But they should be given to such persons only as are willing to declare that the exhibition is an important aid to the means at their disposal for educating their children, or that they cannot carry out such an education effectively without that aid. A rich parent may claim with all justice, as many scholastic or academical distinctions as he can get for his son; but he has no moral or equitable right to endowments; the sole object of which was, the discovery and promotion of natural ability and industry, when pecuniary means were wanting to the possessor of these gifts. As far as I know, the nearest approach to so desirable a result is attained in the Birmingham grammar school, though some of the details in the management of this school are far from

perfect, in the absence of any proper guidance to the imperfect and uninstructed powers of the local board.

Pensions should be given to retiring masters; but they should be given of right, not out of favour. The obvious machinery by which they could be supplied is the quasi insurance system adopted in the civil service; which consists in the deduction of a per-centage from the fixed income of the official, for the superannuation fund.

II. I think that all endowed schools without exception should be grouped in districts, for the purposes of administration, supervision, and inspection. It would be most convenient, perhaps, to merge all endowments existent within a district into a common fund, and to parcel out the income according to a definite plan; the chief features in this plan being (*a*) that "English" or "commercial" schools should be supplied from the general fund, as well as those which are called "classical;" and (*b*) that such a machinery should be adopted as would render it possible that boys from the lowest schools might, in case they possessed capacity and industry, be drafted into the higher schools, from which selections would ultimately be made in the ordinary way for the Universities. In short, just as the Government grants are rendered available for the education of the children of mechanics and agricultural labourers, so existing endowments should be applied to the education of classes above them, with the special purpose of making these endowments the means for detecting and promoting ability and diligence. Not a few persons doubt whether at the present time endowments in aid of education are really public benefits; but if it be admitted that they are, the above-named plan seems to me the best use which could be made of them; and furthermore, according to the *cy près* rule, that which is nearest to the real purposes of founders.

The funds should be administered, and the chief masters in each kind of school elected, by local boards. The first of these functions is limited and ministerial; the second would be, I think, sufficiently controlled by public opinion. I conclude that the grouping of districts and schools would be the act of a royal or parliamentary commission, whose schemes would be ratified or rejected by the Queen in Council. The inspection would, I believe, be carried out most efficiently by the two Universities, under the machinery of their local examinations. Any Government inspection would be unpopular, partly because such a machinery is generally and reasonably disliked, partly because it could exercise no efficient police, and partly because it would not command confidence, for, as a rule, whenever a high Government official nominates out of a body of candidates, it is generally believed that he chooses the least competent. Again, any inspection of schools conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose by the governors and head masters is private and unsatisfactory.

All details of expenditure and all results of inspection, should be published annually, and in a compendious form, by, I suppose, the Education Department of the Privy Council Office, who would,

on my hypothesis, adopt the report of the University inspectors. Except in so far as the issue of this publication I cannot see that much more could be done by a "central authority in London." To insure the success and efficiency of local boards, as much authority as possible should be left in the hands of such a board, due care being taken to appoint proper persons, and to define their functions. These functions might be the appointment of chief or head masters in all the schools, high, middle, and lower, the supervision of such masters, and, if need be, their removal or enforced resignation.

III. I make no doubt that a large mass of endowments, intended originally for educational purposes, or naturally and conveniently available for them, is wasted, perverted, or misapplied. Most persons have experience of such a diversion of educational funds. For example, I remember that in a small parliamentary borough in the south of England, in which an endowed school exists, the income of which was reputed to be about 600*l.* a year, the trustees or governors, a number of country gentlemen, devoted nearly all the funds to clothing and feeding a limited number of boys, and retaining the nominations in their own hands, employed the patronage for political ends. But I presume that information as to these endowments ought to be attainable through the Charity Commissioners.

But beyond those endowments which have been bestowed specially for educational purposes, or which can be reasonably interpreted to be available for such ends, there is a mass of local charities of a permanent character, some of which might under the conditions of modern society be diverted from their present objects with great public benefit. Some of these charities are no doubt of great service. Endowments in aid of hospitals are of such a kind; so in a minor degree are some almshouses, asylums, and penitentiaries. But by far the largest part of these endowed charities are not only of no real public service, but are mischievous and demoralising in the last degree. It is a general rule that the parishes which have the largest amount of local charities are distinguished for pauperism and wretchedness. It is unnecessary for me to point out why it is that such a result is inevitable.

I am not aware that any account has been given as to the annual income of these local charities. They amount I am informed in this city (Oxford) to many thousands a year. But their value could be obtained through the income tax commissioners, since the House of Commons resisted, on sentimental grounds, a proposal made by Mr. Gladstone that they should contribute to the income tax. I presume then that a formal exemption is required, in order that they should escape. To divert these funds from physical to educational charity would be to stop a great public evil, and do a great public good. To employ these funds in the interest of those for whom they were originally intended would be common justice, and this end would be served if they were applied to the formation of such

schools as would give education to all those whose condition is above that of the government grant. They would thus provide the machinery by which ability and diligence could be discovered in the lowest ranks of life, and in the interest of the community be promoted to a wider and fuller sphere of usefulness. In such a way compensation would be made for the injustice lately but perhaps inevitably done to the less wealthy classes of society, by the policy which has bestowed all the emoluments of the older schools by public competition, that is, which gives endowments to those whose means enable them to educate their children without any such aid.

I may perhaps state in illustration a fact which lately came before my notice. I was invited, a few weeks since, to give away certain prizes at Nottingham, and to make an address on education. In the course of my remarks I urged the propriety of adopting the plan which is stated above, and I was informed that in that town there was a fund given by Sir Thomas White for the purpose of making loans without interest, but on the bond of two securities, to young tradesmen. It is hardly necessary to say that tradesmen who borrow money without interest are very likely to compromise their securities, and that persons were unwilling to incur the risk. The accumulations of the fund at present exceed 20,000*l.*, and they are likely to increase largely. What could be a better use of this fund than that which should devote it to the education of boys? I know no reason why girls should be excluded from similar arrangements, in such a way as would fit them for the purposes of business.

IV. I have never heard that there is any lack of competent persons offering themselves as masters to endowed schools whenever a real election is made, even though there be a limitation to clergymen. Most of those parties who have established proprietary schools have found it expedient to introduce this condition, for the general public demands guarantees for the moral character of schoolmasters, and, rightly or wrongly, believes that it secures this end in a rough way by entrusting education to clergymen. The chief difficulty in the way of obtaining competent teachers seems to me to be the present constitution of electoral bodies. Nominations by individuals ought to be at once put an end to as inconsistent with the public interest. It is an extravagant concession to what are called the rights of property to allow the representative of some ancient founder, or the possessor of some manor, the privilege of being patron to a grammar school. I can recollect a case in which such a patron, the endowments of the school being considerable, and the place in which it was situated being of some importance, appointed a person who had, to my knowledge, been plucked three or four times, and had never had an hour's experience in teaching.

I cannot conceive that any benefit would ensue from establishing a training college for schoolmasters. A public school and a University are the best training colleges in existence, and the class lists at Oxford and Cambridge are, on the whole, the

best certificates of proficiency. The suggestion that there should be a training college and a certificate seems to be presented because persons want to have all the evidence of a schoolmaster's fitness at the time of his election, and do not like to undertake the responsibility of annulling their own judgment, in case they have made a bad choice.

I have, &c.

JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS.

S. N. STOKES, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

MY LORD, The Portico, Prescot, December 6, 1866.

THE delay on my part in replying to your Lordship's circular letter, dated 28th May 1866, arose from disinclination to obtrude what may be thought a private and partial view of the subjects under consideration. But as you have been so good as to call upon me again for some answer to your inquiry, I will not longer hesitate to submit a statement which, resting on my own responsibility alone, and representing, may be, no one's opinion but my own, is yet based upon an honest and independent view of the interests of a large section of Her Majesty's subjects.

As a Roman Catholic, and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Roman Catholic schools, I beg leave to direct attention to the position of Roman Catholics in reference to educational endowments. From participation in the ancient endowments Roman Catholics, as such, are excluded. I, myself, not being then a Catholic, received a free education in St. Paul's School, whence I proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, with a Campden exhibition of 100*l.* a year, supplemented at the end of my first term by a Perry exhibition, and subsequently by a scholarship; and hence more acutely, perhaps, than the bulk of my co-religionists, who have never participated in such great benefits, I feel the crushing disadvantage to which my own sons and other young Roman Catholics are subjected by exclusion on account of their religion from the endowments that give generally to boys of the middle class in England an opportunity of gaining the higher education and all that it leads to.

Again, from the reign of Elizabeth downwards trusts specially for Roman Catholic education are believed to have been accumulating. Under the penal laws such trusts were necessarily secret, and Parliament not at that time aiming at confiscation, exempted them from the inquisition of the Charities Commission of 1818 and following years; but in 1832 O'Connell's Act, which received a retrospective interpretation by the Courts, placed Roman Catholic schools and their endowments upon the same footing as Dissenters' schools, and in 1860 the Roman Catholic Charities Act became law. But that Act has not been brought into general operation, nor has any inquisition been made into the modern educational endowments of Roman Catholics; the

consequence is, that the public remains unacquainted with the extent and objects of such endowments, and they are believed to be, in fact, administered solely for the ecclesiastical education of youths who desire to become priests. Hence the Roman Catholic laity are shut out from the old endowments, and not admitted to the new.

The results may be surmised. "Any substantial improvement "in the education of our middle class will tell directly and "powerfully on those immediately below them in the social "scale." (Address by the Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce, Oct. 6, 1866.) Equally true is it that deterioration in the schooling of the middle class, such as must inevitably happen wherever families of moderate means get no help towards the education of their sons, will influence for evil the classes below. "I find, from a "parliamentary return, that on 15th April there were in the "New Bailey Gaol 370 Protestants and 176 Catholics; in the "Manchester City Gaol, 254 Protestants and as many as 200 "Catholics; in the Liverpool Gaol at Walton, 458 Protestants "and the same number of Catholics; and in the Kirkdale Gaol, "221 Protestants and 153 Catholics." (Speech of Lord E. Howard, M.P., in the *Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 28th, 1866.) So far, Catholics, with five per cent. of the people, produce 43 per cent. of the crime.

I would urge then on the Schools Inquiry Commission as matters of national importance, that,—

1. Means be taken to relieve Roman Catholics of their exclusion from the benefits of endowed schools founded for the general good; and
2. An inquisition into Roman Catholic educational endowments be instituted with the view of making them better known and more generally useful under the provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 134., in accordance with the intention of the founders.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Chairman
School Inquiry Commission.

SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES.

The RIGHT REV. CONNOP THIRLWALL, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen,
June 8, 1866.

MY LORD,

HAVING considered the questions proposed in your letter of the 28th May, with the light which is thrown on them by cases which have come within my own knowledge, I will very briefly state the conclusions to which I have been led. I must however premise that, unless an entirely new system of middle-class education is to be created, it would, in my opinion, be very unsafe to lay down any general rule or maxim, to be applied to all endowed schools, irrespectively of local circumstances.

1. The only ground on which it would seem to me either expedient or right to take away the privilege of free admission to an endowed school from those who have hitherto enjoyed it, would be, either that it is generally injurious to the school, as by diminishing the attendance of paying scholars, or that it impairs the quality of the education given to the free scholars. But it cannot be safely assumed that these are necessary or invariable effects of gratuitous education. And, at all events, it would not be right or wise to exclude any who would be entitled to the privilege, and whose parents cannot afford to pay the school fees. Perhaps it would in many cases be best to take an intermediate course between the simple continuance and the total abolition of gratuitous education, by confining it to the lower school or elementary instruction, and only extending it to the upper school, or full course of instruction, as a reward of merit, or an encouragement to promising abilities.

Still less should I think it desirable to sweep away all fixed incomes of the masters. No doubt, where the amount of the fixed income is such as to make the master independent of the success of the school, he will be tempted, as far as he can, to make his office a sinecure. But such will not be the effect, either of an endowment, or a guaranteed minimum, which is not adequate, or barely adequate to his wants. On the other hand, judging from what I have happened to see and know I should think that there must be a great number of endowed schools to which such a measure would be injurious in the highest degree, if not absolutely fatal, exposing them to the danger of either remaining closed for long periods, or passing through a rapid succession of less and less competent hands. I believe that a considerable amount of fixed income, beyond what is absolutely necessary for the support of the master, would always be found consistent with the highest prosperity of the school, and would tend to promote it, if only proper provision was made to secure the appointment of a fit person and a satisfactory performance of his duties.

2. I do not feel myself qualified to offer an opinion on the suggestion which has been made as to the management of endowments, as I am not sure that I clearly see its full scope. But I think it would be highly desirable that the trustees of every endowed school should be required to give a periodical and public account of their management. What seems to me a more difficult and at least equally important question, is that of the best mode of regulating the relations in which the trustees are to stand to the master, so as on the one hand to protect him from annoying and mischievous interference, and on the other hand to keep him subject to a responsibility sufficient to secure the school from suffering through his negligence or misconduct. For this purpose it would seem necessary that every school should be placed under the authority of a visitor or board of visitors, which perhaps might answer the purpose without that intervention of the Government which seems to be suggested, but would be open to many objections.

3. I have not sufficient knowledge of the facts to offer any opinion on this head.

4. I should not venture to recommend the foundation of a training college, unless it was to form part of an entirely new system similar to that of the continental schools. In the present state of things I do not see the need or use of the certificate. Where the mastership attracts competition, testimonials are or should be always required, and would practically serve the same purpose. Where the mastership is rather in the nature of a hazardous venture, the examination for the certificate would probably deter many candidates, without securing the choice of one who would be likely to carry on the school with success. It would be quite otherwise on the continental system, in which both training colleges and certificates are, I believe, essential elements.

I am, &c.

Lord Taunton. C. St. David's.

From the Honourable Edward Twisleton, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners.

Answers to Questions of the Schools Inquiry Commission.

I. Endowments for schools may probably be best expended in the following ways:

(1.) In providing and maintaining school-buildings, planned and erected in accordance with the suggestions of the highest special authorities in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries on the subject.

(2.) In contributing a fixed sum towards the stipends of schoolmasters, while at the same time a part of their stipends is made to depend on the number of their scholars. It is undesirable that all schoolmasters should be wholly dependent on fees, as the element of serious risk which this would introduce into pecuniary calculations would deter many men of cultivation and refinement from entering the profession, or would cause them to abandon it at a favourable opportunity.

(3.) In giving exhibitions or gratuitous education to those who after an open competitive examination are found to be of the greatest merit. Experience seems to show that, except under a system of the strictest safeguards, it is unwise to give purely gratuitous instruction from charitable sources, as distinguished from local rates; and that such instruction is repugnant to the feelings of many, or is undervalued, unless some element of honour is connected with it which takes away its eleemosynary character.

(4.) In providing,—what is generally a part of the arrangements of Prussian gymnasia—a museum of natural history and a cabinet with the philosophical instruments and other materials requisite for instruction in the experimental sciences. The Prussian system should be followed, in which two hours of

each week are devoted throughout the school to lessons in these branches of knowledge; the instruction in the lower classes being in sciences of pure observation, such as zoology and botany, while in the upper parts of the school instruction is given in the sciences usually called experimental, such as pneumatics, hydrostatics, and others. This system, however, cannot be adopted, unless there is a certain preliminary outlay of money, and it seems unobjectionable that this money should come from an endowment.

II. It would be, in my opinion, a very wise measure to group unendowed schools together in districts, and to form a local board to manage them subject to the control of a central board in London, such, for example, as the Council Board.

One great advantage in thus grouping schools would be the possibility of diminishing the number of schools and of substituting for three or four inferior schools one large first-rate school. Provided that the number of boys does not exceed a certain point a large school is, as a general rule, preferable to a small school. Some of the points of superiority in a large school are the following:—1st, they afford facilities for an arrangement of boys in classes by which a larger number of those who have arrived at the same stage of knowledge can be taught together in the same form; 2ndly, they render it possible to offer higher salaries, and thus to secure the services of first-rate schoolmasters; 3rdly, they are more likely to supply the means for procuring a well-stored museum of natural history and a good collection of philosophical instruments. There is a limit, however, to the number which can be advantageously assembled in one school; a limit which can be best ascertained by consulting those who have had practical experience in teaching. The principle which should govern this limit seems to me to be the number which can be brought under the general influence and control of the head master.

The central board ought to have the power of appointing inspectors, who should be *ex officio* members of the local boards, though without the power of voting. The inspectors should make reports on the condition of schools in their district on the same principle that other school inspectors make their reports at present. The central board should have the power of insisting on certain general principles in the management of schools, and they should have the power of removing a schoolmaster for incompetency or unfitness. Moreover, no appointment should be final without their sanction.

In regard to the manner in which the local boards should be formed, it seems to me that no sound opinion can be given without a far greater knowledge of details on the subject than I possess. I may mention, however, one important general principle of universal application, viz., to take care that in the constitution of a board for the election of schoolmasters there may be as few electors as possible who are likely to have relations or intimate friends among the candidates.

III. I am unable to give any information on this head. I presume that nobody is so qualified to furnish the amplest information respecting it as the Charity Commissioners.

IV. I am in favour of training schools, though not so as to prevent the granting of certificates after due examination by a central board.

With salaries as low as the salaries of schoolmasters are likely to be for a long time much difficulty will be found, under any circumstances, in inducing a sufficient number of competent persons to undertake an office so irksome as that of schoolmaster appears to be to those who have not learned to take a hearty interest in their work. Well-conducted training schools are valuable in lessening this difficulty, and in tending at the same time to maintain a high standard of intellectual and moral qualifications for the office.

Restrictions of the office of schoolmaster to clergymen should be wholly abolished, though it would be very undesirable to exclude this class of persons from the right of presenting themselves as candidates in an open competition. If the board of electors is wisely constituted it is well to leave them unrestricted in their range of selection. Sometimes a clergyman would be preferable; in other cases a layman might present himself with far higher intellectual, moral, and religious qualifications than are possessed by any clergyman who is a competitor; and when this is the case, or when the two competitors are simply equal, it is distinctly for the interests of learning to elect the layman, who may devote his whole life to literature, rather than the clergyman, whose interests are divided, and who, in endeavouring to unite literature with theology, is frequently very superficial in both.

In conclusion. I may be permitted to observe that the objections which exist against gratuitous instruction from charitable sources do not apply to gratuitous instruction, the cost of which is defrayed from local rates, as is the case in New England. It is important to bear this in mind as, although it is highly commendable to make the most of endowments for schools, and to provide that such endowments shall be administered on the soundest principles, yet improvements in this respect alone are comparatively makeshifts, and the humiliating inferiority of England to Germany and New England in popular education will continue until there is a minister with sufficient intelligence and courage to propose, and a House of Commons with sufficient wisdom to pass, a measure for the establishment and support of schools from local rates.

EDWARD TWISLETON.

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From Miss Beale.

Ladies' College, Cheltenham,
Jan. 1, 1867.

Dear Sir,

As statistics are more valuable than assertions, I have kept in the absence book a very careful account of the causes of absence. I have thought it might be worth while to send it to you, as we are anxious to remove the very false impression that a right education is injurious to the health of girls.

Of course a six month's account is not worth much, but it includes the month of November, and this has been a damp season. We find our pupils suffer very little from cold, as they go out in all weathers.

Yours faithfully,
D. Beale.

(Enclosure.) Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Table showing the number of absences due to illness in the last half-year (1866) commencing Aug. 25th, and ending Dec. 20th; containing 118 days, Michaelmas-day being the only holiday.

—	Average No. of students.	No. of days absent when well.	No. of days from colds, &c.	Average absence of each student from illness.	Cases not included in the above return.
Div. I.	40	54	57	1·425	Two, who are delicate, have asked leave to remain at home during the winter quarter; they are not ill.
Div. II.	57	82	109	2 nearly	
Div. III.	28	97	63	2·25	Eight have had chicken pox, and have been kept in quarantine 10 days. If these are included, the average number of days is raised to almost exactly 2¼.
Total	125	233	229	1·832	

Boarders.

House A.—Average number	- - -	18
Not ill one day	- - -	13
Cases of chicken pox	- - -	1
Total number of days pupils have been absent from other causes	- -	9
Average number of days absent from colds, &c.	- - - -	5
House B.—Average number	- - -	10
Cases of chicken pox	- - -	1
Total number of days pupils have been absent from other causes	- -	12
Average number of days absent from colds, &c.	- - - -	1·2

Total average for boarders, excluding the two cases of very mild chicken pox, less than one day.

General Results.

1. There is no single case this half-year in which it is even pretended that study has produced illness.

2. If we except eight very mild cases of chicken-pox, the average number of days, each pupil has been absent from indisposition during the half-year, is less than two.

3. In Class I. it is almost exactly one day, although here, if anywhere, the injurious effects of mental exercise would become apparent.

4. When, as in the case of boarders, we have children entirely under our care, there is almost no sickness; but of 30 boarders (average 28), 19 have not been indisposed one *single day*, and the total average of absence, if we except two very slight cases of chicken-pox, is less than one day in the half-year.

From J. C. BUCKMASTER, ESQ.

St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.,
March 8, 1867.

MY LORD,

I BEG most respectfully to submit the accompanying letter. If your Lordship should think it sufficiently important I shall feel obliged by your introducing it to the notice of the Public Schools Commission for publication. I believe all power to be intellectual in its nature, it is for this reason that I have for years taken a deep interest in promoting scientific knowledge among the middle and working classes.

I must apologise for troubling your Lordship with this communication. I hear from Mr. Packer of Kinver that there is a

probability of science being introduced in several middle and grammar schools in Staffordshire.

I am, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, &c. &c. — J. C. BUCKMASTER.

SCIENCE INSTRUCTION in GRAMMAR and MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Immediately after the Exhibition of 1851 public attention was directed to the importance of scientific knowledge as a part of general education. The value of classical learning as compared with science was fully discussed, and an effort was made not only to introduce the systematic teaching of science in some of our commercial schools, but under the name of lessons on common things a good deal of elementary science was taught in our primary schools. The subject, however, never received any hearty support, except from a few advanced friends of education. The masters of grammar and commercial schools were for the most part ignorant of science; every difficulty was thrown in the way of science teaching, and in a short time nothing was left but the broken remains of a little apparatus, Latin and Greek swallowed up the science, and at this time, with the exception of what is being done by the Science and Art Department, which is quite outside our school system, science as a means of training a boy to think and observe occupies a less important position now than it did ten years ago. A few years since, 1860, at the suggestion of Dr. Playfair, I forwarded nearly 200 applications to the masters of grammar and commercial schools in and near London offering to give gratuitously twelve lessons on chemistry. The only school which accepted my offer was a ladies' school near Hyde Park that had accidentally heard of it from the usher of a neighbouring boys' school. In the scheme for the management of Dulwich College some provision exists for teaching science, but so far as I can learn nothing of the kind has been attempted nor will be attempted until science takes equal rank and importance with Latin and Greek. It does appear strange that in a country where the food and employment of the population and the progress of the industrial arts depend on the applications of science as a means of economizing production, there is not in the education of the people one particle of that knowledge which constitutes the chief glory and distinction of the country. What science has done with reference to the arts of war is an illustration of what she might do if the same impulse were given in other directions. We have in this country three distinct classes of schools, the primary school, the middle commercial school, and the grammar school. In the primary school scarcely anything is now taught except reading, writing, arithmetic, and Scripture. In the commercial schools we have in addition, history, geography, French, Latin, and Greek. In the grammar schools we have the teaching of the Universities. The boys now attending commercial schools are of the same class of

those 50 or 100 years ago, would have gone to the grammar schools. If we compare the educational training of the old grammar schools with commercial schools, we shall see at once what a large amount of intellectual culture and discipline has been lost to the middle classes. The educational training of these old schools has no corresponding equivalent in modern commercial schools. It is impossible to restore the discipline of our old grammar schools, nor would it be desirable if possible to offer to boys destined for industrial and commercial pursuits an education which at least could only be a faint imitation of that which is given in the best grammar schools and universities. Latin and Greek can scarcely be taught in commercial schools with the same efficiency as it is taught in grammar schools, and geography and history as they are usually taught are certainly not of much value as a means of education. The instruction given in commercial schools should be scientific rather than literary, one or two teachers of science systematically taught should form the basis of education in these schools. In the public schools and universities abstract thought without any reference to work is their chief business; on the one side we have a class of thinkers, on the other side a class of workers. The proper business of our commercial middle schools and many of the grammar schools is to apply the abstract thought of the educated classes to the labour of the working classes, and in whatever way we impregnate labour with this knowledge we tend to lighten the burden of daily toil, and make that a blessing which is otherwise a curse. As it would be impossible to teach all the sciences in any school not purely a technical school, some selection must be made, mechanics and chemistry are the sciences of many industries; in place of chemistry some other experimental or natural science might be substituted, according to local circumstances. A good elementary text book on any natural or experimental science can be mastered with less patience and less labour than is required to master a Latin grammar. The time bestowed on a Latin grammar would make a boy of average ability master of any experimental or natural science, and this in itself is an education. Is it not an injustice and a waste of time to keep a boy for years at Latin and Greek without any prospect of his attaining more than mediocrity in these studies, or continuing his education beyond the ordinary school period? Latin and Greek require the constant exercise of the same faculties, and it may happen that a boy who has no natural taste or aptitude for these subjects may succeed with credit and even distinction in the study of some branch of experimental or natural science, and these when properly taught are not without their logic. Whatever view others may take, the middle and working classes will estimate the value of education according to its practical ability in the business of every-day life. The study of almost any branch of science has not only a direct bearing on many of the practical affairs of every-day life, but also supplies all the conditions necessary to strengthen and discipline the intellectual

faculties. If the object of a school life is to give a boy the power of acquiring knowledge and enabling him to think logically, what can be so suitable as the study of those natural laws and forces by which and through which the universe exists.

From Miss A. Clough.

I think the plan which follows the few remarks I am about to make will best explain my views as to some desirable improvements in female education.

I am entirely ignorant of the state of education in London, and am therefore not qualified to judge whether my scheme would be either practicable or popular there; but I have had some personal knowledge of schools in the country, having managed one for the upper classes in Liverpool, and at Ambleside I conducted one for the children of the tradespeople and farmers. I have also known something of middle-class private schools, both in Liverpool and elsewhere. These I consider to be in many cases very bad; the teachers often being ignorant, wanting in cultivation, system, and power of governing the young. It is indeed deplorable that children should not be in better hands, for what they learn is worse than unprofitable. Of course this condemnation does not apply to all schools of this class, but to a very large number.

And the parents of these children especially need help; they are willing to pay moderately, as they do not like sending their children to charity schools; and I think this is a good feeling and one to be encouraged. The gentry and the clergy do not often help this class; they are occupied with the really poor. Besides that, in this class there are many dissenters, and they are as a whole often very independent about their children, and not very popular. They have neither time nor knowledge enough themselves to set up schools for their sons, much less for their daughters, so it frequently happens that their whole families are neglected or ill taught.

It was the pathetic appeal of the mother of a large family that induced me to try what I could do for this class of children, and though there were many difficulties and some prejudices to be overcome, yet in the end a measure of success was attained which was very satisfactory; and when I was unable to continue the school, some of the parents took it up, and it is still going on under other management.

To me this appears a case in which Government might, with great advantage, step in with a small amount of direct help and something more in the way of organization and plan to guide and assist the efforts of corporate and proprietary bodies or even possibly of private individuals. At a very trifling expense, only just sufficient to give Government a voice in the management, much might be done. I believe too that local bodies would find

it difficult, solely on their own authority, to organize such schools as I have suggested on sufficiently liberal principles to insure the attendance of all denominations of Christians.

PLAN.

1st. A permanent educational board to supervise female education, partly composed of members of the Universities and partly of others interested in the subject, all being appointed by Government.

2nd. The establishment of cheap day schools by corporate and proprietary bodies, and also, if possible, by private individuals, on a plan approved by Government, with some small endowment. At these schools a good English education should be given, with singing and drawing, at a charge of not more than 3*l.* or 4*l.* per annum for each pupil.

Modern languages should be extra, and instrumental music need not be taught, or else a separate academy set up for it.

In large towns one or more central schools should be formed with lecture halls and play-grounds attached, and also a library of books of reference for the use of teachers, and another of reading books for the use of the pupils in the schools, it being a great difficulty to get parents to purchase what is needful.

Branch schools should be set up in connexion with the central one, and private schools might be invited to unite themselves to the central schools.

The pupils from the branch schools should assemble for collective instruction in certain subjects, such as history, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and also in drawing and gymnastics at the central schools. The variety afforded by these meetings would be pleasant and inspiriting to the pupils; but care should be taken to insure sufficient supervision, and all needful preparations for these lessons should, in every case, be made with the private teachers.

Great liberty in the way of plans and systems of instruction ought to be allowed, if only the results prove satisfactory, and this in order that such of the existing teachers as are capable of bringing their schools up to the Government standard may be encouraged and assisted, not in any way driven out of the field.

Assistance would thus be given to private efforts in conducting small schools, and the pupils would still enjoy those advantages of personal influence and personal character specially desirable for girls, united with superior instruction and the pleasurable excitement of receiving it collectively; perhaps also the enjoyment of better rooms than would otherwise be procurable. In these schools, especially in the central one, a great amount of supervision would be needful, and very strict regulations ought to be made about the coming and going to and fro.

The name given to these schools would have a very important influence. They ought not to be called middle-class schools. That name might deter many of a superior order to the lower

tradespeople from sending their children, and it is to be desired that all who are unable to procure higher advantages for their children should be induced to avail themselves of these institutions. An admixture of a more cultivated class might be made a means of raising the lower without any sacrifice of the higher, if only proper superintendence and attention to details of various kinds could be insured. Such a name as "Victoria Schools" would perhaps be popular.

3rd. Besides the assistance given to cheap schools, it might be very valuable for the improvement of even a higher class of schools than those before mentioned to establish professorships on general subjects of interest. The subjects might be the English language and literature, English history and general history, scientific subjects and art.

In large towns some 20 or 25 lectures might be delivered by one professor in the course of three months to a number of schools collected in groups according to situation. Of course these lectures would only be for elder pupils. A certain amount of preparation might be required from the pupils beforehand, under the supervision of their teachers; the professor pointing out the course of study and the books to be got up on the various subjects. He should also be expected to test the attainments of his class as he went on, not merely to instruct, though there need not be a set examination. This sort of instruction would be an immense help to teachers, and an enlivenment to the pupils. It would be the means of bringing both the teachers and the taught under the influence of (it is to be hoped) superior men, who might probably be led to take a greater interest in female education, with such increased opportunities of knowing something about it, and using their influence in directing it.

Some intercourse with University men who carry on the highest education in the country would be a great boon to many teachers who are doing their best under very great difficulties.

In carrying out this plan the help of Government would be especially valuable. The best schools in the country would find great difficulty in securing the services of superior men, even if they could afford to pay liberally: it would be a condescension in a University man to undertake this work. It is only in the London ladies' colleges, and perhaps a favoured few other schools, that such assistance can be obtained. But if Government made the appointments, not only the salary but the position would be totally different.

It has been seen that this is the case in regard to our Government inspectors of schools.

The institution of co-operation in superior schools in one point might suggest to teachers the advantage of trying it in more, and thus education might be made cheaper, even for the higher classes, which would not be unacceptable.

Professors might also be appointed to a district of several small towns, taking three or four, according to size and locality.

Some small fee might be required from each pupil attending any professor's classes.

This money might be applied to pay part of his salary, and thus lessen the amount of endowment needed from Government.

The town or towns where the professor delivered his lectures might be expected to provide rooms for the classes and defray all the needful local expenses.

These lectures might at first be given only during three months of the year.

4thly. Scholarships might be founded in any established proprietary schools.

In all endeavours to improve female education it appears to me undesirable to discourage the present class of teachers. As a body many are, of course, incapable, but a large number, though not very efficient as instructors, possess a moral influence, which is most important in giving a refined and cultivated tone to the whole course of education; and this is what English people are most unwilling to lose. Many of these ladies have seen much of life, and have taken to teaching from reverse of fortune. Their experience is worth something, especially for girls; they may be well qualified to be superintendents and managers of details, and to give a moral character to the whole, while under them should work those who have devoted much time to study.

In the inferior schools cultivated superintendents will be much needed, for the children who may probably attend them will require the most careful supervision, and to insure their success and respectability much attention must be given to many small matters, which would only be thought of by women of some education and refinement; in short, the position should be made an honourable one.

I am especially anxious that something should be done to induce teachers to co-operate and work their schools in groups, to avoid the great fatigue and expense at present caused by everything being taught in a small school to children of various ages.

But whatever is done should be done gradually and by way of experiment.

I am more inclined to ask that any money given for improving the education of girls may be spent in direct instruction than in inspection. The former, I apprehend, in the way I desire it (if we get the right men) will give more cultivation to the mind and awaken a greater desire for information and interest in general subjects.

Inspection will hardly do this. It will be dry hard work both for the inspector and the inspected, and moreover the Cambridge examinations already supply this need in a great degree.

ANNE J. CLOUGH.

From the VERY REV. H. GOODWIN, Dean of Ely.

The Deanery, Ely, April 1867.

IN the event of any legislation affecting cathedral grammar schools, it appears to me that it might be desirable to give the capitular bodies power to allot to their schools separate estates, representing what might seem to be the fair proportion of the capitular property. These estates should be vested in trustees for the benefit of the schools.

My chief reason for recommending this course is, that it would make it possible to interest in the schools others besides the dean and chapter, and so to give extension to the working of the schools. Suppose, for instance, new buildings are required for a school; suppose it should be thought desirable to erect a boarding house for the purpose of enabling boys at a distance to enjoy the benefits of the school; the dean and chapter will probably have no funds at their command by which a great improvement of this kind can be made, and it is difficult to appeal to the public for aid, because the feeling would be that the dean and chapter, having the entire management and control, ought to bear all the expense. Whereas if the constitution of the school were of a more popular kind, it might be very possible to raise funds for any large work of improvement.

I would give to each school a body of governors which should consist of the dean and chapter, *ex officio*, and (say) four laymen, to be nominated in any manner that might seem desirable, as by the bishop of the diocese, or otherwise.

It will be seen that my desire is not to break the connexion between the school and the cathedral, but to add a popular element, which would in my opinion strengthen the school and give it greater facility of expansion.

H. GOODWIN.

From FREDERICK FLOWERS, ESQ., on means of providing Accommodation for Boarders.

MY LORD, August 18, 1866.

I AM anxious to draw your attention to the frequent want of house accommodation for boarders at our endowed grammar schools.

I venture to suggest to your Lordship that Government should be empowered to lend money for building purposes, to be repaid by instalments as is usual when money is advanced under the Public Loan Acts.

I think school trustees would in many cases readily borrow money if Government were the lender, and I submit to your Lordship that houses built or altered so as to be adapted for

pupils on plans to be approved by the Charity Commissioners or some other competent authority would tend greatly to revive these old foundations and restrain the rush to our overcrowded public schools.

In a correspondence that appeared in the "Times" last January Dr. Kennedy shows the value he attaches to proper masters' houses, for he says, "new houses at Shrewsbury are absolutely essential to the future prosperity of the school."

Good men from the universities are far more anxious than formerly to become schoolmasters, and it can hardly be doubted that the school which has a convenient house to offer would command the best of these, even though a sharp rent were demanded to pay off the loan, which when paid off would leave the endowment enriched in an important particular.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable
Lord Lyttelton.

FREDERICK FLOWERS.

From P. LE NEVE FOSTER, ESQ.

Society of Arts, Manufactures,
and Commerce,
John Street, Adelphi, London,
January 7, 1867.

DEAR LORD LYTTELTON,

MY three elder sons to whom you refer left school at the age of 16. The first and second received the principal part of their education at the Collége Communal at Boulogne. The third was also there a short time, but for reasons not connected with the teaching of school, I removed him thence after a twelvemonth's stay there. The teaching and system of the French school is good. The school has two divisions when boys arrive at a certain stage in it, one devoted to classics and literature, the other to the teaching of the elements of physical science, including chemistry, the objects being to prepare the lads for taking their places in industrial pursuits. This teaching includes mathematics and natural philosophy in their application to the ordinary affairs of life. The French appear to me to be ahead of us in this respect. When we teach mathematics, we begin in the rigorous way, as if everybody was ultimately to be a mathematician. We attempt to drive Euclid strictly and rigorously into every boy, and thereby soon disgust all but one or two. The French, on the contrary, content themselves by teaching a few of the main and most useful points in geometry, leading up further on to the practical parts of trigonometry. I admit such teaching will not make a mathematician, but that is not wanted. The same remark applies to the teaching of mechanics and other branches of physical science. The leading useful facts and phenomena are taught, and the boy at a very early point sees the utility of what he is learning, and its applicability to a variety of things.

I know the old remark about "a little learning, &c.," and "a smattering" of science being "a dangerous thing." But I think this is answered by drawing the distinction between teaching a *little* soundly, and the teaching or the attempting to teach a great deal unsoundly; let what is taught be carefully selected and soundly and perfectly taught as far as it goes. Again, let what is taught be adapted to the age of the boys and their powers of thought. No young boy can understand Euclid, indeed I know many even arrived at manhood who would find a difficulty in thoroughly appreciating the methods of Euclid. The French have a number of excellent little treatises for the use of their schools, such as we do not possess. They give just as much as is necessary to be known for all the ordinary purposes of life, and familiarize boys with terms and modes of thought which will be of great service to them should they desire at a future time to take up any one study more systematically, and which, in the meantime, will be found of service to them in whatever walk of life they may happen to be.

I am not in the least surprised to hear what is said of the inefficiency of the mass of our schools for the middle classes. As a rule, with some few exceptions, they are in the hands of incompetent men, whose only object is to make them pay commercially. Truly may they be designated "Commercial Academies." I have long known all this. I could write pages on this theme, for it is an old grievance of mine, but I forbear to bore you any longer with it.

My boys on leaving school went, the eldest into an engineer's workshop as a pupil, and afterwards took to civil engineering; the second, after taking his degree of Bachelor of Sciences in France, went to the Government School of Mines in Jermyn Street, and there prosecuted his science studies as a geologist and miner, where he carried off the highest prizes, and after studying for 12 months at the Mining College of Freiberg in Saxony was placed on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, which, however, he has since left, having better prospects elsewhere. He also gained a scholarship in science at the University of London, and has taken his degree there of Doctor of Science. The third boy after leaving school, and after private tuition, went into an engineer's workshop as a pupil, and has stuck to mechanical engineering, and at the age of 23 is chief engineer to Prince Halim Pacha in Egypt. On taking him away from the French school early, as I have before mentioned, I had him taught by a private tutor the elements of geometry and the natural sciences, much in the same manner as is taught in France. I have thus given you an account of the training my three elder boys have had.

There is one point about the French schools I have omitted to mention, which to you as a School Commissioner may be of interest, viz., the cost. My boys as boarders at the Boulogne

school cost about 32*l.* per head and no extras. They were well fed and well housed; I never heard a complaint on that score. In addition to the masters for hearing lessons, there were a number of study masters who saw and helped the boys to prepare their lessons. Depend upon it the art of teaching is more advanced in France than in this country. I am not prepared to say that everything there is perfect, but I do say their system is better than ours. I do not refer, of course, to our great classical schools; I say nothing about them, as their's is not the class of school to which I am calling attention. They provide for the luxuries of learning, the middle-class schools should provide for the necessaries of industrial life.

Pray excuse this lengthened epistle, and also my delay in answering yours, which has arisen from my being occupied when it arrived with matters which required very immediate attention, and I was anxious not to write until I could write somewhat fully.

I have, &c.

To the Lord Lyttelton. P. Le Neve Foster.

From John Goodall, Esq.

Long Holidays in Middle-class Schools.

Sir, Dulwich, December 6, 1865.

Have the goodness to bring under the notice of the Schools Inquiry Commission the following remarks on a phase of educational reform which has not hitherto attracted much attention.

Many of our large metropolitan and suburban schools, and perhaps a majority of schools for the middle and lower middle classes throughout England, have in recent years so largely increased the duration of school vacations, and at the same time diminished the hours for daily attendance, that the time available for instruction has been curtailed to an extent which is hardly credible until the facts of the case are examined. Schools which ten or a dozen years ago used to give two or three weeks at Christmas, three or four weeks in the summer, with a few days at Easter, are now giving seven weeks in summer, five or six at Christmas, two at Easter, and quite one more week in odd days through the year, making 16 weeks in all. Moreover, *two* half holidays in every week of school attendance, instead of only one as formerly, is now the general practice. These schools have no Sunday work, so that they are really available on only five days per week for 36 weeks in the year, or 180 days for school work against 185 days for holidays or rest. Sickness and other causes still remain to reduce still further this number of 180 available days for work. The minimum attendance required in schools under Government inspection as the condition of a share in the

Parliamentary grant is much above the possible maximum attendance in the class of schools to which I am now inviting attention. (See Article 40 (*a*), Revised Code.)

Concurrently with the great extension of the periodical vacations, the hours of daily attendance have been generally curtailed from 6, 6½, or 7 as formerly, to 5½, 5, and 4½.

In the case of the affluent and highly-placed ranks of society, who can afford to prolong the school life of their offspring to the age of early manhood, it may be a matter of small moment whether the yearly vacation amount to a large or a small proportion of the year. Eton, Rugby, and Harrow boys enjoy resources for the disposal of a protracted holiday such as have no counterpart in the case of boys whose destination is the desk, the warehouse, the shop, and humbler avocations. These last have to finish their school life at the age of 14 or 15, and it is a pernicious waste of their opportunities to thrust on them two or three times more idle days than fell to the lot of their fathers at the corresponding period of life.

If the Schools Inquiry Commission can devise some effectual check on the evil to which I now most earnestly, yet most respectfully, request their attention, they will confer a substantial boon on the present and succeeding generations of middle-class youth.

I have, &c.

The Secretary,
Schools Inquiry Commission.

JOHN GOODALL.

From the same (second letter).

SIR, Dulwich, November 23, 1866.

IN a letter dated 6th December 1865, I ventured to lay before the Schools Inquiry Commissioners a general statement on the subject of excessive holidays in middle-class schools. At that date I thought it advisable, on several grounds, to avoid the mention of any case by name, in illustration of the general assertions and conclusions contained in my statement to the Commissioners.

I have since been in correspondence on the holiday question with the authorities of Dulwich College, an institution in which I am, as a parent, locally interested, and of which, as a former master, I have a personal knowledge, reaching back almost a quarter of a century. My representations, although most courteously received by the governors and masters, have remained without effect, and I therefore no longer hesitate to submit to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners the facts of this typical case, in proof of the need of some external authority to initiate a reform which is unlikely to be attained through the action of private individuals.

The Dulwich holidays have been largely augmented within the memory of residents in the neighbourhood. In 1842–3–4 they

did not exceed an aggregate of two months in the year. They now amount to quite four months each year; namely, seven weeks (all but one day or half day) in the summer, five weeks at Christmas, twelve days and sometimes a fortnight at Easter, ten days on the occasion of the Upper School speech day, besides as many odd days and half days on a variety of occasions as would amount to fully ten more whole school days, or an additional two weeks, per annum.

In the eight months left for work there are only five days per week, after deducting Sundays and the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays. So that the total number of days given to lessons is only 175 out of 365, leaving 190 days for rest and play. In other words, out of each period of 100 days, 48 days only are allotted to school business, against 52 days for holidays and rest. To express the apportionment in complete weeks, the year is divided into 27 weeks of rest and 25 weeks of work.

The foregoing computation is founded on memoranda taken by myself in the year ended at Midsummer last. The accuracy of the figures can of course be verified by reference to the registers of attendance—the only reliable record for the total holidays in any school.

The hours of daily attendance are light, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ on an average for the upper and lower schools, after deducting the intervals allowed each day for recreation.

The desk, the warehouse, the shop, and a variety of industrial pursuits absorb most of the boys from the Dulwich schools at an early age. Only a very small minority of them have any prospect of a prolonged aftercourse of education beyond their 15th or 16th year, and many of them finish their school life at still earlier ages. It is therefore a matter of vital concern to them and their parents that they should not waste in idle time a large section of their school days. Their more fortunate contemporaries at Eton and Harrow will not, for the most part, begin the business of life until they have passed their 21st or 22nd year.

The pupils of a day school, residing with their parents, have not the same need of long holidays as boys withdrawn for long periods from their homes for education in the great public schools. Nor are the duties of the masters so heavy or responsible in a school like Dulwich as those of their fellow workers in charge of boarding houses at the great foundation schools.

The Commissioners are doubtless aware that holidays in earlier times rarely exceeded a month in the year, while the school-day was commonly of eight or nine hours' duration. (See original Ordinances of Dean Colet, and Amending Ordinances, dated 1602, for St. Paul's School, with similar regulations for Merchant Taylors and Shrewsbury, in the Report of the Public Schools Commission, 1864, vol. ii., pp. 585–96.)

One of the chief requirements for middle-class schools is some

medium between the severe régime of earlier times and the over-indulgent, easy-going usage of the present day.

Under a deep conviction that the quantity, as well as the quality, of instruction in middle-class schools demands investigation and control, I most respectfully submit the question to the judgment of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners.

I have, &c.

The Secretary,
Schools Inquiry Commission.

JOHN GOODALL.

Postscript.—With reference to the contrast instituted between the holidays in 1842–3–4 and those of the year 1865–6, it may be proper to add that the Dulwich College schools of the present day are not strictly identical with the Grammar School which was displaced by the scheme of 1857. But, in popular acceptation in the neighbourhood, the schools of 1866 differ from that of 1842–57 in organization only, the College authorities being the governing power for each. There are no new buildings, and the last scholars of the Grammar School of 1857 became the first scholars of the Upper and Lower Schools of 1858.

J. G.

From CHARLES W. MERRIFIELD, Esq., Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.,
25th June 1866.

SIR,

IN compliance with a desire which has been expressed to me, I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for the information of the Schools Inquiry Commission, a memorandum on the scheme of registration adopted in the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, of which I acted as principal for the two sessions during which it has been held. I also append specimen pages of the registers used.

The following general observations occur to me on the subject:—

No statements or suppositions as to the amount of work or regularity of attendance are worth anything unless verified by numerical records. Without these, there may be a vague idea that a schoolmaster or a schoolboy is assiduous or idle, as the case may be; but there are very few persons whose general impressions, with regard either to themselves or to others, would not undergo a large correction, if they could be tested by numbers actually registered.

It is not difficult to devise a plan of registration, which shall give, without undue labour, a complete record of the work done in any school, and of the time given to it by each scholar, or teacher either, if needed.

The plan described in the accompanying memorandum has completely answered its purpose in the special case for which it

was designed. I am not disposed to give it any further or other recommendation.

I have &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

CHARLES W. MERRIFIELD.

SCHEME OF REGISTRATION ADOPTED IN THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

1. *Organization of School.* — The school was opened on the 1st November 1864. It began with 20 pupils, of whom the Admiralty sent 16, namely, 8 shipwright apprentices and 8 engineer students, from the royal dockyards and steam factories; the remaining 4 were private students paying a fee of 25*l.* each for the session.

The session involves six months of regular schooling, from the 1st November to the 30th April. During the summer months the scholars are at work in their different dockyards and factories. The subjects of instruction in the school were chiefly mathematics, pure and mixed, with ship and engine drawing; and each student attended a chemical class once a week, and most of them a French class twice a week. The teaching staff consisted of a principal and a vice-principal, and special masters for ship drawing and practical construction, engine drawing, chemistry, and French. There were also lectures several times a week to which the public as well as the students were (on payment) admitted. A clerk was engaged, both to keep the books and stationery, and to prevent disorder in the school while the teachers were engaged with classes.

In the second session there were 37 students, viz., 24 sent by the Admiralty, four by the Russian Government, and nine private students. The foundation provided for some exhibitions, but only two free studentships were actually granted.

The greater part of these students had been engaged in dockyards or factories, where they had been required to account regularly for their time, and the others would, in ordinary course, be pretty certain to have to do it. It was therefore a matter of course that they should be expected to keep pretty complete official diaries. Moreover, the practice of keeping diaries was an established institution at South Kensington.

The school hours were, in the morning from 9 to 12.30, in the afternoon from 2 to 5, and in the evening from 7 to 9; Wednesday afternoon (but not evening) and Saturday after 12.30 were holidays.

The six months from 1st May to 31st October are spent in practical work in dockyards or elsewhere. The school obtains a brief account of this in a short diary (Paper G.) kept by each student.

No attempt is made at the supervision of the scholars out of school. They are required to report their address.

2. *Object of the Book-keeping.*—The object of the system of registration was for the principal to be at any moment in a position to give a complete account of the work of the school as a whole or of the time of any individual pupil separately. The principal was to be able to produce to a visitor the history of what had taken place in the school on any given day; what work had been done, and what irregularities (if any) observed. At the end of the session he was to be in a condition to furnish each student with an account of the distribution of

his time, and of the number of hours he had missed, whether through sickness, or leave of absence, or by want of punctuality.

3. *Waste Books.*—The documents from which this information was obtained in detail were :—

a. The Attendance Book, in which each student signed his name and entered the hour and minute of his arrival each time the school was opened.* (Paper A.)

b. The Weekly Diary, kept by each student and handed in at the end of the week, when it is carefully examined, compared with the attendance book, and abstracted into the books hereafter to be mentioned. At the end of the session the file of diaries is returned to the student. (Paper B.)

c. Report on Special Lessons.—Each special teacher was called upon to give a report on every lesson. This served as a check on other returns, and was also a convenient way of making requisitions for stationery or special apparatus, as well as complaints or suggestions. (Paper C.)

d. The School Journal.—This answers very nearly to the log book of a ship; it is more elaborate in form than the "log books" of elementary schools required by the Revised Code of the Committee of Council of Education. It contains not only an account of the work done, but also the statistics of the daily attendance. If affords the material for making out averages. Actually, it happened that the attendance was too regular to make it useful to strike any average, as it could only differ from the number on the books by a very small fraction. (Paper D.)

4. *Abstracts.*

a. Number of Lessons given by each Master for each Subject.—This was obtained from the school journal (Paper D). It formed the basis on which the principal gave his voucher for the payment of those masters, who received so much per lesson or so much per head. No special printed form was provided for this.

b. Weekly Abstract.—This shows for each week an abstract of the distribution of each student's time. It also shows the number of hours that the school was open, and contains a line for averages. (Paper E.)

c. Student's Sessional Abstract.—This shows the distribution of each student's time week by week, and when added up at the end of the session, and compared with the number of hours the school has been open, shows how much time he has lost, or how much extra time he has returned as working time. (Paper F.)

A copy of this abstract is furnished to each private student (or to his friends) at the end of the session. For the Admiralty students a statistical abstract of the whole was prepared, for the information of the Admiralty, instead of copying them out separately for each student. It is doubtful whether it may not be thought better in future to supply every student with the abstract of his own time.

The two books last named ought to balance with one another when the account for the whole session comes to be made up.

5. *Extra Books.*

a. Personal Register of Students.—A record of each student's personal history. To serve either as a basis for testimonials or for future biographical or obituary notices.

b. General Order Book.—This is about to be established for the future. Hitherto the orders have been made out on loose sheets and kept in a

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* The school has since increased in numbers, and a roll is now called. The book is now signed only by those scholars who come late for the roll. [*March* 1867.]

portfolio, after being publicly screened; but this is not found neat enough for record. It will be a mere blank book with a margin, and perhaps an index.

This system embraces no accounts. The reason is, that the accounts are wholly managed by the accountant of the department, the principal not being concerned with them otherwise than to give authority to the accountant to receive the fees from any student whom he (the principal) decides to admit, and to certify to the number of lessons given by those masters who are paid by fees, and to the regular attendance of those who are paid by salary.

7. *Books tried and abandoned.*

Some other books were prepared, but, after trial, abandoned. Among these was an "*Officers' attendance book.*" Most of the permanent officers signed on the general attendance book of the Science and Art Department, and the occasional masters gave their time in their reports (Paper C.) The attendances of the principal and vice-principal were recorded in the school journal. The book thus became useless, and was accordingly discarded. A sort of *Defaulters' book* was also tried, but was found useless as well as invidious. In fact it is quite easy to pick out from the *School journal* (Paper D.) all that is needed on this head, and as to want of punctuality, that is shown by the *Student's sessional abstract* (Paper F.) A heavy defaulters' book inculpates the master rather than the scholars.

7. A specimen page of the *Summer diary* is appended. The only object of this, so far as the school is concerned, is for the Principal and the Inspector-general to get some more definite idea of how this portion of the year is spent, than could be gathered by the vague accounts which could be collected orally. This part of the system is tentative, and may possibly not become permanent. (Paper G.)

8. *Time Tables.*—These were found quite reliable as far as the subjects of study were concerned, but not absolutely so as regarded the mode in which the instruction was to be given. From the varying character of the subjects, and the uncertain progress of the students in them, it was not always found practicable to lay down for any long time beforehand whether a particular morning ought to be devoted to study, to lecture, or to examination. It would not unfrequently happen that the class would say they had not found time to read up to the point of the next lecture or examination, and then the agenda had to be changed. Possibly this may have arisen partly from want of experience, due to the recent establishment of the school. But it is by no means certain that it could ever be completely got rid of where small classes are at work on high subjects.

The practical inference is, that a time table is indispensable as far as regards the subjects of instruction, but not as regards the mode of imparting it. The time table will not, therefore, supersede the necessity of recording in the school journal the work actually done. Time tables are too well understood for it to be necessary to append a copy of one.

It is not likely that the particular registers described would exactly suit any other school than that for which they were contrived. But they may serve as a precedent which has stood the test of trial.

The following general principles have been suggested to the writer by many years familiarity with official records, and considerable experience of returns relating to schools.

1. In devising any system of registration, the first point is to make up one's mind distinctly as to what is to be recorded and what information (exactly) the records are to furnish.

2. The next thing is to get a good set of precedents as near the case as possible, so as to have to modify rather than to invent, or at all events to assist the inventive faculty. But the modifications should be carried out freely and with a bold hand, so as not to stop short of thorough adaptation.

3. The primary objects are clearness and completeness. The work should be planned in the first instance as if unlimited labour could be afforded to them, regard being had simply to completeness and to the work being straightforward and simple. It is then easily reduced, by discarding what is not needed.

4. Let each register do its own duty, and nothing more. It is shorter to take two books, or two columns, than to try to make one do double duty. Nothing muddles books so effectually as trying to condense too much or to minimize the number of entries. Many straightforward entries are got in with less labour than a few which have to be picked out.

5. Don't spare paper. The unwieldiness of a large book is not to be compared with the inconvenience of not having room. Besides, if it is large, it may be thin.

6. Attempt very little in the way of artificial arrangement of cases or names in the registers. Do this rather by indexes or abstracts than in the books. Where entries are added day by day, or year by year, alphabetical arrangement, in anything but the index, is pretty sure to break down, and then it becames an incumbrance instead of a help.

CHARLES W. MERRIFIELD, F.R.S.,
Examiner in the Department of Public Education, and late Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.

N.B.—In the following papers A, B, C, and D, the entries which are inserted in manuscript (except the figures) are distinguished by italic type. The part printed in ordinary type was also printed in the books and forms. The numerical entries are, of course, in manuscript.

PAPER A.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

STUDENTS' ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Monday, 12th day of *December* 1864. (*Morning.*)

No.	Signature.	H.	M.
11	*J. N. S.* - - - - -	8	50
1	*W. H. W.* - - - - -	8	52
	&c. &c. &c.		

Paper B.

Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Diary of *J. N. G.*, Student No. 11, for the week ending 10th day of *December* 1864.

—	Time of Arrival. Hours.	Time of Arrival. Minutes.	Time of Leaving. Hours.	Time of Leaving. Minutes.	WORK.	Number of Hours. Study in School Hours.	Drawing.	Chemistry.	Lectures.	Extra Study.	Remarks.
Monday.											
Morning -	8	50	12	30	*Mechanical Lecture.*	2¼	—	—	1¼	—	
Afternoon	1	0	5	0	*Drawing* -	—	3	—	—	1	
Evening -	5	49	9	0	*French and Algebra.*	3	—	—	—	—	
Tuesday.											
Morning -	8	54	12	30	*Algebra* -	3½	—	—	—	—	
Afternoon	1	50	5	0	*Algebra and Mechanical Lecture.*	2	—	—	1	—	
Evening -	6	59	9	0	*Algebra* -	2	—	—	—	—	
Wednesday.											
Morning -	8	56	12	30	*Algebra Examination.*	3½	—	—	—	—	
Evening -	8	0	9	15	*Chemical Lecture.*	—	—	—	1¼	—	
Thursday.											
Morning -	8	57	12	30	*Mechanical Lecture.*	2	—	—	1½	—	
Afternoon	1	10	5	0	*Drawing and Mechanical Lecture.*	—	2¾	—	1	—	
Evening -	5	50	9	0	*French and Algebra.*	3	—	—	—	—	
Friday.											
Morning -	8	56	12	30	*Algebra Lecture.*	2½	—	—	1	—	
Afternoon	1	40	5	0	*Mechanical Lecture.*	2	—	—	1	—	
Evening -	8	0	9	20	*Chemical Lecture.*	—	—	—	1¼	—	
Saturday.											
Morning -	9	0	12	30	*Mechanical Examination.*	3½	—	—	—	—	
Total -					36¼	29¼	5¾	—	10¼	1	

I hereby certify the within written return to be a correct statement of my work and attendance.

Signed, *J. N. G., Student.*

Approved, *H. J. P., Vice-Principal.*

Entered 13th day of December 1864.

Approved, *C. W. M., Principal.*

Paper C.

Royal School of Naval Architecture.

REPORT ON SPECIAL LESSONS.

Report of A. B., Teacher of Drawing and Practical Shipbuilding, for *Tuesday*, the 11th of *April* 1865.

The lesson began at 2 o'clock and ended at 4 o'clock.
Number of students present, 12.
Subject, *Practical Shipbuilding.*
Illustrated by *drawings and diagrams on the blackboard, and model of frame of "Warrior."*

Signed, A. B., *Teacher.*

Special report of any misconduct, irregularity, annoyance, or inconvenience, observed or felt; with any suggestions or recommendations, either on these or other matters, which the teacher may wisht bring under official notice.

12 sheets "Antiquarian" drawing paper and a bottle liquid carmine required for drawing class.
Leak in skylight of drawing office lets the wet through.

Signed, A. B., *Teacher.*

Paper D.

Folio 39, Session 1865-6.

Journal of Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.
Friday, the 15th day of *December* 1865.

Morning.—School opened at 9 o'clock; closed at 12.30 o'clock.
Names of masters present: *Merrifield, Taylor.*

Class.	Hour. From	To	Employment.	Teacher.	Remarks.
A.	11	12.15	*Differential equations*	*Mr. Taylor.*	
B. and C.	10.10	11.45	*Calculus* - -	*Mr. Merrifield.*	
D.	9.30	11	*Euclid* - -	*Mr. Taylor.*	
			Remainder of them employed in private study.		

Afternoon.—School opened at 2 o'clock closed at 5 o'clock.
Names of masters present: *Merrifield, Taylor, Davidson, Baskcomb.*

Class.	Hour. From	To	Employment.	Teacher.	Remarks.
Ship-builders.	2	5	*Drawing* - -	*Mr. Baskcomb.*	
Chemical	2	5	*Chemistry in laboratory.*	*Mr. Davidson.*	
Remainder	„	„	*Private study.*		

EVENING.—School opened at 7 o'clock; closed at 9 o'clock.
Names of masters present: *Merrifield, Taylor.*

Class.	Hour. From	To	Employment.	Teacher.	Remarks.
All -	7	8	*Private study.*		

LECTURE by *Mr. Merrifield, on the Principles of Structural Ornament,* attended by 35 students and 1 stranger; total attendance, 36.
Names of masters present, *Taylor.*
Lecture began at 8 o'clock and ended at 9 o'clock.

Number of Students.	Admiralty.		Private.		Naval.		Total.		Gross Total.
	N.A.*	E.†	N.A.	E.	N.A.	E.	N.A.	E.	
MORNING.									
Present - - -	12	12	8	4	—	—	20	16	36
Absent with excuse -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absent without sufficient excuse.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	12	12	8	4	—	—	20	16	36
AFTERNOON.									
Present - - -	12	12	8	4	—	—	20	16	36
Absent with excuse -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absent without sufficient excuse.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	12	12	8	4	—	—	20	16	36
EVENING.									
Present - - -	12	11	8	4	—	—	20	15	35
Absent with excuse -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Absent without sufficient excuse.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	12	12	8	4	—	—	20	16	36

NAMES of absentees and remarks as to absence, late arrival, or early leaving:
J. B. 1 hour and 27 minutes, and J. M. W. 8 minutes late, morning attendance.
J. B. absent from evening attendance, but not from lecture.
H. C. absent, with excuse, in the evening.

VISITORS:
Admiral ——— and Captain ——— came at 3 p.m. and went through the schools.

NOTES relating to administrative matters, and general remarks:
H. A. J. was passed from class D. to class C. for the mathematical teaching, but he is to remain with the same class as before for drawing and chemistry.
(Signed) Principal.

OBSERVATIONS of Inspector General and Director of Studies:
J. B. has been very irregular in his attendance lately. He should be cautioned that regular attendance is expected of every student.
(Signed) this - day of 186 .
Inspector General and Director of Studies.

* Meaning, *Naval Architect.*
† *Engineer Student.*

108760

Paper E.

Royal School of Naval Architecture.

Weekly Attendance Abstract, Session of 186 .

12th week ended *Saturday*, the 20th of *January* 1866.

Student.		Number of Attendances.				Hours of					
Number.	Name.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.	Total.	Study in School Hours.	Drawing.	Chemistry.	Lectures.	Extra Study.	Total.
1	*W. H. W.*	6	4	5	15	28¼	6	3	6½	..	43¾
2	*W. J. B.*	6	4	5	15	28¼	6	3	6½	..	43¾
3	*W. J. F.*	6	4	5	15	25¾	9	3	6¼	..	44
4	*F. E.*	6	4	5	15	28¾	7½	3	6½	..	45¾
5	*W. G.*	6	4	5	15	26¾	7½	3	6½	..	43¾
6	*H. E. D.*	6	4	5	15	25½	9	3	6½	..	44
7	*J. C. S.*	6	4	5	15	32	6	3	2	..	43
8	*W. J. C.*	6	4	5	15	33	6	3	2	..	44
9	*J. A. B.*	6	4	4	14	30	6	3	2	1	42
10	*J. J. W.*	6	4	5	15	33	6	3	2	..	44
11	*J. N. G.*	6	4	5	15	33	6	3	2	..	44
12	*W. J. P.*	6	4	5	15	33	6	3	2	..	44
13	*G. W. R.*	6	4	5	15	25½	9	3	6½	..	44
14	*W. J.*	6	4	5	15	26¾	7½	3	6½	..	43¾
15	*W. H. W., junior*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
16	*W. G. L.*	6	4	5	15	33	6	3	2	..	44
17	*T. T.*	6	4	5	15	27¼	3	6	6¼	..	42½
18											
19											
20	*A. V.*	6	4	5	15	27¼	6	3	5¾	..	42
21											
22	*C. E. F.*	6	4	5	15	27½	6	3	6½	..	43
23	*J. F. W.*	6	4	5	15	31	6	3	3	6	49
24	*A. M. B.*	6	4	3	13	26½	6	3	3½	¾	39¾
25	*T. S.*	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
26	*N. J.*	6	4	3	13	26½	6	3	3½	..	39
27	*V. S.*	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
28	*S. V.*	6	4	3	13	23½	6	3	3	..	35½
29	*J. L.*	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
30											
31											
32	*J. M. W.*	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
33	*W. R.*	4	3	4	11	19	3	3	3½	..	28½
34	*G. S.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
35	*S. T.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
36	*J. W. R.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
37	*J. A. S.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
38	*W. J. H.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
39	*A. J. D.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
40	*A. M. B.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	*H. J. S.*	6	4	5	15	29¼	6	3	5¾	..	44
42	*C. G.*	6	4	5	15	38	—	3	3	4	48
	Total	214	143	164	521	103,1	217½	111	161¾	11¾	1,533
	Average per Student.	5·9	3·9	4·5	14·4	28·6	6·05	3·	4·48	..	42·5
	School open for	6	4	5	15						44

Paper F.

Royal School of Naval Architecture.

STUDENT'S SESSIONAL ABSTRACT, 1865–6.

No. 32, Name, *J. W., Shipbuilding Student.*

Weeks of Session.	Number of Attendances.				Hours of					
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.	Total.	Study in School Hours.	Drawing.	Chemistry.	Lectures.	Extra Study.	Total.
1	3	2	2	7	18½	..	..	2	..	20½
2	6	4	5	15	27	2	3	8½	..	40½
3	6	4	4	14	27½	..	3	10½	..	41
4	6	4	4	14	26	6	2	7	..	41
5	6	4	5	15	32	6	3	5¼	..	46¼
6	6	4	4	14	27	6	3	5	..	41
7	6	3	2	11	22	6	3	6	..	37
8	5	4	2	11	21	6	3	4	..	34
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	5	4	2	11	22½	6	3	2	..	33½
11	5	3	2	10	17½	6	3	4	..	30½
12	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
13	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
14	6	4	2	12	25	6	3	3	..	37
15	6	4	3	13	27	6	3	3	..	39
16	5	3	3	11	19¼	6	3	3	..	31¼
17	6	4	3	13	26	6	3	4	..	39
18	5	4	4	13	25	6	3	3½	..	37½
19	6	3	3	12	27	6	..	3	..	36
20	5	4	4	13	25	6	3	3½	..	37½
21	2	1	2	5	13	..	..	1	..	14
22	4	1	2	7	16	3	..	..	..	19
23	2	2	2	6	9	3	3	2	..	17
24	6	4	4	14	30	6	3	1	..	40
25	4	3	3	10	26½	3	3	..	..	32½
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3
Total -	123	82	73	278	565¼	113	59	88¼	..	825½
Total possible.	141	95	110	346						998½
Missed -	18	13	37	68						173

Paper G.

Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

SUMMER DIARY.

	Description of Work and Remarks.	Number of Hours spent in—				Total
		Labour or Superintendence.	Drawing.	Other Employment.	Study.	
Monday the						
Tuesday, the						
Wednesday, the						
Thursday, the						
Friday, the						
Saturday, the						

From Robert Mosley, Esq.

National Education.—How to *utilize* those Educational Endowments at present *inoperative.*

During the last few months both at the Social Science Congress and in addresses by first rank educationalists, M.P.'s, and others, much has been said and well said upon education, and very important statistics have been given as to the *amount* of endowments to schools misapplied or applied to little purpose.

The belief that the Schools Inquiry Commission will courteously receive any suggestions made by middle-class schoolmasters or other practical educationalists upon this important subject encourages me to lay these remarks (first read at a meeting of the York Schoolmasters' Association) before the Schools Inquiry Commission.

Let the Government recognize but three classes of schools.

1. Primary (a,)
2. Middle (b), and
3. Collegiate (c).

(a) Subjects to be taught.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, elements of grammar, and geography.

(b) „ „ *in addition*, advanced grammar, geography, history, drawing, junior mathematics, French or German, bookkeeping.

(c) „ „ Latin, Greek, advanced mathematics, Physical Sciences.

aa. Leave it perfectly *free* to teachers to qualify themselves for registration in one or more of the classes.

bb. The present training colleges and the college of preceptors to be recognized as examining bodies, with any others whom the Government may think proper to recognize.

cc. School buildings also to be certified.

How to use the misapplied Endowment Funds.

Let there be an annual examination in the primary and middle schools that are certified.

Let all who pass a certain examination have the *option** of a free scholarship in a middle or collegiate school for three or more years according to the result of their examination.

Value of Exhibitions.

To a middle school	6 guineas per annum	To be paid to the master or committee.
To a collegiate school	10 guineas „	

Fees to Masters.

Who pass a pupil to a middle school, 1 guinea.
„ „ collegiate school, 2 guineas.

All the cost of examining teachers, scholars, exhibitions, fees, &c. to be paid out of the endowment funds.

*** Many private schoolmasters are *opposed* to inspection—would not such a scheme as this which might *materially* affect their *income*, appeal *very strongly* to them.

The fewer middle schools coinciding, the *better for them.*

As I am in my 59th year I cannot hope to be benefited, but for the sake of my country I do desire that something effective may be done, and before 1870.

ROBERT MOSLEY,
December 3, 1866. Holgate Seminary, York.

* *Option*, because some parents might not wish their children to remain three or more years at school.

From Rev. H. SANDFORD, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

September 3, 1866.

THERE are certain defects in the educational system of this country as compared with that of other countries to which for many years my attention has been drawn, and which I believe a Commission such as the Schools Inquiry Commission may well take cognizance of.

The Commissioners will be able to judge when I have stated what, in my opinion, these defects are, and what remedies I should suggest, whether it falls within their province to deal with the questions which they involve.

Defects in the educational system of England.

One of these defects is the following:

I. No public inspected schools except elementary schools.

I. Our national and other primary schools are in a great many instances the only institutions under the management of public bodies appointed to do what ought to be done (and what in every other civilized country in Europe is done) by two or more different sets of institutions. If anyone inquires as I have done at Bonn, or at Dresden, or at Wies-baden, he will find there two or three different classes of institutions carrying on the work of education for the working and middle classes, while at the same time children of all classes are being educated at the common primary schools.

There is the Volk's schule, the Bürger-schule, Real-schule, besides the Gymnasium or school of higher instruction. These are being taught by trained teachers, and open to the inspection of public officers. On the other hand, in many English towns that I am acquainted with,* there is only one set of public schools instituted for the work of educating these classes; in none is there more than one set of State-aided schools.

National and British schools attempt to educate children who are fit subjects for secondary nstruction: they do so inadequately.

At the same time the only schools of this kind that we have, the public elementary schools, are to a certain extent attended by children of the middle class. Farmers, tradesmen, clerks, besides well-to-do mechanics (the latter class in the district I am acquainted with being often the wealthiest of the four), furnish a considerable proportion of the scholars in our national schools; at any rate the proportion of children able to pay a fair school fee is considerable, as the table given below will prove. In British and Wesleyan schools I have reason to believe the proportion is considerably larger. The fact that so considerable a number belonging to this class attend our national and similar schools, proves that many parents of this class are beginning to appreciate the advantages of the education given under trained teachers in State-aided schools.

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* My experience as school-inspector extends to the counties of Chester, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, North and East Yorkshire, parts of Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Lancashire, and West Yorkshire.

Name of School.	Proportion per cent. of Scholars that belong to Middle Class.	Proportion per cent. of Scholars able to pay 6d. a week.
Bilston, St. Leonard's, N. S.	10	40
Bloxwich, N. S.	13	13
Bromsgrove, N. S.	6	14
Gold's Hill, N. S.	0·8	27
Walsall, Bluecoat	8	9
Wednesbury, Old Church, N. S.	5	6
West Bromwich, Ch. Ch.	3	5
Wollaston, N. S.	3	8
Driffield, N. S.	10	13
Hull, St. Stephen's	10	50
Total	7·0	18·5

I wish now to point out that from there being in most cases but one set of public schools for the working and lower middle classes certain bad results ensue. First, a great proportion of the middle and upper working class do not come within the influence of education given by teachers properly trained to their work, their education is given up into the hands of private school-teachers, many of whom are generally believed to be incompetent, with regard to whom, at any rate, the public has no security that the result of their teaching is satisfactory. Instances often occur of children who have been taught by these private school-teachers becoming scholars at our national schools.

Children of superior mechanics and of tradesmen too much given up to private school teaching.

Some of the national schoolmasters have supplied me with certain statistics and information concerning these scholars of which the following is a summary :—

In reading, 41 per cent. of these scholars had, in their opinion, been fairly taught; 59 per cent. badly. In writing, 36 per cent. of these scholars had been fairly taught; 64 per cent. badly. In arithmetic, 15 per cent. of these scholars had been fairly taught; 85 per cent. badly. The number of scholars referred to in this calculation is as appears from the table given below,—

—	Total.		Number that					
			Read Well.		Write Well.		Cypher Well.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Bilston, St. Leonard's	10	—	8	—	3	—	0	—
Bloxwich	4	6	0	3	0	3	0	3
Bromsgrove	7	—	2	—	0	—	0	—
Gold's Hill	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Walsall, Bluecoat	14	27	9	14	8	8	0	11
Wednesbury, Old Church	9	2	3	1	1	0	2	0
West Bromwich, Ch. Ch.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Beverley, St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull, St. Stephen's	13	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Driffield, N. S.	30	—	22	—	18	—	4	—
	92	42	46	19	36	12	6	14

As far as my own experience goes, some of the boys from the best of these schools write well, and cypher fairly, but work the sums mechanically The girls do not even write well, still less do arithmetic well.

As to the general knowledge and intelligence of these scholars, the opinion of trained teachers is that the standard is low. One master, Mr. Dodd of Bromsgrove, writes:—Their general knowledge consists of strings of facts regularly drilled in by means of home lessons, but these have not been used to convey intelligent ideas to the child's mind. Mr. Talbot of Messrs. Chance's school thinks they are inferior in general intelligence to his ordinary scholars; but that as they come from better homes, they are often superior in tone and conduct. As to religious knowledge, Scripture, I should think—writes Mr. Pritchard, of Walsall Bluecoat school—must be ignored. I doubt this, but I fancy it must be taught from abstracts. It appears then that the education given to a vast number of the children of the middle class is of an inferior kind.

Difficulty with regard to school fees when there is only one set of schools for the poor and the middle class.

This is one bad result of there being but one class of schools which is under inspection, and taught by trained teachers. Another is the disproportionate payments; disproportionate I mean to the means of the parents which are made in the vast majority of town schools.

The school fees are generally made according to the class in which a child is placed, little or no regard being paid in most cases to the circumstances of the parents. From the fact that there is a considerable number of the children of tradesmen and well-to-do operatives, the school fee for the upper classes is fixed often as high as 4*d.*, in many cases as high as 6*d.* a week.

The first named fee puts the higher teaching of the school, which is not really in high subjects, out of the reach of the poorest class. The second named fee puts it out of the reach of the poorer class of operatives. At one of the best schools in my district, the fee for the first division, below which none are examined in arithmetic so far as the compound rules, is 6*d.* a week. However, in this case the parents may substitute a quarterly fee of 3*s.* 6*d.*, which of course is much less.

I allow that where the school fees are regulated according to the means of the parents, the intermixture of children of different grades has a very good effect.

The good results of this plan can nowhere be better seen than in the village school of Hagley. Out of 70 scholars who attend there, rather more than 20 pay 1*l.* a year or more, which is about four-fifths of what the education costs. Yet even here the middle class scholars do not pay what they ought. The manager, Lord Lyttelton, erases 27 from the capitation list as not eligible for the grant, while only 21 pay 1*l.* or more; only three of them the actual cost of the education—30*s.* a year.

It may be asked why cannot the managers of town schools adopt the same system? I can only answer that with one or two exceptions in my present district they do not adopt it.

At several of the town schools in my present district a sort of modification of the plan has been tried. The sons of well-to-do parents pay 2*d.* or 3*d.* more than the ordinary school fee, and have extra teaching out of school hours. This plan is open to the following objections; *first*, it is too great a tax on the teacher, who, if he has any extra energy after his six or seven hours' work, ought, as a teacher of the working class, to expend it on the teaching of young operatives in the night-school; *secondly*, it gives the scholars alluded to more than they are entitled to, and creates an impression in the minds of parents when they pay 4*d.* or 6*d.* a week that they are paying more than what the ordinary education costs, whereas they are really paying less, the cost of ordinary instruction being 7½*d.* per week.

At Bromsgrove the plan of graduating the fee according to the circumstances of parents has been in force for many years, and in many respects answers admirably.

Even at Bromsgrove there is this disadvantage from children of so many different classes being taught in the same school, that the master has more in his hands than he can properly manage. The teaching power is sadly deficient. In fact, at Bromsgrove one master in one school, with the help of three or four lads (pupil-teachers) of from 14 to 17 years of age, is trying to effect for 400 boys what would be carried out, if not always in two schools, at any rate by two or four or more masters in any similar town in Germany or Switzerland.

Remedies suggested.

By way then of remedying the defect pointed out there are several plans that might be suggested, some of which are already being adopted.

Higher departments in National and other primary schools.

One would be, to have higher departments attached to one or more of the most flourishing schools in each town. These higher departments should act partly as middle-class schools, partly as secondary schools. They would be middle-class schools in so far as scholars of a superior class to the ordinary labourer would as a rule attend them, the school fee being, except in certain cases, 1*s.* or 9*d.* a week.

Such departments should be really schools of secondary not primary instruction.

But they should be also secondary schools, as distinguished from our present primary or elementary schools, or they would not remedy another defect in our educational system to which I wish now to draw the attention of the Commissioners.

The defect is this, that in cases where there are two more institutions under public management they do not work harmoniously together, there is no proper division of labour, no graduated system of instruction, by means of which one class of schools might take up and carry forward the work begun in the other. Thus, for instance, I sometimes hear in towns where there is a grammar school (as at Walsall) that there is a large number of boys in the lower classes who are of far inferior attainments to the more advanced scholars of the National school, some of whom, too, belong to a class which would be more suitably taught in the National school. On the other hand, there are often boys in the first class of a National school whose attain-

ments fit them for a higher kind of instruction than the master (without bestowing an undue amount of attention to them) can bestow, and who often grow lazy when at the head of a school, whereas they would be stimulated to fresh efforts if they were promoted to a higher school or department.

How to secure the above object (that middle schools be not elementary schools).

In order then to secure that our middle-class schools shall be really schools of higher instruction, the following rules might be adopted.* No scholar under 10 years of age to be admitted, nor any one who cannot write from dictation a simple sentence, and work sums in the three first rules of arithmetic. Again, the most intelligent and deserving children of a poorer class might be promoted to them from the National schools, being elected by examination; those elected in this way might pay a smaller school fee than the ordinary scholars.

It may be objected that the young children of the middle class would be thus left unprovided for; but boys of this age are often fairly well taught in private schools kept by ladies. Mr. Guest informs me that some of the best of his little boys come from schools of this sort. Again, might not children of this age with advantage attend the National schools. They would be taught in the elementary subjects thoroughly and on a good system; judging from certain experience which I have had I consider that the moral effects of this intermixture of classes is good both for rich and poor.†

The difficulty of regulating the school fee according to the circumstances of the parents would on this plan still exist in regard to the younger children; but in the lower school or department the labourers' children would obtain full instruction in the elementary subjects at a small cost, which, as things now are, they often cannot do.

That such a plan as I have described would answer, that scholars in sufficient numbers and paying a sufficient school fee would be forthcoming to form the secondary department, I am led to infer from the following facts.

At the first introduction of the Revised Code the boys' school at St. Edmund's, Dudley, was closed as a National school; but the master took it on as a private school, charging the scholars on an average 1s. a week, the younger boys something rather less; he managed to keep up a school of 40 scholars to support himself on the income derived from their fees. The case of the

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* Scholars under 10 are not admitted, as a rule, into the Prussian gymnasia.

† I am glad to find that Canon Brereton, who has done so much for middle-class education in Devonshire, is of opinion that middle schools are only wanted for boys over 12 years old, that up to that age they should be taught in the parochial school; the parochial school might thus, he thinks, be made self-supporting. (Letter to Earl Fortescue on "County Education.") I cannot agree as to the school, even then, being self-supporting without public aid. The nearest approach to a self-supporting rural school that I know of is that of Stokesay, in Shropshire; the clergyman, Mr. La Touche, devotes great attention to it, and many farmers' sons attend it; but it receives the grant, besides 22*l.* in subscription and endowment. Mr. La Touche says, "I am more than ever convinced of the soundness of the principle of combined "education of the upper and lower classes."

boys' school at St. James's, Hull, was almost exactly identical with this.

In both cases the Committee of Council have objected to the use of the rooms, toward the erection of which they had contributed, for the purpose of a middle school, and the schools have been removed elsewhere.

Cases where secondary departments have been attached to National schools.

But the plan of attaching a higher department to an elementary school has been carried out successfully in the two following instances. At the National school, Stoke-on-Trent, through the energy and influence of the rector, Sir S. Stamer, a department comprising a large proportion of the children of the tradesmen and superior operatives has been established in connexion with the National schools. There are about 65 scholars in this department, 30 of them being *bonâ fide* middle-class scholars, on whom no Government grant is claimed, pay 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; 30 of them are the tidiest children of mechanics, who are taken periodically from the lower school, and pay 6*d.* weekly. A lower standard of age and attainments is required for admission into the upper department than I have suggested should be required. These boys seem to take a pride in looking neat and respectable, they are more advanced than the scholars of an ordinary National school, not so advanced as those of the very best. The head master of the National school teaches this department, having the lower school also under his charge.

The other case which I am acquainted with is Messrs. Chance's school, Smethwick. There 30 of the more advanced scholars (for a certain lesson, viz., instruction in French) form a higher department. These 30 scholars pay 9*d.* a week. A Frenchman gives the lesson. As this plan does not oblige the head master to pay any extra attention to the scholars paying the higher fee, I think it is the best of the two.

Secondary instruction at Handsworth Bridge Trust middle school.

In cases where middle schools, at which the management is vested in corporate bodies, are established, it would be well if the same plan for securing that they be really schools of higher instruction could be adopted. At one middle school with which I am acquainted, that of Handsworth, near Birmingham, it is partly acted upon. The scholars of the middle class are not indeed required to pass so high an examination as I have suggested that they should; but out of 120 scholars, only 16 are under 10 years of age, and scholars of a poorer class are elected* by competitive examination from the different district National schools of Handsworth; the scholars thus elected are free scholars. The four who have been elected, Mr. Guest tells me, do well.

I consider that in adopting this plan, instead of following the old plan of nomination, which works so prejudically elsewhere, the trustees of the Handsworth Bridge Street middle

* In Prussia, Mr. G. De Bunsen informs me that some of the Realschulen have free places (Freestellen), to which talented scholars from the Elementarschulen, are promoted.

school have conferred a great boon on the National schools of the district.

I am glad also to see that the governors of King Edward's School, Birmingham, have elected many scholars during the past year by examination. I submit, however, that if the plan is to be effectually carried out, the old plan of nomination ought, in the case of schools held under public trust, to be abolished by Act of Parliament; and that where the poor have a claim on the school, the number of these poor competition scholars should be larger than it often is.

The master of a flourishing grammar school, who has a small blue-coat school attached to this grammar school, informed me that he agreed with the trustee to hold an examination for the election of the scholars; that the trustee, after he had classified the candidates, thought fit to elect the seventh instead of the first in his list.

Secondary instruction at grammar schools.

How far the grammar schools can be made to meet the educational wants of the middle classes is a subject in regard to which the Commissioners will have received much more valuable evidence than any that I can give.

I would only urge that these institutions, if they are to do the work that is most wanted, must not be above working in the same line (at least to a certain extent) as our public elementary schools do;—must not be above teaching some humble subjects, though I presume they will do so, in a superior manner. The teaching in the first class of a very good National school excels in this, that it makes its lessons in arithmetic an intellectual exercise; its lessons in geography and history graphic and interesting; its lessons in Scripture simple and practical appeals to the heart and the conscience of the young, not a mere conning over of dates and names gleaned from some dry Scripture abstract.

I submit that, in regard to the above points, the English department of a grammar school should resemble the upper classes of a first-rate National school, besides teaching its scholars to write good English, which a National school rarely does.

Lord Lichfield, who was anxious two or three years ago to have middle schools established in Staffordshire, in connexion with a county board, thought that some subject bearing on the special trades in each district, *e.g.*, the science that bears on coal-mining in South Staffordshire, should be taught in each school.

Grammar is a subject in which the best National school children, and even pupil-teachers, are often very deficient. I am inclined to think that this is in great measure because they do not learn it through the medium of a foreign language. On this account it would be very desirable that even when the constitution of an old foundation school has been modified, so as to suit modern requirements, and an English department has been established, that the study of Latin should be still retained. Again, the mental effort which is involved in puzzling out a

piece of Latin or German, or in translating English into Latin, is needed to supplement the training a boy receives in most National schools.

Poor scholars to be elected by competition from National schools to grammar schools.

The rule as to excluding very young and backward boys of the middle class would be needed in the case of the grammar schools, if they are to serve as schools of higher instruction. On the other hand, if the most advanced and best behaved of a poorer class were elected as free scholars (or nearly free scholars) from the public elementary schools of the neighbourhood, the claim which the poorer citizens have for a certain share in the benefits * of the foundation would be satisfied without injuring the tone of the school.

With regard to the smaller grammar schools, they are perhaps most useful when they are given up entirely to serve as schools of secondary instruction. The grammar schools at Cannock and Stone in Staffordshire have been placed under the charge of trained masters of experience and ability, and though they may need still further development, are, from what I have seen of them, far more popular, far more serviceable as places of mental and moral training, than they ever could have been under the old Latin grammar system. In the case of some of the smaller endowments it will probably be found that both the claims of justice and the educational wants of the district will be best satisfied by making them act practically as parochial schools of a superior kind, where the youth of all classes may be educated together. The case of the grammar school at Bunbury, Cheshire, may be quoted here. There is an endowment of about 53*l.* a year. The school is under the charge of a certificated master, who has an assistant, a trained teacher. All classes, from the vicar of the parish down to the labourer, send their children to be educated there. Two of my colleagues who have inspected it speak of it as one of the most successful schools that they have visited. The third class is about equal to the first class of an ordinary National school. The average age of the first class is 14 throughout the school. The average age of the scholars is 11·3 years; and to show how the practice of the wealthier classes sending their children to the parochial school acts beneficially on the working people, I might mention that the average age of their children is only one year less than that of the wealthier class of children. Again, at Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, there is an excellent endowed school, which, though not a grammar school, is very useful to the middle as well as the working class; about five-twelfths of the boys and girls taught in it belong to this class. The master is a clergyman, formerly

Secondary instruction at Bunbury grammar school.

At Cleobury Mortimer endowed school.

* I am glad to find churchmen of the present day, like Archbishop Cranmer of old, urging the claims of poor scholars to the benefit of these foundations. In his sermon preached at the re-opening of the Chipping Camden grammar school, Archdeacon Sandford says, "These schools were not endowed for the exclusive use of the "lowest class, still less for a monopoly by the class just above this, but for the en- "couragement of children of whatever degree;" and then urges that one use of these schools is to be supplemental to our National schools.

a trained master, who is heartily interested in his work. The boys are well advanced in what are called the English subjects; the first class learn algebra, land surveying, &c. The girls, six of whom are boarders, have a very homely education. Legal parishioners pay nothing. It has been long intended to enlarge the building and take in more boarders, that the institution may act partly as a middle school to the neighbourhood. Then at Halton, near Runcorn, the following arrangement has been made:—There is a mixed girls' and infants' school in the village, which takes all the younger children; the boys over 8 or 10 are promoted to the grammar school, which has a large proportion of middle-class scholars (48 per cent. of the whole number); farmers' children, also clerks' and tradesmen's children from the neighbouring town of Runcorn; 52 per cent. belong to the working class. The more advanced scholars learn French and Latin, algebra as far as equations; in arithmetic, square and cube root. The second class learns in arithmetic, fractions and proportion; so that, on the whole, the Halton grammar school is a good specimen of what I mean by a secondary school; the last class in it is more fit for an elementary school. The master is a certificated teacher of energy and ability.

At Halton grammar school.

I can think at this moment of several parishes in North Yorkshire (*e.g.*, Pickering and Thornton-dale) where there are precisely the same facilities for the establishment of a connected and well-graduated system of primary and secondary education; but in these cases the foundation schools are carried on on the old system, and only the mixed girls' schools are carried on by trained teachers.

Cases where endowed and grammar schools clash with National schools.

In localities where this is the case, or where the endowed school has become a private school, and the only intelligent friends of education in the parish are kept out of the management, the supporters of the National school sometimes try to provide education for the youth of different sexes and of different classes and ages, thus incurring an unnecessary expense, and the boys of the foundation are shut out from the influence of the clergy, and are not promoted on a system likely to stimulate education in the parish: the result is, the two schools act rather as rivals than as co-operators in a common work.

In one case (Aldridge, Staffordshire), the trustees of the grammar school, thinking that it had come to be too much of a private school, converted it into the boys' school of the parish: it is under a trained teacher. The middle-class scholars, the master's boarders, have left: as these last were intelligent lads, this is to be regretted. It might be as good a parochial school as it is now, at least for the elder boys of the poorer class, and at the same time train the farmer's and tradesmen's sons.

Some of the endowments in Yorkshire are so small that it would be probably necessary to amalgamate several according to the plan which has been suggested by Mr. Matthew Arnold, in order to raise an income sufficient to engage the services of a good master.

The question of how far, even with the help of endowments, such schools as I have been speaking of can be made self-supporting; or how far, when they are schools on the proprietary system, they can be maintained without entailing great expense to their supporters, is one which only those who are connected with such institutions can decide.

Arguments in favour of a school-rate.

My own opinion for some time has been that schools for middle-class education as well as the schools for the working class should be partially maintained by a local rate. The Commissioners possibly may hesitate to recommend that any public support be given to such institutions. I would, however, remind them, first, that the Government is already, in spite of the precautions it adopts to avoid them, paying considerable sums towards the education of the middle class in the case of many children belonging to it who are educated at National schools. (School managers and teachers cannot persuade themselves in many instances that middle-class parents can pay 9*d.** a week for their children's schooling, and so claim the grant on their account.)

Secondly, that the plan of an educational rate which is imperatively needed for the education of the working class, which was recommended by the Education Commission of 1858 and by the Chairman of the Select Commission on Education of 1866, would be more readily received by the middle classes, if a proportion, however small a proportion, of the funds derived from such rate were to be granted towards the education of their own children.

That on the Continent such public support is given towards the education of the middle classes.

That there is nothing humiliating, or degrading to any class deriving benefit from it, in the principle of such a rate, which is simply that all according to their means contribute to a common fund, from which all according to their need derive a benefit.† It would, I allow, be degrading for the middle class, or the well-to-do working class, to expect as much aid from an educational rate as the poorer class do.

That the principle of a public grant bestowed on a school according to the results of the examination is an immense security to the public that useful work is being done in it. I am not supposing that in the case of the larger endowments such aid would be required.

County boards for educational purposes.

The plan of a county rate administered by a county board is one which I have long wished to see carried out. If we are not at present to have the rate, there is, I hope, more chance of the county boards being established.

A county board composed partly of trustees of the different endowed schools, partly of men of influence in the county,

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* Supplementary rules of the Revised Code, Rule 10. b.

† Mr. M. Arnold's arguments (A French Eton, Part II.) seem to me convincing on this point.

interested in education, appointed perhaps by the magistrates at quarter sessions, might act as an educational council for each county, and exercise a kind of supervision over all the endowed schools and public middle-class schools in the county.

Lord Lichfield was anxious, some few years ago, to see such county board established in Staffordshire; such board, he thought, might confine its attention chiefly to the inspection of middle schools, holding examinations for prizes offered by the board.

If such rules as I have suggested are needed to make our endowed and middle-class schools real schools of higher instruction, such a county board would perhaps be the best authority to enforce them. If reports periodically are to be made as to the state of each school, such a board would probably be the best authority to receive them.

No one who has had any acquaintance with the action of the local trustees of endowments can doubt that some stimulus from such a superior board is needed, if the endowments are to do the work which the educational wants of the time require. On the other hand the idea of such a county board might find favour with those who dislike too much centralization; with those who feel deeply, as I do, that if the education of the country as regards the middle and working classes is to keep pace with the education of the more enlightened countries of the Continent, it must be by creating greater local interest in the subject. It is the apathy which prevails among the majority of laymen on educational questions that must be one great cause of our present imperfections. Possibly the creation of local boards and the investing laymen with important offices connected with education would lead to their bestowing attention on the subject and gaining some practical acquaintance with it.

Inspection of endowed schools in connexion with county boards.

The inspection of endowed and other secondary schools is a matter which I presume the county board, if established, would be concerned with. An inspector's opinion about inspection is not of much value. I can only say that the young people inspected always seem to like it, and there are cases in which even young people know best what is good for them.

In case they may have escaped the attention of the Commissioners, I will quote, in reference to the subject, the words of Lord Wodehouse, the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In distributing the prizes awarded by the University Middle-class Examiners at the Norwich Centre in the year 1864, his Lordship having distinguished beween the inspection of schools established by private enterprise, which he did not recommend, and that of those which were held in trust for the public good, then went on to say: "While we were right in not allowing Government to "become possessed of the management of our affairs, we derived "great benefit from an independent inspection of what we did. "Thus we had appointed inspectors of prisons, mines, and "factories, and in every case where we applied the system we "had done so with marked success. It seemed to be exactly the "province of the Government in a free country to supply that

" which after all no part of the country could supply for itself, a " general independent inspection brought to bear upon every " part of it."

Certainly, as far as my experience goes, examinations of the picked scholars of a school, such as those carried on by the Oxford and Cambridge Boards of Examiners, require to be supplemented by a thorough examination of every class in a school.

In our Staffordshire prize-scheme examinations no school can send its best scholars to compete for prizes unless the whole school is examined by the inspector.

Trained teachers for secondary schools.

The want of a class of trained teachers for the work of middle-class education has been pointed out by those more competent than I am to discuss the subject. I would only observe that there is one great defect in our present system as it relates to primary education, in providing a remedy for which the want of trained teachers for middle-class teaching may perhaps partially be met. The defect to which I allude is this :—

Want of system of promotion for trained teachers.

Our elementary schoolmasters have few means of rising in their profession open to them. At thirty, often at two or three and twenty, a man is in as good a position as he can hope to be in till the end of his days. If, however, they were able to secure, after they had done good service in primary schools, positions as masters of our smaller grammar schools, or as superintendents of a combined primary and secondary school, a fair field would be open to their ambition; an additional inducement, too, would thus be held out to our trained teachers to improve in method and by private study* to increase their knowledge of the higher branches of teaching. While suggesting that positions such as I have described should be open to our trained teachers, I would strongly urge that they should not be appointed to them till they have served a certain number of years as teachers of the poorer class. It is often the practice now to employ young men fresh from the training school in this capacity. It is manifestly unjust that those who have been trained almost entirely at the public expense for one definite work (viz., to teach the children of the labouring class) should at once be devoted to a quite different work.

Some arrangement between the educational department of the Privy Council and the county board of education to prevent this abuse might be made with advantage. Whether there might not be students on a different footing being trained for middle-school work, at the various county or diocesan colleges, on the plan suggested in Lord Fortescue's treatise, is another question; this point has been discussed also by Mr. Fitch, now one of the Assistant Commissioners, in his paper read at the Social Science Meeting at York, who expresses exactly what are my own views upon it.

* In Prussia, Mr. G. De Bunsen (representative of Bonn) informs me that for a superior elementary schoolmaster means would be obtained by a Government grant, or by promise of after payment, for his preparing at a Gymnasium or University for the mastership of a Real schule.

Secondary schools for girls.

The claims of the girls of the middle and upper working classes to a better kind of education than they often now receive will, I am sure, not be forgotten by the Commissioners. What I have said as to the miserable provision for the higher instruction of the better class of boys which leave our primary schools applies far more strongly in the case of girls. Indeed, but few (as compared with the boys) receive even the elements of education at the National schools in the populous district of the black country.* It is often a marvel to me what the upper class of workpeople and the tradesmen do for their daughters' education in this neighbourhood.

Few girls of middle class in National schools of the black country.

I know two or three districts where good trained mistresses have toiled for several years, and yet have drawn to their schools hardly any but children of the poorer class, and these very young, and not many of them; while on the other hand I notice the daughters of the well-to-do artizan or tradesman issuing from "the young ladies' seminaries" of Brierley Hill or West Bromwich.

The Commissioners are aware that in South Staffordshire an effort has been made to provide a superior education for girls of the middle class at Sandwell by Miss Selwyn. Such a school as that at Sandwell, if properly supported, and brought under the supervision of a county board, might do something towards supplying a great want in this district.

Scanty provision for girls in endowed schools.

In a pamphlet on "Endowed Schools, their Uses and Short-comings," published by Miss Emily Faithful, it has well shown how little provision has been made for the education of girls in these institutions; 17 counties in England, according to her statement, have no grammar school to which girls could be sent; the five counties I am best acquainted with, Chester, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, north and east Yorkshire,† might be added to this number. It is suggested in the pamphlet alluded to that there should be endowed schools established in each county and borough for the education of girls of the middle class; that part of the funds of those ancient charities which the Education Commissioners of 1858 found to be useless, amounting to an annual income of 101,113*l.*, might be employed in providing the endowments required. The obvious objection is that these charities were meant for the poor; yet tradesmen are sometimes poor as well as working people. Again, the middle class would not monopolize the benefit to be derived from these charities if the plan of admitting the best girls of the working class to the schools endowed were adopted.

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* I see that the Committee of the National Society in their report just issued draw attention to the small number of children in church schools belonging to the class of upper artizans and tradesmen; of 795,571 children in church schools receiving grants in 1864, only 13,842 paid more than 4*d.* a week. But the Committee are quite right in supposing that a considerable number who pay less than 4*d.* a week belong to this class.

† The endowed school at Easing-wold, North Yorkshire, has girls; it can hardly be called a grammar school.

Generally speaking, the provisions that might be made for secondary instruction in the case of girls are similar to those which should be made in the case of boys, so that I need not treat the subject further.

The sum of what I have said is this,—that what we require is a class of public schools for secondary instruction, answering to those which we have for primary instruction. That whether these schools be created by re-modelling the old grammar schools, or by developing the elementary school system, or by establishing them on the proprietary basis, care should be taken to make them really schools of higher instruction. That among other purposes which they might serve they should supplement and carry forward the work of the primary schools. That there should be county boards, to serve as educational councils in each county, for the double purpose of creating a local interest in education, and exercising a limited degree of supervision over the different institutions connected with them.

H. SANDFORD.

From REV. SCOTT F. SURTEES, M.A.

MY LORD, Rectory, Sprotburgh, Doncaster.

As Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission I forward this letter and the papers which accompany it direct to yourself; I must apologise for so doing, but I do not know whers the sittings are held in London.

Your Lordship will notice there are six separate bills of costs. No. I. containing 22 folio pages, and the sum total of that *one* bill of costs 1246*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* It was received by myself long after I had ceased, by change of benefice, to be a trustee, and was accompanied by a letter stating it was for "the costs incurred in the "investigation of charges against the schoolmaster and in pro- "ceedings taken in the Court of Chancery in the matter of his "appeal, and that instructions had been given to commence "proceedings for the recovery thereof unless the same was paid "within one week of the said date—Sept. 27, 1855."

Fremington endowed school is situate in a secluded district up Swaledale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The annual income was about 70*l.* to 80*l.* per annum.

I, as rector of Richmond, was ex officio trustee with six others. Complaints had often been made of the conduct of the master. We (the trustees) were called together to investigate these charges. The schoolmaster and his solicitor were present all through the proceedings. At the conclusion the four trustees present, after several sittings, dismissed the schoolmaster. The case was flung into Chancery. The Vice-Chancellor, on the first hearing, decided that our proceedings were informal on some technical point about the notice, and we had to pay out of our own pockets the schoolmaster's costs, amounting to 400*l.*

On a second hearing the case was decided in our favour. The wording of the trust deed was as follows :—"That the majority

" of the trustees might dismiss the schoolmaster for any *just* " cause they might think fit." The Court of Chancery held that they had a right to determine whether the cause was a *just* one. In order to investigate this point, the Vice-Chancellor took upon himself to review the evidence taken *vivâ voce* before the trustees. The proceedings were voluminous, as we had spent seven days at a public-house up the Dales hearing evidence, where the accommodation was so limited that I had not even a bedroom to myself. A barrister might have gone to the spot and investigated the matter and reported upon it for less than the short-hand writer's notes (61*l.* 2*s.* 0*d*). Our lawyer's bill amounted to 1,246*l.* See Enclosure, No. I. This was in addition to the 400*l.* before paid as costs.

Then the case was taken up by the Attorney-General, or rather by his solicitor Mr. Fearon, and although there was no opposition and the suit was amicable, the trustees incurred a further lawyer's bill.

One of the trustees had obtained preferment in Ireland, another was dead; so that the brunt of the burden fell upon the two remaining alive and in England, of whom I was one.

Expenses were incurred in trying to recover a share of the costs from the other trustees; in this we were partly successful. Other expenses were incurred in litigation with our first solicitor's executors, and we obtained a reduction of a considerable sum from his bill of costs.

Then our new lawyer's bills for this litigation with our first lawyer's executors and the Charity, all of which took place subsequently to the Vice-Chancellor's decision in our favour, amounted to 420*l.*, which was about equal to the amount we recovered from the Charity, &c., &c. Messrs. Fearon's costs no doubt were as much or more.

The three trustees who did not attend the meetings had nothing to pay; they who did their duty had.

I believe the source of all the litigation, which lasted till 1864 (*i.e.* in all 20 years), arose from the fact that the schoolmaster had some little property of his own, which the lawyers succeeded in getting hold of. Altogether, the law costs on both sides must have amounted to upwards of 3,000*l.*

The master held his position many years after he had been dismissed by the Vice-Chancellor's decree, as no trustee would act any further in the matter.

The summing up is as follows, viz.:—That the trustees for doing their duty had to pay enormous costs out of their own pockets, although the case was finally decided in their favour. The school funds were in great part absorbed, and the lands mortgaged or sold. The master lost his situation and much of his property. The annual income of the school being only about 80*l.* per annum.

I have, &c.

The Lord Lyttelton. SCOTT F. SURTEES.

INSTRUCTIONS, CIRCULARS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

INSTRUCTIONS to the ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine into the EDUCATION in CERTAIN SELECTED DISTRICTS of ENGLAND.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
March 1865.

SIR,

THE duty assigned to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners is to ascertain the state of education in the schools that have not been already reported on, and to recommend measures, if any can be devised, for its improvement. It is obvious, that in order to discharge this duty, the Commissioners must begin by ascertaining the facts. The education now given in the schools, the facilities for improvement that may already exist in them, the demands and wishes of the parents, the cost of the present system, the probable cost of a better, the burden which the parents are willing to bear, these and similar facts must be the basis of any measures which it would be wise to recommend.

The Commissioners have already issued circulars, copies of which are now put into your hands. The answers will give much information on the chief points on which it is needed. But this information is of necessity incomplete; it requires to be supplemented by the evidence of independent observers. The masters, for instance, may tell what they teach; but it is only by independent examination that the true value of that teaching can be ascertained.

For this reason the Commissioners have determined to send Assistant Commissioners into selected districts to make careful inquiry on the spot into all the facts that bear upon the subject. The district assigned to you for this purpose is

I. Your first duty will therefore be to ascertain the present state of education in the district. You will observe that by the words of the Commission (a copy of which is annexed), the inquiry is bounded on the one side by the province assigned to the Duke of Newcastle's Commission in 1858, and on the other by that assigned to the Earl of Clarendon's Commission in 1861. It is not possible to draw the boundary precisely in a country in which no class of society is separated by a definite line from that which is above and that which is below it. But you will understand that you are required to give your chief attention to the schools attended by the children of such of the gentry, clergy, professional and commercial men, as are of limited means, and of farmers and tradesmen.

A. The schools which you have thus to inspect seem to be divisible into three classes:—

1. The grammar schools and those endowed schools which, though not grammar schools, do not appear to have been intended for the children of labourers.
2. Proprietary schools, which, not being endowed, are private property, but are owned by single proprietors, or by proprietary bodies, distinct from the schoolmasters.
3. Private schools, which are the property of the schoolmasters who teach in them.

1. In regard to the grammar and other endowed schools, it is desirable to ascertain not only what is their present condition, but also how far they seem to be fulfilling the purpose for which they were founded. You will therefore endeavour to inform yourself both what sort of education the founder meant to prescribe, and to what class of children he meant to give that education. You will report whether the school appears to fulfil these two purposes; and if not, whether this is due to some fault in the management, or whether the two purposes have become incompatible with each other by lapse of time, and scholars are no longer to be found whose parents wish them to learn what the school was founded to teach.

It is a further question whether, without reference to its original purpose, the school is now a useful institution. You will, therefore, endeavour to get leave to examine the scholars, or a part of them, that you may judge for yourself what is the character of the instruction. You will report whether the education is good of its kind, and suitable to the needs of the scholars; whether the discipline appears to be careful and effective; and the moral tone sound. You will endeavour to ascertain whether the parents of the scholars appear to value the teaching that the boys receive, and particularly whether the boys remain long enough at school to derive the full benefit of that teaching. You will report whether the results, taken all together, are satisfactory and proportionate to the amount of endowment; and if not, whether the fault appears to lie with the school or with the parents, or is due to circumstances independent of both.

You will also inspect the grounds and buildings, and report on the schoolrooms, the accommodation for boarders, if any be provided, and the playground.

Finally, it will be desirable to ascertain the estimation in which the school is held in the neighbourhood, and whether there is any general wish to have a change in the character of the instruction, or in the laws or regulations of the foundation; and if so, what are the reasons for such a wish, and whether they appear to have any ground to rest on.

2. The great increase of late years in the number of proprietary schools is a strong testimony to the disposition of the public to think favourably of the principle upon which they are founded; and it has even been suggested that the grammar schools might be much improved by attaching proprietary schools to them. It will be well, therefore, to examine with care what special results are obtained by schools of this kind, and to what causes these results are due. It is also of importance that you should ascertain whether the control of the directors interferes injuriously with the master in the conduct of the school. In other respects your inquiry into these schools will not differ from that which you will make into the grammar schools, except that the absence of a foundation will render unnecessary any comparison of the present condition with the object aimed at by the founder.

3. The great number of the private schools renders it impossible, even if it were advisable, to make a personal inspection of every one of them throughout your district. You must be left very much to your own discretion to decide which you will visit, and how closely and searchingly you will examine any that you do visit. But you will bear in mind that the general object of the Commission is to ascertain what is the character, quality, and moral tone of the education now given to the children of the middle classes; and you must push your examination far enough to satisfy your own mind that you can give a trustworthy report on this point. Many of the schools will undoubtedly be found so like each other, that to have seen a few is to have seen them all. The few that may perhaps be exceptional will be prevented, by being exceptional, from affecting the general result. By going first to the county towns, and one or two others of considerable size, and making a tolerably exhaustive inquiry there, you will probably obtain such a general conception of the education of the whole district as will enable you afterwards to decide without difficulty what schools to visit and what to pass over elsewhere.

You will be supplied with circulars of questions to be answered, and statistical forms to be filled up for as many private schools in your district as you find willing to supply such information.

B. To the inquiry into schools of the ordinary kind it may be well to add an examination of what may be called supplementary means of education. Such, for instance, are Art schools, which the scholars of ordinary schools have it in their power to attend, and special schools or colleges in which professional rather than general education is given.

This inquiry is to be considered as strictly subordinate to the other. General and not special instruction appears to the Commissioners to be their proper province. But still there are some facts which it is important to ascertain in regard to means of education of this kind. You will examine, for instance, whether Art schools are found to put good drawing within the reach of boys who could not otherwise obtain it, and whether this may not be the cheapest and most efficient means of supplying this kind of instruction. It is a question of the same kind, whether in towns good museums may not supply means of

teaching natural science; whether the scholars from several schools might not attend a common lecture in chemistry and have the use of a common laboratory.

In the professional schools and colleges you should inquire what previous general instruction is found to be the best preparation, and whether the authorities of schools of this kind prefer that their pupils should possess sound general knowledge on their entrance, or that they should have anticipated the elements of what they are now to learn. On the other hand it would be well to inquire how far these professional schools are themselves successful in preparing boys for professions; and, if not successful, what appears to be the reason of their failure; if successful, whether that success has to be purchased by the sacrifice of general cultivation.

C. The education of girls does not fall so largely within the province of the Commission as that of boys. Girls are much more often educated at home, or in schools too small to deserve the name. And the Commission are not charged with an inquiry into domestic education or private tuition.

But the education of girls cannot be excluded from view. It is said that there are endowments to which girls as well as boys have a claim, and it will therefore be impossible to make recommendations relating to endowments without reference to both sexes. Further there are endowments not hitherto applied to education, which may possibly be so applied hereafter; and in dealing with these it seems unreasonable to take for granted that girls are to be excluded. And even if the Commissioners find themselves unable to recommend immediate measures for the improvement of the education of girls, it will still be well worth while to ascertain and lay before the public information respecting the present state of that education, and thus supply a basis for subsequent action to this end.

You will, therefore, report on the more important girls' schools in your district, and particularly on any which possess endowments. You will endeavour to ascertain what amount and kind of education is generally considered necessary for girls, what time is given to it, what it annually costs, and how far it appears to fit the girls for their after life.

II. Besides inquiring into the state of education, it will be your duty to find out from the parents what are their own wishes, and what expense they are willing to incur. Upon their co-operation all improvement must mainly depend. And even if their wishes are mistaken and arise from imperfect acquaintance with the subject of education, it is still necessary to ascertain them as an important element in the consideration of what is to be done, whether through this Commission or other agency. The wishes of the parents can, of course, be ascertained only by conversation and correspondence. In the course of your examination into the schools you are sure to meet with many whose interest in the matter and general intelligence will make their statements on this subject valuable. You will endeavour to find out how far it is the wish of the parents to alter the subjects of instruction; how far to introduce teaching of a more professional character; whether they are at all aware of the cost of a really sound education, and whether they are willing to incur that cost; what are their prejudices in reference to associating with the class below them and the class above them; under what circumstances they would prefer day schools or boarding schools respectively. The answers to these and similar questions will be of the utmost importance in determining what measures of improvement are not only desirable but practicable. In short, you will generally endeavour to inform yourself of the desire which may prevail among the middle classes of society in your district for an improved system of education that may be made available for their children, and also of such measures as may recently have been taken to meet their wishes in this respect.

In conclusion, I am to warn you that the Commissioners can give you no compulsory powers. The success or failure of your mission will depend very largely on your own tact and prudence. It is true that your duties are of a kind that ought to encourage those who are employed in education to give you every assistance in their power. There cannot be the slightest doubt that whatever tends to throw light on the present state of education, and still more whatever tends to improve it, will largely increase the demand for teachers of every kind, and by so doing will promote their interests, and add importance to their profession. But it would not be difficult to convey the contrary impression, and to close almost all access to information by prosecuting your inquiries

in an inquisitorial and injudicious spirit. It will be your duty to arrive at the truth in whatever way shall give least trouble and least annoyance to those from whom you are seeking it. You will of course make no distinction with regard to religious creed in respect of the schools you may desire to visit.

The main object of your mission will be to collect matters of fact, and ascertain the opinions of others. At the same time the Commissioners do not wish to preclude you from expressing any opinions of your own as to the remedial measures which you may think expedient. But it will be desirable that you should express such opinions in as brief and summary a manner as possible.

The Commissioners consider that your inquiry may be completed in six months, and that you will be able to finish your Report within two months afterwards.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. J. ROBY, Secretary.

No. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS to the ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER for PARTS of the CONTINENT of EUROPE.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster,
5th April 1865.

SIR,

IT has been considered advisable by the Commission appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within the scope of Her Majesty's recent Commissions on the state of popular education and on certain public schools, that an investigation should be made into the system of education of the middle and upper classes which prevails in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The Commissioners having appointed you to conduct this inquiry, I am directed to give you the following instructions —

1. You will ascertain to what extent schools are provided for the people by laws passed for that purpose, and to what extent the means of education are left to be supplied by the voluntary efforts of individuals. You will inquire whether parents are under any legal obligation to have their children educated; if so, whether those who neglect this obligation are subject to any penalty; and whether this obligation has any effect in the prevention or diminution of juvenile delinquency. You will state not only the provisions of the law on these subjects, but also the manner in which it is enforced, and the extent to which it is practically operative.

2. You will inform yourself of the manner in which the schools are supported, whether by any funds in the nature of endowment or appropriation by the central Government, or by local taxation, or by subscription, or by school fees. If there are any funds appropriated by the State, you will ascertain the source from which they are derived, their amount, and the principle of their distribution among the various local bodies. If they arise from special or local taxation, you will ascertain the principle and manner of its assessment, and its amount relatively both to the income of the ratepayer and to the other taxation of the country. And in all cases you will ascertain the average cost of the education of a scholar, and particularly its full cost to the parents.

3. With respect to the *administration* of the schools, you will inquire into the relations which exist between the central government and the local government; into the constitution of the local governing bodies; into the relations between them and the teachers, and of the teachers among themselves and with their scholars; into the extent to which mistresses are employed in schools for either or for both sexes; into the character and frequency of any inspection or control by the governors; into the qualifications, duties, and salaries of the teachers, the tenure of their office, and the character and repute of their profession.

4. The *internal organization* must depend greatly on the mutual relations between different schools or classes of schools, how far they compete with or

supplement one another, upon the ages and numbers of the pupils, and the degree in which both sexes and different ranks of life are associated in the same school. And here, the character of the lessons and exercises; the way in which they are prepared, whether with or without assistance; the method of teaching, whether conducted in large or small classes or by individual instruction; the books and apparatus used; the seasons and hours of school work, with their distribution among the different subjects of instruction; the length of vacations; the amusements and social life of the pupils; the size and arrangements of the school buildings and playgrounds; the supervision exercised over day scholars out of school hours, and the proportion of boarding schools to day schools, and of boarders to day scholars, are details of much interest and importance, which you should study in small and in large schools, in the country districts as well as in the thickly-peopled towns. You will ascertain the average attendance of the scholars and the number of months or weeks of attendance during the year. You will also pay special attention to the provision made for discipline and moral training.

5. With regard to the *educational results* you will endeavour to be present during the school work of some of the ordinary schools, as well as those of a more important character, and ascertain whether the subjects taught are taught with more or with less accuracy, and whether the result is a greater or a less degree of culture than in the corresponding schools of this country. You will inquire into the effect of the association of scholars of both sexes and of different ranks of life in the same school. You will also investigate the effect of the school system and teaching on the formation of character and their adaptation to the subsequent life of the pupils.

6. Lastly, you will inquire whether any and what provision is made for religious instruction; to what extent children of different religious denominations are taught in the same school, and what is the effect of this association both at the time and in after life; and in what other manner any difficulties that may arise from the existence of different religious denominations are met.

Copies of the instructions addressed to the other Assistant Commissioners under these Commissions, and of the questions and forms to be answered by the authorities of schools here, will be supplied you. Any information which you can obtain in this shape will have the advantage of being more readily comparable with the details of English schools. Where you cannot obtain direct answers, these papers will serve to explain more fully the points to which the Commissioners' inquiry is directed, and to guide without unduly limiting your investigation. You must use your own discretion as to the particular places you visit, and schools you inspect, selecting such as may enable you to report with confidence on the general state of education and the means used to harmonize its working, and secure its efficiency.

The Commissioners consider that your inquiry may be completed in six months, and your Report in two months more.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. J. Roby,
Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission.

Matthew Arnold, Esq.

No. 3.

Instructions to the Assistant Commissioner for the United States of America and Canada.

Sir, 4th April 1865.

It has been considered advisable by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within the scope of Her Majesty's recent Commissions on the state of popular education and on certain public schools, and by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the schools in Scotland, that an investigation should be made into the system of education which prevails in the United States of America and in Canada. The Commissioners having appointed you to conduct this inquiry, we are directed to give you the following instructions:

1. You will ascertain to what extent schools are provided for the people by laws passed for that purpose, and to what extent the means of education are left to be supplied by the voluntary efforts of individuals. You will inquire whether parents are under any legal obligation to have their children educated; if so, whether those who neglect this obligation are subject to any penalty; and whether the result is the prevention or diminution of juvenile delinquency. You will state not only the provisions of the law on these subjects, but also the manner in which it is enforced, and the extent to which it is practically operative.

2. You will inform yourself of the manner in which the schools are supported, whether by any funds in the nature of endowment, or appropriation by the State or central Government, or by local taxation, or by subscription, or by school fees. If there are any funds appropriated by the State, you will ascertain the source from which they are derived, whether from the sale or allotment of State lands, or from general taxation, or from any other source; their amount, and the principle of their distribution among the various local bodies. If they arise from special or local taxation, you will ascertain the principle and manner of its assessment, and its amount relatively both to the income of the rate-payer and to the other taxation of the country. And in all cases you will ascertain the average cost of the education of a scholar, and particularly its full cost to the parents.

3. With respect to the *administration* of the schools, you will inquire into the relations which exist between the State or central Government and the local government; into the constitution of the local governing bodies; into the relations between them and the teachers, and of the teachers among themselves and with their scholars; into the extent to which mistresses are employed in schools for either or for both sexes; into the character and frequency of any inspection or control by the governors; into the qualifications, duties, and salaries of the teachers, the tenure of their office, and the character and repute of their profession.

4. The *internal organization* must depend greatly on the mutual relations between different schools or classes of schools, how far they compete with or supplement one another, upon the ages and numbers of the pupils, and the degree in which both sexes and different ranks of life are associated in the same school. And here, the character of the lessons and exercises; the way in which they are prepared, whether with or without assistance; the method of teaching, whether conducted in large or small classes or by individual instruction; the books and apparatus used; the seasons and hours of school work, with their distribution among the different subjects of instruction; the length of vacations; the amusements and social life of the pupils; the size and arrangements of the school buildings and playgrounds; the supervision exercised over day scholars out of school hours, and the proportion of boarding schools to day schools, and of boarders to day scholars, are details of much interest and importance, which you should study in small and in large schools, in the country districts as well as in the thickly-peopled towns. You will ascertain the average attendance of the scholars and the number of months or weeks of attendance during the year. You will also pay special attention to the provision made for discipline and moral training.

5. With regard to the *educational results* you will endeavour to examine either *vivâ voce*, or on paper, or in both ways, some of the ordinary schools as well as those of a more important character, to be present during the school work, and ascertain whether the subjects taught are taught with more or with less accuracy, and whether the result is a greater or a less degree of culture than in the corresponding schools of this country. You will inquire into the effect of the association of scholars of both sexes and of different ranks of life in the same school. You will also investigate the effect of the school system and teaching on the formation of character, and their adaptation to the subsequent life of the pupils.

6. Lastly, you will inquire whether any and what provision is made for religious instruction; to what extent children of different religious denominations are taught in the same school, and what is the effect of this association both at the time and in after life; and in what manner any difficulties that may arise from the existence of different religious denominations are met.

Copies of the instructions addressed to the other Assistant Commissioners under these Commissions, and of the questions and forms to be answered by

the authorities of schools here, will be supplied you. Any information which you can obtain in this shape will have the advantage of being more readily comparable with the details of English and Scottish Schools. Where you cannot obtain direct answers, these papers will serve to explain more fully the points to which the Commissioners' inquiry is directed, and to guide without unduly limiting your investigation. You must use your own discretion as to the particular places you visit, and schools you inspect, selecting such as may enable you to report with confidence on the general state of education, and the means used to harmonize its working, and secure its efficiency.

The Commissioners consider that your inquiry may be completed in six months, and your Report in two months more. You are requested to address your Report jointly to the two Commissions.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission.
P. CUMIN,
Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into the Schools in Scotland.

Rev. James Fraser.

No. 4.

INSTRUCTIONS to ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS appointed to inspect GRAMMAR SCHOOLS outside of the PREVIOUSLY SELECTED DISTRICTS.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster,
March 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners to give you the following instructions for your guidance in conducting the further inquiry which the Commissioners have thought it advisable to make.

Assistant Commissioners have already been employed in inquiring generally into the education of the middle and upper classes in certain selected districts of England and Wales, and specially into the grammar schools contained in those districts. The Commissioners do not consider it necessary to extend the general inquiry to any other districts, those already selected being of sufficient extent and comprising sufficient varieties of population and business to enable the Commissioners, in conjunction with other means of information, to form a satisfactory judgment on the general condition of education within the range of their Commission. But being charged to have especial regard to all endowments "applicable or which can rightly be made applicable" to such education, they deem it right to prosecute over the rest of England and Wales the special inquiry into grammar schools. The portion of these assigned to you contains the endowed schools founded as grammar schools or reputed to be such in the counties of

You will be furnished with a list of the schools in these counties.

There are four matters which should particularly claim your attention in inspecting each school.

1. *The application of the endowment.*—It is desirable to ascertain not only what is the present condition of the school, but also how far it seems to be fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded. You will therefore endeavour to inform yourself both what sort of education the founder meant to prescribe, and to what class of children he meant to give that education. You will report whether the school appears to fulfil the purpose of the founder in these two respects; and if not, whether this is due to some fault in the management, or whether the two directions have become incompatible with each other by lapse of time, and scholars are no longer to be found whose parents wish them to learn what the school was founded to teach. It is a further question whether, without reference to its original purpose, the school is now a useful institution. You will therefore endeavour to ascertain—

2. *The quality of the education now given in the school.*—For this purpose you should, if possible, obtain leave to examine at least some of the scholars (say the head class and one other), not in order to pronounce a minute judgment on all the different parts of the instruction, but to test broadly and summarily its general character, the primâ facie competence of the instructors, and the intelligence and demeanour of the pupils. The importance of some schools may make it desirable that you should institute a more thorough examination, and this you will do if the time at your disposal permit. In all cases you will report whether, so far as you have tested it, the education is good of its kind, and suitable to the needs of the scholars; whether the discipline appears to be careful and effective; and the moral tone sound. You will endeavour to ascertain whether the parents of the scholars appear to value the teaching that the boys receive, and particularly whether the boys remain long enough at school to derive the full benefit of that teaching. You will report whether the results, taken altogether, are satisfactory and proportionate to the amount of endowment; and if not, whether the fault appears to lie with the school or with the parents, or is due to circumstances independent of both.

3. *The school premises and buildings.*—You will report on any important defects in the situation of the school, on the size and state of the buildings, on the school-rooms, the accommodation for boarders (if any), and the playground.

4. *The possible development or improvement of the school.*—It will be desirable to ascertain both from the trustees and the master whether they contemplate or desire any extension of the school or important alteration in the character of the instruction, in the class of scholars, or in other parts of the scheme under which the school is administered. You will also inquire into the estimation in which the school is held in the neighbourhood, and the grounds for any desire for alterations which you may find prevailing. In order to examine into these points as thoroughly as possible, it will be expedient that you should give notice of your visit some time beforehand, and make arrangements for seeing the governors or such other persons as may be most likely to give you full and correct information.

You will further endeavour to discover, and if time permit to include in your inspection any endowed schools within your district, which, though not founded as grammar schools, and therefore not named in the list forwarded to you, do now actually give a superior education to that given in National schools, or educate scholars of a superior social rank.

In conclusion, I am to warn you that the Commissioners can give you no compulsory powers. The success or failure of your mission will depend very largely on your own tact and prudence. It will be your duty to arrive at the truth in whatever way will give least trouble and annoyance to those from whom you are seeking it.

The Commissioners consider that four months will be sufficient for your inquiry, and request that you will send every month your reports of the schools inspected in that month so far as you may have been able to complete them.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. J. Roby, Secretary.

No. 5.

Endowed Schools for Boys.

(1.) Circular Letter to Trustees.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
20th April 1865.

Gentlemen,

The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within the "scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report

"what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly "be made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing in conjunction with the Master as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked A. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked B. by the Master of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourselves or the Master from replying to questions in both papers, if you or he should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 20th of June next.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Trustees
of the ENDOWED School at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Master.

(2.) CIRCULAR LETTER to MASTER.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
20th April 1865.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within the "scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report "what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be "made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing in conjunction with the Trustees as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked A. should be answered by the Trustees, and that marked B. by the Master of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourself or the Trustees from replying to questions in both papers, if you or they should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 20th of June next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Master
of the ENDOWED School at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Trustees.

(3.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at in the COUNTY of

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?

   In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what, general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public?
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.

20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.
21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?
22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?
23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?
24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?
25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?
26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?
27. By whom is each held?
28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?
29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.
32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?
33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or management upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.
34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?
35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over
    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
36. Is the consent of the Bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?
38. Is the endowment
    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls.

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?
40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?
41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?
42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?
43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?
44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.
45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?
46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?
47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

MASTERS (including USHER) of SCHOOL.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?
49. How many foundation masters are these?
50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?
51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?
52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?
53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?
54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?
55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?
56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?
57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?
58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?
59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?
60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?
61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?
62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?
63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?
64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?
65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

BALANCE SHEET. See *Question* 20.

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(4.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at in the COUNTY of

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
24. Is the school classified—
   (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
   or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
   or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
   (*a*) by seniority;
   or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
   or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
   or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?
28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?
33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?
34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?
36. How often is the School examined?
37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
38. In what subjects?
39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?
    If so, how is it done?
41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the school connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?
77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises taught as a part of the School system?
78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?
84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(5.) ENDOWED SCHOOL of in the COUNTY of

FORM A.—NUMBER of SCHOLARS.

—	I. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.						II. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.					
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving			Scholars not on Foundation.			Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving			Scholars not on Foundation.		
	Instruction.	Board and Instruction.	Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.	Instruction.	Board and Instruction.	Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.
1. Average during last three years												
Under 10 years of age -												
Above 10 and under 14 -												
Above 14 and under 16 -												
Above 16 - - -												
2. In first half of year 1864 -												
Under 10 years of age -												
Above 10 and under 14 -												
Above 14 and under 16 -												
Above 16 - - -												
3. In second half of year 1864 -												
Under 10 years of age -												
Above 10 and under 14 -												
Above 14 and under 16 -												
Above 16 - - -												

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Boys lowest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Boys lowest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

—	Paid by Foundationers.						Paid by Non-Foundationers.						Paid by Exhibitioners		
	Under the Age of			Above the Age of			Under the Age of			Above the Age of					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. INSTRUCTION.															
General School Work															
Extra Subjects viz.:—															
Private Tuition															
II. BOARDING.															
Ordinary diet															
Special diet															
Other boarding fees viz.:—															
III. OTHER CHARGES.															
Fires															
Lights															
Books															
Stationery															
Use of Library															
Use of Playgrounds															
Drilling or Gymnastics															
(Add other charges if any).															

FORM D.—COPIES OF SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Average Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.	Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.
	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
		Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.
		Average Age.	Average Age.	Average Age.
		Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.
Religious Knowledge				
Greek				
Latin				
French				
German				
Other Foreign Languages				
Arithmetic				
Book-keeping				
Mensuration and Surveying				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding				
Physics				
Natural History				
Chemistry				
History				
Geography				
English Grammar				
English Literature				
English Composition				
Reading				
Writing				
Music				
Drawing				
Other Subjects				

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

FORM G.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

No. 6.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

(1.) CIRCULAR LETTER to TRUSTEES.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
10th May 1865.

GENTLEMEN, or LADIES,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within the "scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report "what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be "made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing, in conjunction with the Master or Mistress, as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail, in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked A. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked B. by the Master or Mistress of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourselves or the Master from replying to questions in both papers, if you or he should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 1st of July next.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, or Ladies,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Trustees
of the ENDOWED School at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Master or Mistress.

(2.) CIRCULAR LETTER to MASTER or MISTRESS.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
10th May 1865.

SIR, or MADAM,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within the "scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report "what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be "made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing, in conjunction with the Governors, as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail, in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked A. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked B. by the Master or Mistress of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourself or the Governors from replying to questions in both papers, if you or they should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 1st of July next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, or Madam,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Master or Mistress
of the ENDOWED School at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Governors.

By *Proprietary* schools are meant those which are neither *endowed*, nor the private property of the *Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress*.

(3.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL for GIRLS, at in the COUNTY of

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When, and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other, and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?

8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what, general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public?
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.
21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?
22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?
23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?
24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?
25. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

Government of School.

26. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School-property.
27. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?
28. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or management upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.
29. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?
30. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over
    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master or mistress, or any of the teachers, whether on the foundation or not;

(*c*) the admission or expulsion of the scholars;
(*d*) the studies;
(*e*) the discipline;
(*f*) the payments by the scholars;
(*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

31. Is the consent of the Bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

OBJECTS of TRUST.

32. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?
33. Is the endowment
(*a*) for the education of girls only;
or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of boys?
34. Are there any, and what particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?
35. Has any class of girls a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?
36. Can girls of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?
37. Can they be dismissed or expelled?
38. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?
39. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.
40. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?
41. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?
42. Is the number of girls entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

TEACHERS of SCHOOL.

43. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation teachers?
44. How many foundation teachers are there?
45. By whom are the head and other foundation teachers appointed?
46. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other teachers?
47. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?
48. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any teacher?
49. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?
50. Do the present teachers hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?
51. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation teachers?
52. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?
53. Do the teachers reside in their official residences?
54. Are the teachers permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?
55. Does the head or any other teacher make payments to other teachers, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

56. What is the average net yearly income of each teacher
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?
57. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?
58. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Master or Mistress, or with whom?

BALANCE SHEET. See *Question* 20.

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(4.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL for GIRLS, at in the COUNTY of

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
    (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
    (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.
4. From what distance do the day scholars come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so where do they dine?
    or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other teachers keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?

18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the school?
28. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?
37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
41. How often is the School examined?
42. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
43. In what subjects?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?
36. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction?
48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
0. What prayers are used?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?
63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

I, being the Head Master or Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(5.) ENDOWED SCHOOL for GIRLS at in the COUNTY of

FORM A.—NUMBER of SCHOLARS.

—	I. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.						II. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.					
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Scholars receiving			Scholars not on Foundation.			Scholars on Foundation or Free Scholars receiving			Scholars not on Foundation.		
	Instruction.	Board and Instruction.	Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Boarding in Teachers' Houses.	Boarding in other than Teachers' Houses.	Day Scholars.	Instruction.	Board and Instruction.	Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Boarding in Teachers' Houses.	Boarding in other than Teachers' Houses.	Day Scholars.
1. Average during last three years												
Under 10 years of age -												
Above 10 and under 14 -												
Above 14 and under 16 -												
Above 16 - - -												
2. In first half of year 1864 -												
Under 10 years of age -												
Above 10 and under 14 -												
Above 14 and under 16 -												
Above 16 - - -												
3. In second half of year 1864 -												
Under 10 years of age -												
Above 10 and under 14 -												
Above 14 and under 16 -												
Above 16 - - -												

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c., of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

—	Paid by Foundationers.						Paid by Non-Foundationers.						Paid by Exhibitioners.		
	Under the Age of			Above the Age of			Under the Age of			Above the Age of					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. INSTRUCTION.															
General School Work															
Extra Subjects viz.:—															
Private Tuition															
II. BOARDING.															
Ordinary diet															
Special diet															
Laundress															
Pew in Church or Chapel															
Other boarding fees viz.:—															
III. OTHER CHARGES.															
Fires															
Lights															
Books															
Stationery															
Use of Library															
Use of Playgrounds															
Use of Piano															
(Add other charges if any.)															

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Average Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.	Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.
	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise *Quantity* of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
		Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.
		Average Age.	Average Age.	Average Age.
		Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.
Religious Knowledge				
Latin				
French				
Italian				
German				
Arithmetic				
Book-keeping				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding				
Physics				
Natural History				
Chemistry				
History				
Geography				
English Grammar				
English Literature				
English Composition				
Reading				
Writing				
Instrumental Music				
Vocal Music				
Drawing				
Calisthenics				
Dancing				
Needlework				
Add other subjects (if any).				

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

I, being the Head Master or Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

No. 7.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

(1.) CIRCULAR LETTER to GOVERNORS.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
25th April 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within "the scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report "what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be "made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing in conjunction with the Master as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked I. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked II. by the Master of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourselves or the master from replying to questions in both papers, if you or he should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 24th of June next.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Governors
of the PROPRIETARY School or College at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Master.

By *Proprietary* schools are meant those which are neither *endowed*, nor the private property of the *Schoolmaster*.

(2.) CIRCULAR LETTER to MASTER.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
25th April 1865.

SIR,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within "the scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report what "measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, having

" especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be made " applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing in conjunction with the Governors as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked I. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked II. by the Master of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourself or the Governors from replying to questions in both papers, if you or they should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 24th of June next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Master
of the PROPRIETARY School or College at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Governors.

By *Proprietary* schools are meant those which are neither *endowed*, nor the private property of the *Schoolmaster*.

(3.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the PROPRIETARY SCHOOL or COLLEGE at in the COUNTY of

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
   (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
   (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
   (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
   (*d*) the studies?
   (*e*) the discipline?
   (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

We, being Governors of the above-named School or College, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(4.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the PROPRIETARY SCHOOL or COLLEGE at in the COUNTY of

II.*

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
    (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
    (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so, where do they dine?
    or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the School gone
    (*a*) to any university?
    (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?

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* N.B.—This is the same as Question B. for Endowed Schools.

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
24. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
25. Are boys promoted from class to class
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?
28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?
33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?
36. How often is the School examined?
37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
38. In what subjects?
39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?
    If so, how is it done?
41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarship at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?
77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises taught as a part of the School system?
78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?
84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(5.) PROPRIETARY SCHOOL OR COLLEGE at in the COUNTY of

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

—	I. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.			II. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.		
	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.
1. Average during last three years -						
Under 10 years of age -						
Above 10 and under 14 -						
Above 14 and under 16 -						
Above 16 - - -						
2. In first *half* of year 1864 - -						
Under 10 years of age -						
Above 10 and under 14 -						
Above 14 and under 16 -						
Above 16 - - -						
3. In second half of year 1864 -						
Under 10 years of age -						
Above 10 and under 14 -						
Above 14 and under 16 -						
Above 16 - - -						

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Boys lowest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Boys lowest in School - 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

—	Paid by Non-Exhibitioners.						Paid by Exhibitioners.		
	Under the Age of			Above the Age of					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. INSTRUCTION.									
General School Work									
Extra Subjects viz.:—									
Private Tuition									
II. BOARDING.									
Ordinary diet									
Special diet									
Other boarding fees viz.:—									
III. OTHER CHARGES.									
Fires									
Lights									
Books									
Stationery									
Use of Library									
Use of Playgrounds									
Drilling or Gymnastics									
(Add other charges, if any)									

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Average Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.	Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.
	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
		Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.
		Average Age.	Average Age.	Average Age.
		Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.
Religious Knowledge				
Greek				
Latin				
French				
German				
Other Foreign Languages				
Arithmetic				
Book-keeping				
Mensuration and Surveying				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding				
Physics				
Natural History				
Chemistry				
History				
Geography				
English Grammar				
English Literature				
English Composition				
Reading				
Writing				
Music				
Drawing				
Other Subjects				

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

FORM G.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

No. 8.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

(1.) CIRCULAR LETTER to GOVERNORS.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1st May 1865.

GENTLEMEN, or LADIES,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within "the scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report "what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be "made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing in conjunction with the Master or Mistress as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of questions marked I. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked II. by the Master or Mistress of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourselves or the Master from replying to questions in both papers, if you or he should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 1st of July next.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, or Ladies,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Governors
of the PROPRIETARY School or College at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Master or Mistress.

By *Proprietary* schools are meant those which are neither *endowed*, nor the private property of the *Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress*.

(2.) CIRCULAR LETTER to MASTER or MISTRESS.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1st May 1865.

SIR, or MADAM,

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty on the 28th of December last, "to inquire into the Education given in Schools not comprised within "the scope of Her Majesty's two recent Commissions on the State of Popular "Education, and on certain Public Schools, and also to consider and report "what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such Education, "having especial regard to all Endowments applicable or which can rightly be "made applicable thereto," consider that they cannot hope to gain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate without the ready co-operation of those engaged in administering the trusts and conducting the schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They have therefore framed a series of questions (copies of which are enclosed), embracing the various matters upon which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected; and request that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing in conjunction with the Governors as complete answers as you can. The questions have been drawn in considerable detail in order to allow of the answers being definite and concise.

The Commissioners think it better that the paper of Questions marked I. should be answered by the Governors, and that marked II. by the Master or Mistress of the school; but in suggesting this distribution they by no means desire to exclude either yourself or the Governors from replying to questions in both papers, if you or they should think fit to do so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case, if possible, not later than the 1st of July next.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, or Madam,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commission.

To the Master or Mistress
of the PROPRIETARY School or College at

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; only one is required to be returned, when filled up, to this office. Copies are also sent simultaneously to the Governors.

By *Proprietary* schools are meant those which are neither *endowed*, nor the private property of the *Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress*.

(3.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the PROPRIETARY SCHOOL or COLLEGE for GIRLS, at in the COUNTY of

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?

9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

We, being Governors of the above-named School or College, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(4.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the PROPRIETARY SCHOOL or COLLEGE for GIRLS at in the COUNTY of

II.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
    (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
    (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.
4. From what distance do the day scholars come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so, where do they dine?
    or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the school gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any and what other teachers keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School.
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the school?
28. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?
37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books:
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen-objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
41. How often is the School examined?
42. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
43. In what subjects?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?
46. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction?
48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
50. What prayers are used?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere?
56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress or others?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline;
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
61. Is there any rule that he scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or th

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?
63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precints, or are the scholar allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

I, being the Head Master or Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

(5.) PROPRIETARY SCHOOL or COLLEGE for GIRLS,
at in the COUNTY of

FORM A.—NUMBER of SCHOLARS.

—	I. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.			II. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.		
	Boarding in Teachers' Houses.	Boarders in other than Teachers' Houses.	Day Scholars.	Boarding in Teachers' Houses.	Boarders in other than Teachers' Houses.	Day Scholars.
1. Average during last three years -						
Under 10 years of age -						
Above 10 and under 14 -						
Above 14 and under 16 -						
Above 16 - - -						
2. In first half of year 1864 - -						
Under 10 years of age -						
Above 10 and under 14 -						
Above 14 and under 16 -						
Above 16 - - -						
3. In second half of year 1864 -						
Under 10 years of age - -						
Above 10 and under 14 -						
Above 14 and under 16 -						
Above 16 - - -						

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

—	Paid by Non-Exhibitioners.						Paid by Exhibitioners.		
	Under the Age of			Above the Age of					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. INSTRUCTION.									
General School Work									
Extra Subjects viz.:—									
Private Tuition									
II. BOARDING.									
Ordinary diet									
Special diet									
Laundress									
Pew in Church or Chapel									
Other boarding fees viz.:—									
III. OTHER CHARGES.									
Fires									
Lights									
Books									
Stationery									
Use of Library									
Use of Playgrounds									
Use of Piano									
(Add other charges, if any)									

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Average Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.	Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.
	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
		Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.
		Average Age.	Average Age.	Average Age.
		Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.
Religious Knowledge				
Latin				
French				
Italian				
German				
Arithmetic				
Book-keeping				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding				
Physics				
Natural History				
Chemistry				
History				
Geography				
English Grammar				
English Literature				
English Composition				
Reading				
Writing				
Instrumental Music				
Vocal Music				
Drawing				
Calisthenics				
Dancing				
Needlework				
Add other subjects (if any).				

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

I, being the Head Master or Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

No. 9.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

(1.) LETTER from ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER to accompany QUESTIONS.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

IN accordance with the instructions which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners, I have the honour to enclose Schedules of inquiry relating to the School which is under your care. The Commissioners consider that they cannot hope to obtain satisfactory information on the large and important subject which they are required to investigate, without the ready co-operation of those engaged in conducting the Schools which are included in the terms of their Commission. They trust, therefore, that you will have the goodness to assist them in the prosecution of these inquiries by furnishing answers as complete as you can.

The questions have been drawn in considerable detail partly with a view to the very various circumstances in which different Schools are placed, and partly in order to allow of definite and concise replies. It will not of course be necessary to answer such questions as are inapplicable to the special case of your own School.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me at your earliest convenience, and in any case not later than

The Commissioners have instructed me to visit as many of the Private Schools within my district as the time at my disposal will allow. Should your School be one of those selected for a personal visit, I trust that it will not be inconvenient to you to receive me. Due notice will in that case be given of the date.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner.

N.B.—Duplicate copies of the questions are sent for your greater convenience; but it will of course suffice if one, when filled up, is returned to me.

(2.) PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the PRIVATE SCHOOL of for BOYS at in the COUNTY of .

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).
2. Give the name and description of the Master of the School.
3. State the duties and emoluments of the Assistant Masters or Teachers.

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

4. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
5. From what distance do the day scholars come?
6. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
7. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders, attending the School?

8. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) To any University?
   (*b*) To any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

9. Does the Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any Assistant Masters or Teachers keep boarding houses?
11. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
12. Of what does each meal consist?
13. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
14. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the Master's house? and how many persons sleep in these rooms?
15. Has every scholar a separate bed?
16. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
17. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
18. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
19. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

20. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
21. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
22. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
23. In which case are they better prepared?
24. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
25. Is the School classified—
   (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
   or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
   or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
26. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
   (*a*) by seniority;
   or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
   or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
   or (*d*) in what other way?
27. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
28. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
29. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
   (*a*) in school;
   (*b*) out of School under supervision by a teacher;
   (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
30. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
   (*a*) to use translations;
   or (*b*) to have assistance from a teacher;
   or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
31. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
   (*a*) in prose;
   (*b*) in verse?
32. Are such exercises, if any,—
   (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
   (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
   (*c*) original composition?

33. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?
34. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
35. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
36. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
37. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
38. How often is the School examined?
39. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
40. In what subjects?
41. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
42. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school-work?

    If so, how is it done?
43. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India services?
44. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
45. What provision is made for religious instruction?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, by whom are they prepared?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
53. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
54. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Master only?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Assistant Masters or Teachers, either with or without reporting to the Master?
56. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
57. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

58. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
59. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?
60. What are the most frequent causes alleged for occasional absence from school?
61. Have the scholars access to any school library?
62. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

63. Is there a playground attached to the School?
64. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
65. How large is it?
66. How far is it from the School?
67. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
68. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
69. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
70. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
71. Do any of the masters join in the games?
72. Is there a gymnasium?
73. Is drilling or are any athletic exercises taught as a part of the school system?
74. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?
75. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?

General Questions.

76. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
77. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
78. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
79. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
80. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?
81. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

I, being the Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(3.) PRIVATE School of at in the County of for BOYS,

FORM A.—NUMBER of SCHOLARS.

	Number of Scholars in Attendance.		Number of Scholars who have left the School.	
	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
1. Average during last three years - -				
Under 10 years of age -				
Above 10 and under 14 -				
Above 14 and under 16 -				
Above 16 - - - -				
2. In first half of year 1864 - - -				
Under 10 years of age -				
Above 10 and under 14 -				
Above 14 and under 16 -				
Above 16 - - - -				
3. In second half of year 1864 - -				
Under 10 years of age -				
Above 10 and under 14 -				
Above 14 and under 16 -				
Above 16 - - - -				

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " - 2			
" " - 3			
" " - 4			
" " - 5			
" " - 6			
" " - 7			
" " - 8			
" " - 9			
" " - 10			

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

—	Scholars under the age of			Scholars above the age		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. INSTRUCTION.						
General School Work						
Extra Subjects viz.:—						
Private Tuition						
II. BOARDING.						
Ordinary diet						
Special diet						
Laundress						
Pew in Church or Chapel						
Other boarding fees viz.:—						
III. OTHER CHARGES.						
Fires						
Lights						
Books						
Stationery						
Use of Library						
Use of Playgrounds						
Drilling or Gymnastics						
(Add other charges, if any.)						

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Average Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.	Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.
Religious Knowledge	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Greek	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.
Latin	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
French		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
German		Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Arithmetic		Average Age.	Average Age.	Average Age.
Book-keeping		Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.
Mensuration and Surveying				
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding				
Physics				
Natural History				
Chemistry				
History				
Geography				
English Grammar				
English Literature				
English Composition				
Reading				
Writing				
Music				
Drawing				
Other Subjects				

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

ORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

FORM G.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

I, being the Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

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(4). PARTICULARS of INQUIRY relating to the PRIVATE SCHOOL of for GIRLS, at in the COUNTY of

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).
2. Give the name and description of the Master or Mistress of the School.
3. State the duties and emoluments of the Assistant Masters or Teachers.

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

4. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
5. From what distance do the day scholars come?
6. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
7. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders, attending the School?
8. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the school gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

9. Does the Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?
10. Do any Assistant Masters or Teachers keep boarding houses?
11. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
12. Of what does each meal consist?
13. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
14. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the Master's or Mistress's house? and how many persons sleep in these rooms?
15. Has every scholar a separate bed?
16. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
17. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
18. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
19. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

20. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
21. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
22. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
23. In which case are they better prepared?

24. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the school?
25. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
26. Are the scholars promoted from class to class
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
27. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
28. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
29. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
30. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary;
31. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
32. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
33. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?
34. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
35. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
36. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
37. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
38. How often is the School examined?
39. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
40. In what subjects?
41. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
42. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

43. What provision is made for religious instruction?
44. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
45. What prayers are used?
46. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
47. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, by whom are they prepared?
48. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
49. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
50. What punishments are in use; and for what offences are they inflicted?
51. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Master or Mistress only?
52. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Assistant Masters or Teachers, either with or without reporting to the Master or Mistress?
53. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
54. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
55. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
56. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?
57. What are the most frequent causes alleged for occasional absence from school?
58. Have the scholars access to any school library?
59. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATIONS.

60. Is there a playground attached to the School?
61. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
62. How large is it?
63. How far is it from the School?
64. Have the scholars any and what covered place for exercise in wet weather?
65. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
66. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
67. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
68. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
69. Is there a gymnasium?
70. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
71. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
72. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
73. Are the seats provided with backs?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

74. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
75. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
76. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
77. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
78. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

I, being the Master or Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

(5.) PRIVATE School of for Girls,
at in the County of

FORM A.—NUMBER of SCHOLARS.

—	Number of Scholars in Attendance.		Number of Scholars who have left the School.	
	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
1. Average during last three years				
Under 10 years of age				
Above 10 and under 14				
Above 14 and under 16				
Above 16				
2. In first half of year 1864				
Under 10 years of age				
Above 10 and under 14				
Above 14 and under 16				
Above 16				
3. In second half of year 1864				
Under 10 years of age				
Above 10 and under 14				
Above 14 and under 16				
Above 16				

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Scholars highest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			
Scholars lowest in School 1			
" " 2			
" " 3			
" " 4			
" " 5			
" " 6			
" " 7			
" " 8			
" " 9			
" " 10			

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

—	Scholars under the age of			Scholars above the age of		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. INSTRUCTION.						
General School Work						
Extra Subjects viz.:—						
Private Tuition						
II. BOARDING.						
Ordinary diet						
Special diet						
Laundress						
Pew in Church or Chapel						
Other boarding fees viz.:—						
III. OTHER CHARGES.						
Fires						
Lights						
Books						
Stationery						
Use of Library						
Use of Playgrounds						
Use of Piano						
(Add other charges, if any.)						

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Average Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.	Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.	Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject,
	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.
		Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.
		Average Age.	Average Age.	Average Age.
		Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Scholars in the Class.
Religious Knowledge				
Latin				
French				
Italian				
German				
Arithmetic				
Book-keeping				
Mathematics, pure or applied, besides preceding				
Physics				
Natural History				
Chemistry				
History				
Geography				
English Grammar				
English Literature				
English Composition				
Reading				
Writing				
Instrumental Music				
Vocal Music				
Drawing				
Calisthenics				
Dancing				
Needlework				
Other Subjects				

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

I, being the Master or Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed)

No. 10.

INQUIRIES into ENDOWED SCHOOLS classed as *Non-classical* Schools in the Digest of the Charity Commissioners Report, published in 1842.

(1.) LETTER TO MASTER [*or* MISTRESS] TO ACCOMPANY SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
1867.

SIR [*or* MADAM],

HER Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners desire to obtain accurate information on certain matters in reference to the endowed school of which you are master [*or* mistress]. I am, therefore, instructed to send you the enclosed questions, and request you to favour them by answering as many of them as you are able to answer, and forwarding the paper containing those answers to the trustees of the school in the enclosed envelope *as soon as possible.*

I am to request you also to inform me at the same time of the name and address of the trustee or clerk to the trustees to whom you have thus forwarded your paper of answers.

Your reply to me should be addressed,—

The Secretary of State,
Home Department,
Whitehall,
S.W.
Schools Inquiry Commission.

This address requires no postage.

I am, Sir [*or* Madam],
Your obedient Servant,
H. J. ROBY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

To the Master of
Endowed School at

(2.) LETTER TO TRUSTEES TO ACCOMPANY SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
1867.

GENTLEMEN,

HER Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners desire to obtain accurate information on certain matters in reference to the endowed school of which you are trustees. I have, therefore, been instructed to send the enclosed paper of questions to the master [*or* mistress], and request him [*or* her] to forward the paper to you with answers to such of the questions as he [*or* she] is able to answer. I have to request you to favour the Commissioners by adding answers to the questions which he [*or* she] has not answered, and to return the paper to me as soon as possible. It is important that I should receive this information within three weeks from the above date.

Your reply to me should be addressed,—

The Secretary of State,
Home Department,
Whitehall,
S.W.
Schools Inquiry Commission.

This address requires no postage.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
H. J. Roby,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

To the Trustees of
Endowed School at

(3.) Schedule of Inquiries sent with Letters 1 and 2.

Schools Inquiry Commission.

Endowed School of

1. Name of school?
2. Town, or township, or (if not in a town) parish in which school is situated?
3. Name of founder?
4. Date of foundation?
5. If school is not a separate charity, of what charity is it part?
6. Gross income of school (or of charity of which school is part), in 1866* from endowment only?
7. Amount actually applied from endowment in 1866* to education, not including boarding, clothes, &c.
8. Amount actually applied from endowment in 1866* to benefit of scholars other than education, *e.g.*, board, clothing, advancement in life, &c.
9. Any residence for master or mistress?
10. Fee, if any, paid by scholars?
11. Occupation of parents of scholars?
12. Number of scholars in 1867, receiving as follows :—

Instruction.		Clothing.		Board.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.

* If this sum was exceptionally large or small, please *add* the *usual* sum.

13. If any scholars receive instruction in the following subjects, please state the number :—

	Instruction.									
	Latin.		French.		Euclid or Algebra.		Mensuration or Book-keeping.		Chemistry or Natural Science.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.

14. Number of scholars apprenticed or receiving gift in money, or other benefit, on leaving school in 1866?
15. Present number of trustees?
16. Who appoint master or mistress?
17. Has master a University degree? or is master or mistress certificated?
18. Is school under inspection of Privy Council?
19. Number of teachers, inclusive of head master or mistress?

I hereby certify the foregoing statements to be correct.

To be signed by master [or *mistress*] *and trustees* [or *clerk to trustees*].

No. 11.

Inquiries respecting restricted Scholarships and Exhibitions.

(1.) Letter addressed to Heads of Colleges respecting restricted Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at their respective Colleges.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
1867.

Rev. Sir,

I am instructed by Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners to inform you that the answers given by the trustees of Schools to certain questions respecting exhibitions, which, with others, had been addressed to them by the Commissioners, frequently differ widely from the statements made in the Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars and other sources of information.

The Commissioners believe that this difference of statement is frequently due to the fact of changes having been made under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge University Acts, of which changes the trustees are not fully aware. I am therefore instructed to request that in order to secure accuracy on this matter you will have the goodness at your earliest convenience to supply answers to the enclosed questions, respecting all restricted scholarships and exhibitions tenable at your college.

It is desirable that each schedule should be confined to one separate foundation, unless two or more foundations have been completely united or have identical conditions and advantages.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Secretary.

The Rev. the
College.

(2.) SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES sent with above LETTER.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

It is requested that this Schedule may contain the particulars of one foundation only, except where two or more foundations have been amalgamated.

EXHIBITION of SCHOLARSHIPS tenable at College, in the University of

1. Name of founder?	
2. Date of foundation?	
3. Description of property forming the endowment?	
4. In whom the property is vested?	
5. Present* number of exhibitions or scholarships on this foundation?	
6. Present* annual payment to each exhibitioner or (scholar)?	
7. Other privileges, if any? *e.g.*, rooms, commons, &c.	
8. Length of tenure of exhibition?	
9. Conditions of tenure? *e.g.* residence at college.	
10. Who are the electors?	
11. What schools are entitled to send candidates, and in what order of preference?	
12. What qualifications, absolute or preferential, are required in a candidate? *e.g.*, attendance at school for a certain period.	
13. Are intellectual qualifications determined by examination?	
14. If two or more schools may send candidates, how is selection made?	
15. In default of candidates, or fitting candidates, is vacancy otherwise filled? and is it filled for full length of tenure?	
16. Please to add any particulars of importance which are not provided for in the above questions.	

I hereby certify the foregoing statements to be correct.
(Signed)

* *Note.*—If any changes in these or other particulars are in progress, please *add* the anticipated result.

No. 12.

Inquiries respecting Places where Undergraduates were educated previous to Residence at the University.

(1.) Letter addressed to Heads of Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to accompany forms of inquiry for Undergraduates to fill up.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
1867.

Rev. Sir,

Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous of obtaining trustworthy information as to the degree in which different schools and different classes of schools prepare, or contribute to prepare, boys for the Universities.

It appears to the Commissioners that this information will be most readily and satisfactorily obtained if every undergraduate now in residence at the Universities will favour the Commissioners by giving the particulars named on the second leaf of the accompanying form. [*See* (2.)]

I am therefore instructed to request that you will oblige the Commissioners by giving them the benefit of your co-operation, and requesting the undergraduates of your college to comply with their wish.

This information being desired in reference to its bearing on the schools, and not at all in reference to particular individuals, the Commissioners do not propose to publish the name of any undergraduate.

The Commissioners think it will facilitate compliance with their wishes, if each undergraduate receive the information and directions which are given on the first leaf of the accompanying form.

I have to add that if you will favour the Commissioners by informing me of the number of undergraduates in residence at your college, a sufficient number of forms shall be sent to you at once.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Secretary.

The Reverend the
College.

(2.)

Schools Inquiry Commission.

The (*Master*) of (*Trinity*) College, having been informed by Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners that they are desirous of obtaining trustworthy information as to the degree in which different schools and different classes of schools prepare or contribute to prepare boys for the universities, requests Mr. (*Undergraduate's name*) to have the goodness to fill up the annexed form and return it to Her Majesty's Commissioners addressed as follows :—

The Secretary of State,
Home Department,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

Registrar,
Schools Inquiry Commission.

The above address requires no postage.

Her Majesty's Commissioners state that the information requested will not be published with the subscriber's name.

UNIVERSITY OF

COLLEGE.

Mr. _____ is requested to favour Her Majesty's Commissioners by entering in chronological order the several places at which he was educated during any part, exceeding three months, of the *four* years immediately preceding the commencement of his residence at the University, with the other particulars named.

Place of Instruction, and Name of Head Master, or, if Private, of Tutor.	Whether Public or Private.	Number of Years or portions of Years of attendance at such School, &c.	Description of additional Instruction, if any, beyond what was given at the Schools, &c., named, *received at the same time.*

Term and year in which the undersigned commenced residence at University - - - -

Name and value of any Scholarship or Exhibition at the College or University obtained by the undersigned by open competition - - -

Name (if any) and value of any Scholarship or exhibition awarded to the undersigned at School, or held by him under preferential restrictions as to School, place of birth, kindred, or otherwise - - - - -

I hereby certify the foregoing statements to be correct.

(Signed)_____

The above application was favourably received by almost all the Heads (or Tutors) of the several Colleges and answers from most of the Undergraduates of the several Colleges were returned.

No answer of any kind was received from the Heads of Magdalen Hall and New Inn Hall - } Oxford.

The Provost of King's College and Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, sent the following answers.

(3.) From the PROVOST of KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

King's College, Cambridge.

SIR, May 3rd, 1867.

I HAVE received your letter of the 25th ultimo, sent under the instruction of the Schools Inquiry Commission, and requesting my co-operation in communicating to the Undergraduates of this College a form, in accordance with which they will be asked to supply information to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I entertain the greatest possible respect for the name of Her Majesty, and I believe that the Commissioners appointed in Her name for "Schools Inquiry" have the best possible intentions in the object which they propose to themselves in this part of their inquiry. Nevertheless, for various reasons of objection, I decline most respectfully to be the medium of communication with the Undergraduates of this College in such a matter as the scheme proposed by the Commissioners for obtaining the information which they desire.

Of course I am aware that my assistance is not essential, and that, if the Commissioners still think their proposed measure unobjectionable, it will be easy for them, notwithstanding my objection to countenance the plan by my co-operation, to find some other means of acquainting themselves with the names of the few Undergraduates belonging to the College over which I have the honour to preside.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD OKES,
Provost.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
Secretary.

(4.) From the MASTER of JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

SIR, Cambridge, 24th May 1867.

I HAVE the honour to enclose replies to such questions of Her Majesty's School Inquiry Commissioners as relate to all restricted Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at this College.

As, also, you directed my attention to the Returns which those Commissioners requested myself and others to obtain from our Undergraduates, I must be excused for expressing the opinion that the usual good sense and judgment of the Commissioners must have been in abeyance when they made that request. For independently of the little weight that the Commissioners are likely to attach to facts related by the memory of youth and inexperience at a distance of "*four* years" from the time when those facts are said to have occurred; the idea suggested by the Returns requested and the letter that accompanied them, —viz., that Her Majesty's Commissioners are prepared to subject all the Schoolmasters of England to the action of a system of secret inquisition will, I am certain, not commend itself to the English feelings of the Commissioners on further consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. E. CORRIE,
Master of Jesus College.

H. J. Roby. Esq.

(5.) REPLY to the LETTER of the MASTER of JESUS COLLEGE.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
29th May 1867.

REV. SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th May, and to state in reply that they believe it to have been written in some misapprehension of the inquiry to which it relates.

The Commissioners requested that each Undergraduate would inform them of—

1. The place or places where he received his instruction during four years preceding his commencing residence at the University:
2. Whether the school, &c. was public or private:
3. The time during which such instruction was received:
4. The description of additional instruction received at the same time (by which the subject, and its nature as public or private was intended):
5. The term and year in which the Undergraduate commenced residence:
6, 7. The name and value of any open or restricted Exhibition which the Undergraduate has gained.

These being the facts which each Undergraduate was requested to state, the Commissioners are unable to see why the "youth and inexperience" of the respondents should diminish the value to be attached to their statement.

Nor can the Commissioners see any objection to the omission to publish the Undergraduate's name, such omission being usual in the publication of statistics.

I am instructed to thank you for the answers given by you to the Commissioners' questions respecting restricted Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at your College.

I have, &c.

H. J. ROBY.

The Rev. the Master of
Jesus College Cambridge.

(6.)

The following was sent, with the sanction and assistance of the Registrar of the University of London, to all persons who matriculated at that University in the years 1864, 1865, 1866.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

THE Registrar of the University of London having been informed by Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners that they are desirous of obtaining trustworthy information as to the degree in which different schools and different classes of schools prepare or contribute to prepare boys for the universities, requests Mr. to have the goodness to fill up the annexed form, and return it to Her Majesty's Commissioners addressed as follows:—

The Secretary of State,
Home Department,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

Registrar,
Schools Inquiry Commission.

The above address requires no postage.

Her Majesty's Commissioners state that the information requested will not be published with the subscriber's name.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Mr. is requested to favour Her Majesty's Commissioners by entering in chronological order the several places at which he was educated during any part, exceeding three months, of the *four* years immediately preceding his matriculation at the University, with the other particulars named.

Place of Instruction and Name of Head Master, or, if Private, of Tutor.	Whether Public or Private.	Number of Years or portions of Years of attendance at such School, &c.	Description of additional Instruction, if any, beyond what was given at the Schools, &c. named, *received at the same time.*

Year and month in which the undersigned matriculated at the University - - - -

Name and value of any Scholarship or Exhibition or Prixe (in money) at the University obtained by the undersigned - - - -

Name (if any) and value of any Scholarship or Exhibition, to be held at the University or other place of superior instruction, awarded to the undersigned at School, or ueld by him under preferential restrictions as to School, place of birth, kindred, or otherwise - - - -

I hereby certify the foregoing statements to be correct.

(Signed)_____

No. 12*a*.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
November 1867.

SIR,

HER Majesty's Commissioners being desirous to complete and correct some statistics which are being prepared respecting the number of Undergraduates sent from each School to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and resident there in May 1867, request the favour of your filling up, and returning within a week in the accompanying envelope (which requires no postage stamp), the paper sent herewith.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. J, ROBY,
Secretary.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Number resident in May 1867 at	
		Oxford.	Cambridge.
I.—Number of Undergraduates resident at the University of Oxford or Cambridge in *May* 1867 who were educated for *two* years at the above-named School, and went to the University *within one year* from leaving the same School; those who were day scholars at the School being distinguished from those who were boarders - - - -	Day Scholars		
	Boarders		
II.—Number included in I. who held at the University any Exhibition or Scholarship *restricted* to the School or County, &c., whether assigned at the School or at the University -	Day Scholars		
	Boarders		
III.—Number included in I. who held at the University any *unrestricted* Exhibition or Scholarship - -	Day Scholars		
	Boarders		

If the total number of Undergraduates is less than six please to add the names (not for publication).

(Signed)

Head Master.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 13.

MEMORIAL RESPECTING EDUCATION OF GIRLS, AND REPLY THERETO.

(1.)

To the Royal Commissioners of 1864 on Education.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

WE desire to bring under your consideration the great interest which the Middle Classes have in the Education of Girls.

Hitherto the endowments available for the education of the Middle Classes have been applied almost exclusively to the Education of Boys. Inasmuch, however, as the object of your Commission appears to be not so much an investigation into the management of funds as the ascertaining the actual state of Middle Class Education in England, and the suggestion of measures for its improvement, we are led to believe that the Education of Girls and the means of improving it are within the scope of your inquiry.

As being connected with, or interested in, various institutions, public and private, established for the Education of Girls of the Upper and Middle Classes, we desire to express our readiness to place at your disposal whatever information we may be able to afford in answer to your inquiries.

We are,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servants,

A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster, Principal of Queen's College, London.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Professor and Dean, ditto.
THOMAS A. COCK, M.A., Professor of Mathematical and Physical Science, ditto.
F. D. MAURICE, M.A., Professor of English History and Literature, ditto.
MAURICE MEYRICK, Professor of Latin, ditto.
HENRY ALFORD, Dean of Canterbury, Member of Council, ditto.

ALETHEA L. ADEANE -
H. BLANCHE AIRLIE -
ELIZABETH ARGYLL -
MARIAN BELL -
A. H. HOUGHTON -
M. MONTEAGLE -
LUCILLA POWELL -
AUGUSTA STANLEY -
HENRIETTA MARIA STANLEY, of Alderley -
CATHERINE TAIT, Fulham Palace -
ELIZABETH TWINING -
CHARLOTTE WOOD, 31 Great George Street -
FRANCES WEDGEWOOD -
} Lady Visitors, ditto.

ERASMUS A. DARWIN, Chairman of the Council, Bedford College, London.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon Sec., ditto.
F. S. CARY, Chairman of the Board of Professors, ditto.
RICHARD CULL, F.S.A., Hon. Sec., ditto.
CATHERINE AIKIN, Hon Sec. to the Lady Visitors, ditto.
FRANCES MARTIN, Superintendent of School, ditto.
J. SLANEY PAKINGTON, President of the Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes.
HENRY J. BARTON, M.A., Joint Secretary of the Northamptonshire Education Society.
EMILY TAYLOR, Hon. Sec. of the West Central Collegiate School for Young Ladies.
EMMA LINGEN, 19, Gloucester Terrace, London.
RUSSELL GURNEY, Recorder of London.
JESSIE BOUCHERETT, Hon. Sec. of the Middle Class School for Girls, Howland St., London.
ANNE JEMIMA CLOUGH, late Manager of the Middle Class School, Ambleside.
MARY ELIZA PORTER, Superintendent of Educational Home for Training Governesses, Bolham, Tiverton.
WILHELMINA TAYLOR, Superintendent of the York Quarterly Meeting's School for the Daughters of "Friends."
LYDIA COOPER, Principal of Wanstead House School, Cambridge.
M. A. and J. S. WATSON, Principals of Ladies' Boarding School, Uxbridge.
CAROLINE SANDERSON, L.C.P., Principal of Ladies' Collegiate School, Kensington.
E. L. and C. L. TOOTAL, Principals of Boarding and Day School for Ladies, Leeds.
H. T. and M. F. SHREWSBURY, Principals of Ladies' School, Sheffield.
DOROTHEA BEALE, Principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham (Proprietary).
ALFRED BARRY, B.D., Vice President, ditto.
E. CHARNOCK, Head Mistress of New Girls' School, Burton's Foundation, Loughborough.
MARY TRETWELL, Kinder Garten and Ladies' School, Whalley Range, Manchester.
MARY V. JEFFERY, Principal of Ladies' School, Bath.
MARGARET C. WHYTE, Principal of North-east London Collegiate School for Ladies.

CHARLOTTE BENVENUTI, Principal of the Ladies' Academy, Swansea.
MARY RILES, Principal of an Establishment for Young Ladies, Shirley Hall, Southampton.
EMMA DEWHIRST, Principal of Ladies' School, Handsworth, Sheffield.
EMMA R. ELLIS, Principal of the Moravian Ladies' School, Bedford.
JOHN LANG, Director ditto ditto.
AMELIA WHITE, Principal of Ladies' School, Winchester.
ELIZA NUTTER, Principal of Burton House School, Westmoreland.
ELIZA B. GRAVENER, Principal of Ladies' School, Deal.
HARRIET HARRISON and JANE EDIS, Directors of Hyde Park College.
M. A. CARTER, Principal of Wellesley College, Nottingham.
ELIZABETH C. WOLSTENHOLME, Principal of the Grange School, Boothstown, Manchester.
ELLEN DREW, Principal of Ladies' School, Barnstaple.
MARY ANN BROOKE, ditto, Hull.
FRANCES MARY BUSS, Principal of North London Collegiate School for Ladies.
JAMES G. C. FUSSELL, H.M.I. Schools } Managers of Chantry School for Girls,
J. J. ALLEN - - - - } near Frome.
SUSAN KYBERD, Principal of, ditto.
M. A MILNE, Principal of Ladies' School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ELIZA GOWLAND, ditto, Blackburn.
OLIVIA MORTON, ditto, Radford Villa, Worksop.
JANE SAVAGE, Schoolmistress, Stockton Mount Seminary, Warrington.
MARY DAVIES, Principal of Ladies' School, Brighton.
AMELIA PULLEN, Principal of Boarding School, Plymouth.
H. and C. HOLLAND, Principals of Middle Class Girls' School, Leeds.
ELIZABETH SEWELL, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.
J. E. EVANS and M. LEIFART, Principals of Pembroke House School, Harrogate.
JANE PROCTER, Principal of "Friends" School, Darlington.
ELIZABETH DRACUP, Principal of Ladies' School, Grange in Cartmel.
ANNE ADCOCK, ditto, Ilkley.
MARY FRANCES GODDARD, ditto, Matlock.
MARIA C. LEGGE, ditto, Doncaster.
MARY BLANCHE, Principal of Ladies' College, Northleach.
F. V. THORNTON, Rector of Salthill with Callington, Principal of the Callington Grammar School for Boys and Girls.
ANNE DAVIS, Principal of School, Malvern.
M. A. TRIBE, Principal of Percy House School, Portsmouth.
ELIZA and OLIVIA LEADMAN, Principals of Ladies' School, Leeds.

(2.)

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
28th February 1865.

MADAM,

I AM instructed by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners to state in reply to the memorial addressed to them by a large number of ladies and gentlemen respecting the education of girls, and transmitted by you on the 23rd of January last, that having attentively considered the extent and direction of the inquiry entrusted to them, they have arrived at certain conclusions, which they authorize me to communicate to you, so far as relates to the subject of the memorial.

By the terms of Her Majesty's Commission they are directed to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within the scope of the two recent Commissions on Popular Education, and on certain public schools, and also to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the improvement of such education, having especial regard to all endowments applicable or which can rightly be made applicable thereto.

It appears to the Commissioners that while the task assigned them embraces an investigation within certain limits into the education both of boys and girls, these limits are narrower in the case of the latter than in that of the former. Girls are much more often educated at home, or in schools too small to be entitled to the name, and neither domestic education nor private tuition is a matter with which the Commissioners have to deal.

The endowments appropriated to the education of the middle and upper classes, or which may rightly be applied to it, will form an important part of the Commissioners' inquiry. Neither the number nor the value of the endowments, which belong either in whole or in part to the education of girls, is at all comparable to that of those which are provided for boys. This again, therefore, diminishes the share which the former can claim in the investigation of the present Commission.

Subject however to these limitations which arise from the nature of the case, the Commissioners will endeavour to embrace in their inquiry the education of both sexes alike. Accordingly they will instruct the Assistant Commissioners, whom it is their purpose to send into selected districts of England, to report upon the state and prospects of girls' education as well as on that of boys.

The Commissioners expect also to derive much important information from the evidence of persons of special experience and knowledge on the various matters connected with their inquiry. Among these witnesses they will be ready to include such persons as may be recommended to them as best qualified to express opinions on the subject of your memorial.

What recommendations, if any, the Commissioners may be able to make it is premature even to discuss at present. They must depend to a great degree on the information which the Commissioners hope thus to obtain. If however it should seem to them desirable to apply to the purposes of education any charitable endowments not so applied already, they need scarcely say that they will carefully weigh the claims of girls no less than of boys.

In conclusion I am directed to thank the memorialists through you for their offer of valuable assistance, and remain,

Madam,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY J. ROBY,
Secretary.

Miss E. A. Bostock.

No. 14.

(1.) LETTER accompanying MEMORIAL respecting Need for Place of HIGHER EDUCATION for GIRLS.

17, Cunningham Place, London, N.W.,
July 9th, 1867.

SIR,

I BEG to hand to you a Memorial addressed to the Royal Schools Inquiry Commission, signed by 521 teachers of girls, and 175 ladies and gentlemen not directly concerned in teaching girls.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
EMILY DAVIES.

H. J. Roby, Esq.
&c. &c.

(2.) MEMORIAL.

TO THE ROYAL SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSIONERS.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

WE beg respectfully to invite your attention to a matter which, in our work as teachers of girls, has come under our special cognizance.

As managers of ladies' schools, and as governesses in families, we observe a deficiency in the education of women, which it is not in the power of private teachers, however able and zealous, to supply, namely, the want of adequate means and inducements for continuing study beyond the school period. While admitting that there is room for improvement in the earlier stages of education, we venture to submit that such improvement might most reasonably be expected from the offer of increased facilities to persons who are about to become teachers for carrying on their studies to a high point, together with some satisfactory means of discriminating between those who are qualified for their work and those who are not.

There are in England no public institutions for women analogous to the Universities for men, in which a complete education is given, and at the same time duly certified by an external body of recognized authority. We have reason to believe that opportunities of undergoing a course of instruction and discipline adapted to advanced students, combined with examinations testing and attesting the quality of the education received, would not only be eagerly welcomed by the higher class of teachers, but would also be made use of by many young women, having no definite object in view other than that of self-improvement. It is a constantly recurring occasion of regret to conscientious and successful teachers that

precisely at the moment when a genuine and intelligent love of knowledge has been awakened, and the labours of years are beginning to bear fruit, a scarcely voluntary idleness takes the place of steady effort, and the habits of intellectual industry and intellectual pleasure formed in the school room, gradually give way under the pressure of frivolous and unsatisfying distractions.

Our experience has led us to the conviction that the foundation of a place of education for adult female students, at which certificates should be conferred by an independent authority, and to which scholarships and exhibitions should be attached, is among the most urgent educational wants of the present time, and we venture to ask that in any recommendations which the Commission may see fit to make respecting the application of school endowments or other charities, special regard may be paid to the need for such an institution, and to other measures providing for the higher education of women.

We are,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed by)

CATHERINE JOHNSTON, 162, Westbourne Terrace, London, President of the London Association of Schoolmistresses.
FRANCES MARY BUSS, Treasurer.
MARY C. PORTER, Hon. Sec. of the Newcastle and Gateshead Association of Schoolmistresses.
ELIZABETH GLOYN, President of the Manchester Board of Schoolmistresses.
MILLICENT ANNE PAGE, Superintendent of Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.
ELIZABETH C. WOLSTENHOLME, Boothstown, Manchester.
SUSAN KYBERD, Chantry.
FRANCES MARTIN. Bradford College School, London.
HARRIET and EMILY HARRISON, Hyde Park College.
DOROTHEA BEALE, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
SUSAN WOOD, Clergy Daughters' School, Caterham.
And 509 others.

(3.) The prayer of the memorialists was supported by the following :—

The Dean of Canterbury.
The Countess de Grey.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood.
Lady Wood.
E. H. Sieveking, M.D.
Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.
Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P.
Mrs. Russell Gurney.
Sir James Clark.
M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.
The Bishop of St. David's.
Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
Professor Huxley.
Hon. Mrs. Locke King.
Anna Swanwick.
Rev. Canon Champneys.
Rev. Canon Norris.
Sir Chas. Lyell.
James Paget, F.R.S.
R. Quain, F.R.S.
The Dean of Durham.
Dowager Viscountess Combermere.
Right Hon. Lord Romilly.
Alfred Tennyson.
Robert Browning.
The Dean of Ely.
George Grote, Esq.
Rev. James Martineau.
T. K. Chambers, M.D.
The Dean of Bristol.
Lady Marian Alford.
Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.
Lady Goldsmid.
Lady Lubbock.
Emily Taylor.
Lord Robert Montagu, M.P.
R. Druitt, M.D.
W. Farr, F.R.S.
The Venerable Archdeacon Prest.
The Venerable Archdeacon Fearon.
Professor Tyndall.
Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P.
Hon. and Rev. S. Best.
Mrs. Manning.
Isa Craig Knox.
M. D. Hill, Q.C.
J. Stansfeld, M.P.
E. Holland, M.P.
W. M. Gunson, M.A., Tutor of Christ's, Cambridge.

G. M. Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge.
Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Hulsean Professor, Divinity.
Henry Jackson, Fellow and Assistant Tutor, Trinity.
Rev. W. J. Beaumont, Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge.
Rev. E. W. Blore, Fellow and Tutor, Cambridge.
Edward T. Leeke, Fellow and Assistant Tutor, Trinity, Cambridge.
Rev. R. Burn, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity, Cambridge.
Rev. J. Lamb, Senior Fellow and Bursar, Cambridge.
Wm. Aldis Wright, Librarian, Trinity, Cambridge.
Rev. T. G. Bonney, Fellow and Dean, St. John's, Camb.
W. P. Hiern, Fellow of St. John's, Camb.
T. Waraker, LL.D, Lecturer, Trinity Hall, Camb.
J. B. Pearson, Fellow and Lecturer, St. John's, Camb.
C. E. Graves, Lecturer, and late Fellow, St. John's, Camb.
Rev. T. Markby, Classical Lecturer, Trinity Hall, Camb.
R. C. Jebb, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, Camb.
Rev. Canon Hey, York.
Charles Stuart Parker, Fellow of University College, Oxford.
Geo. Osborne Morgan, Lincoln's Inn.
C. P. Ilbert, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.
Horace Davey, University College and of Lincoln's Inn.
John Westlake, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn.
Frederick Harrison, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn.
Hon. Mrs. Wm. Cowper.
Gertrude J. King, Secretary to Employment of Women Society.
James Heywood, F.R.S.
Arthur Sidgwick, Rugby, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Mary Sidgwick.
James Surtees Philpotts, Rugby, New College, Oxford.
Francis Elliott Kitchener, Rugby, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Henry Lee Warner, Rugby, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.
Rev. Dr. Hessey, Merchant Taylor's School and Gray's Inn.
Godfrey Lushington, late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.
Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D., Head Master, Repton.
Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge.
Wm. Jenner, M.D.
Lady Churchill.
Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.
Sir Harry Verney, M.P.
E. Carleton Tufnell.
Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.
Hon. Dudley Campbell.
Rev. Montague Hawtrey, Rector of Kimpton, Prebend and Rural Dean.
Hon. Geo. C. Brodrick, Fellow of Merton's College, Oxford.
Viscountess Amberley.
Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton.
Rev. George Butler, Principal of Liverpool College.
Mrs. Butler.
Rev. Newman Hall.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D.
Rev. T. G. Rowsell.
Chas. Wykeham Martin, M.P.
Alex. Bain, M.A., Professor of Logic, Aberdeen.
James Nicol, Professor of Natural History, Aberdeen.
Rev. T. Pelham Dale.
Rev. Charles Lee.
Rev. Richard Burgess.
John Grey, Lipwood House, Northumberland.
M. T. Bass, M.P.
Thomas Bazley, M.P.
Rev. F. W. Farrar, F.R.S.
John S. Reynolds, Honorary Secretary Home and Colonial School Society.
Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D.
Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D.
James H. Hammick, F.S.S.
P. A. Taylor, M.P.
Rev. H. J. Barton, Honorary Secretary to the Northampton Education Society.
William Smith, LL.D.
Edward James, Q.C., M.P.
L. Oliphant, M.P.
Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies.
G. Goldney, M.P.
Rev. J. J. Evans.
Rev. E. A. Abbott, Head Master of City of London School.
E. Dresser Rogers.
W. Newmarch, F.R.S.
J. A. Symonds, M.D., Clifton.
J. E. Gorst, M.P.
Professor Fischer, St. Andrews.
Professor Shairp, St. Andrews
Professor Bell, St. Andrews.
Professor Macdonald, St. Andrews.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Professor of Chemistry, Oxford.
Lady Brodie.
Elizabeth Twining.
Rev. J. Wolstenholme, Christ's College, Cambridge.
Edward A. Freeman.
Edwin Chadwick, C.B.
Bartholomew Price, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Oxford.
R. B. Clifton, M.A., Professor of Exmental Philosophy, Oxford.
J. J. Sylvester, Professor of Mathematics, Woolwich.
Rev. N. Pinder, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College and Public Examiner, Oxford.
Rev. J. M. Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxon.
Kenelm S. Digby, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of Christ's College, Oxford.
R. W. Raper, B.A., Fellow and Lecturer, Queen's College, Oxford.
Rev. J. Lee Warner, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of University College, Oxford.
Lady Bowring.
Mary Carpenter.
J. C. Laycock, Huddersfield.
Edwd. Huth, Huddersfield.
Samuel Robinson, President of Manchester New College.
W. McKerrow, D.D.
W. Sidney Gibson, M.A., Tynemouth.
Charles Wickstead, B.A.
P. H. Wickstead, M.A.
Rev. H. Holden, D.D., Head Master, Durham.
Rev. W. B. Pope.
Duncan McLaren, M.P.
Geo. E. Day, M.D., F.R.S.
Samuel Morley.
John Clayton, Town Clerk, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sir John Fife, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Robt. Rawlinson, C.B., Civil Engineer.
E. Akroyd, M.P.
Albert Venn Dicey, Trinity College, Oxford and Temple.
Albert O. Rutson, Magdalen College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn.
Frederic W. H. Myers, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Mrs. Pattison.
Rev. J. Heale, Rector of Poyntington.
J. Rhoades, M.A., Clifton.
H. Reade, M.A., Clifton.
H. Couchman, M.A., Clifton.
Cornwell Price, M.A., B.C.L., Clifton.
Rev. Henry Hayman, Cheltenham.
J. D. Coleridge, M.P.
—. Phillips, Oxford.
Professor Rolleston, Oxford.
Elizabeth M. Green, Honorary Secretary to Local Examination for Girls, Cambridge.
J. Ruskin.
Manley Hopkins.
Emily French, 41, Fitzwilliam Square.
J. J. Stewart Perowne, B.D., Vice Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter.
John Canthorn.
John Struthers, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen.
Christina Struthers.
W. Blouchers.
J. Stanley Pakington, President of Worcestershire Educational Institute Union.
J. Tulloch, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of University of St. Andrews.

(4.) Reply to the memorial:—

2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
10th July 1867.

MADAM,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by a large number of teachers of girls, and supported by a large number of ladies and gentlemen not directly engaged in teaching girls, praying "that in any recommendation which "the Commissioners may see fit to make respecting the application of "School Endowments or other charities, special regard may be paid to "the need" for the foundation of a place of education for adult female students, and to other measures providing for the higher education of women.

I am directed to add, that the Commissioners will give their consideration to the subject of the memorial.

I am, &c.

Miss Emily Davies. H. J. ROBY.

No. 15.

Correspondence with Town Council of Birmingham.

(1.)

To the Honourable the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to inquire into the Endowed Schools in England.

The Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick.

Sheweth,

That King Edward the Sixth by his Letters Patent, dated the second day of January 1552, did found and endow a public grammar school in Birmingham aforesaid, called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar.

That the said Letters Patent vested the property, administration, and conduct of the said school in twenty persons, inhabitants of the said town, and did ordain that when it should happen that any one or any of the said twenty governors should die, or elsewhere out of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham aforesaid should dwell, and with his family should depart, that then and so often it should be lawful for others of the said governors another fit person or fit persons of the more discreet and more trusty inhabitants of the said town, parish, and manor, into the place, or places, of him or them, to succeed in the said office of governor, to choose and nominate, and this as often as the case should so happen.

That the said Letters Patent did empower the said governors, with the advice of the bishop of the diocese there for the time being, from time to time to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing touching the order, government, and direction of the masters and scholars of the said school, and otherwise touching the said school, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues to the sustentation of the said scholars.

That the Letters Patent are expressly intituled, "For the inhabitants of the "Town of Birmingham, concerning a Free School in the same town, to "themselves and their successors."

That the present revenue of the said Free School is very large, and will, under good management, be greatly increased and augmented from time to time.

That for the better and more open and responsible management of the said school the nomination and election of the governors should be by the Council of the borough of Birmingham, and that the number of governors should be increased to twenty-one, nine of whom should be elected from the members of the Council, six from the magistrates on the Commission of the Peace of the said borough, and six from the inhabitants of the said borough of Birmingham generally, and that one-third of the whole number of governors should go out of office every second year.

That in the event of the prayer of your Memorialists for the vesting in the Council the power to elect governors of the school being granted, your Memorialists will be prepared to submit their views as to the mode in which the change should be effected.

That your Memorialists entertain the strongest objection to the practice that now prevails of admitting boys to the school upon the nomination of individual governors, and are of opinion that the governors should exercise the duties of their office in their collective capacity only.

Your Memorialists pray that they may be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses, before your honourable Board, when it shall enter upon the inquiry into the constitution and government of the said school.

Henry Wiggin, Mayor. L.S.

(2.)

2, Victoria Street,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
24th May, 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham recommending an alteration in the present mode of electing the governors of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, and praying to be heard by this Commission in support of the said proposal.

In reply I am directed to state to you for the information of the memorialists, that if in the course of this inquiry the Commissioners should deem it desirable to make special recommendations with reference to King Edward's School, Birmingham, they will be ready to afford the memorialists an opportunity of stating their views to them.

I have, &c.
HENRY J. ROBY,

Henry Wiggin, Esq.,
Mayor of Birmingham.

(3.)

Borough of Birmingham,
Mayor's Office,
December 5th, 1865.

SIR,

The Free Grammar School of King Edward the 6th, Birmingham.

On the next side I beg leave to forward to you a copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of this borough at their meeting on the 31st October last, and I am instructed at the same time respectfully to draw your attention to the prayer of the Memorial of the Council, forwarded to you through your Inspector, Mr. Green, on the 18th of May last.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN YATES, Mayor.

Henry J. Roby, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster.

BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.

At a Special Meeting of the Council of this Borough held the 31st day of October 1865,

Henry Wiggin, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair,

IT WAS RESOLVED,

THAT the Report of the General Purposes Committee be approved, and that it having come to the knowledge of this Council, that inquiries respecting King Edward's School have been made by an Inspector from the Commissioners in a private and conversational way, this Council do instruct the General Purposes Committee to represent to the Commissioners, that in the opinion of this Council the importance of the inquiry in reference both to the interests of the public and the governors of the school requires that the evidence should be taken in public, and opportunity afforded to all interested to attend, either to give evidence, or to cross examine the witnesses adduced by others.

(4.)

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
18th December, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before Her Majesty's Commissioners your letter of the 5th inst., communicating a Resolution adopted by the Council of the Borough of Birmingham at their meeting on the 31st October, and calling attention to the prayer of the Memorial of the Council forwarded to the Commissioners through their Inspector, Mr. Green, on the 18th of May last.

I am directed by the Commissioners to state to you for the information of the Council, that they have communicated with Mr. Green, their Assistant Commissioner for Warwickshire, on the subject of your letter, and they are

informed by him that he has conducted his inquiry in relation to King Edward's School in conformity with the Commissioners' instructions, and in the same manner in which he has inquired into other schools. The Commissioners consider that the method which they have authorized is adapted to the nature of the investigation entrusted to them by Her Majesty, and that such a formal inquiry into each separate school as the Council appear to contemplate is precluded by the very large number of schools which are comprised within the scope of their Commission.

Considering, however, the importance of King Edward's School, the Commissioners will endeavour at no distant period to hear such witnesses as the Council may consider fit to represent the opinions of the inhabitants of Birmingham on the present state of the school, and any improvements which it may be desirable to make in it. Due notice will be given you of the time which the Commissioners will devote to this purpose.

I am, &c.
HENRY J. ROBY.

Edwin Yates, Esq.,
Mayor of Birmingham.

No. 16.

(1.) LETTER to the CHAIRMAN of the COMMISSION accompanying MEMORIAL relative to BLUE COAT SCHOOL of EXETER.

226, High Street, Exeter.
15th January 1867.

MY LORD,

As secretary to a committee of citizens, who feel a deep interest in the management of the Exeter Blue Coat School, I have been requested to forward to your Lordship the enclosed Memorial, which has been readily signed here.

I remain,
Your Lordship's,
Obedient servant,
E. T. SWEETLAND.

Right Hon.
Lord Taunton.

(2.) Memorial.

To the RIGHT HON. LORD TAUNTON and the other MEMBERS of the MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The undersigned Memorial of the Citizens of Exeter sheweth,—

That the Blue Coat School of Exeter fails in the principal object for which it was founded.

The history of this foundation is as follows:—

In 1632 an educational movement took place in Exeter, and the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city determined to establish a "free school "for the education of youth in good literature." The site chosen was at the East Gate of the city, the old foundation of St. John's Hospital. In the year 1637, Charles the First granted Letters Patent to the corporation of St. John's Hospital in furtherance of this object, declaring its purposes to be "for the relief, setting on work, and education in good learning and "otherwise of poor children born and inhabiting the city of Exeter, who "either had no parents, or those so poor as not to be able to maintain "them, and also for the relief and maintenance of impotent poor people "inhabiting there and not able to work." The government of the hospital was vested by Charter in the mayor and municipality of the city.

Dependant upon and subject to the St. John's Hospital corporation is the Blue School, which was instituted for teaching "reading, writing, and "arithmetic" to boys nominated by the said corporation. The master of the school received an allowance for the food and clothing of the boys; there was a writing master, and the expenses of both were paid by the funds of the hospital, and a premium of 6*l.* was given to each boy

on his being bound an apprentice. In 1823 the Charity Commissioners reported that "an active superintendence would be highly advantageous to "the establishment."

With other charities of the city the government passed to two separate bodies of trustees, known by the names of the "Trustees" and "General "Trustees." The St. John's Hospital trust and its dependencies, among them the Blue School, are under the government of the Church Trustees.

It is not so much of the character of the education given, or the management of the school, that your memorialists complain, but that whether from the exclusive composition of the trust, or from other causes, the benefits of the charity have been withholden from the general community and almost exclusively directed into one political channel, and have been made the instrument of unequal and partial patronage.

Your memorialists request that your Honourable Commission will institute an inquiry into the manner in which the appointments have been made and to whom they have been given; and they venture to believe that the result of such an inquiry must be to admit the children of citizens having equal claims to a fair and just participation in the advantages of the charity.

JOHN BOWRING, Kt., J.P., F.R.S.
HENRY NORRINGTON, Town Councillor.
THOMAS FLOUD, Solicitor.
JOHN DAMEREL, J.P.
WILLIAM CARTER, Town Councillor.
WILLIAM MORTIMER, Town Councillor.
PEARCE M. HADLEY, Town Councillor.
JOHN TREHANE, Town Councillor.
WILLIAM HENRY GEACHSIAS, J.P., Exeter.
HENRY HUGHES, Town Councillor.
T. LATIMER, J.P.
WILLIAM MOORE, Town Councillor.
J. P. NICHOLS, Town Councillor.
JOHN T. TRIMBLE, Town Councillor.
JOHN CHALK, Town Councillor.
B. J. FORD, Solicitor, Exeter.
THOMAS WHISTLER, Town Councillor.
A. T. TOPHAM, Town Councillor.
SEGAR BASTARD, Town Councillor.
JOSEPH ROWE BROOKING, Town Councillor.
H. FORD.

And 211 others.

(3.) The SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the CLERK of the TRUSTEES of ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, with a copy of the MEMORIAL.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
22nd February 1867.

SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to forward to you for the consideration of the Trustees of St. John's Hospital, a copy of the memorial recently addressed to the Commissioners by some of the citizens of Exeter, and to state that the Commissioners will give their attention to any statement which the Trustees may desire to make in reply to the said memorial.

I am, &c.
H. J. ROBY.

John Daw, Esq.,
Clerk to the Trustees of
St. John's Hospital, Exeter.

(4.) The CLERK of the TRUSTEES of ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, EXETER, to the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION.

13, Bedford Circus, Exeter,
6th March 1867.

SIR,

REFERRING to your communication dated the 22nd ulto., I have the honour to send you a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees of St. John's Hospital.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN DAW,
per R. Daw,
Clerk to the Trustees.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
2 Victoria Street, Westminster,
London.

(Copy Resolution.)

At a meeting of the Trustees of St. John's Hospital, on Monday the 25th of February, 1867.

Present:—Mr. Henry Hooper.
,, George Braund.
,, J. Clench.
Dr. Miller.
Mr. W. Kennaway.
Dr. Shapter.
Mr. R. Sanders.
,, R. S. Gard.

Read letter from Mr. Roby, Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, with printed memorial from Sir John Bowring, Knt., and other inhabitants of Exeter, complaining of the Blue School being almost exclusively directed into one political channel and made the instrument of unequal and partial patronage.

Resolved, unanimously, that the clerk do reply denying the charges made, and stating the willingness of the Trustees to have an investigation by persons duly authorized to make the inquiry.

(5.) REPLY from the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the MEMORIALISTS.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.
26th March 1867.

SIR,

IN reply to the memorial to H. M. Commissioners, forwarded to me on the 15th January, and signed by a large number of the citizens of Exeter, complaining of the way in which the patronage of the Blue Coat School of Exeter has been exercised.

I am instructed to state that the Commissioners have forwarded a copy of the memorial to the Trustees of St. John's Hospital, and have received from them in reply a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 25th February, which denies the charge made in the memorial, and states the willingness of the Trustees to have an investigation by persons duly authorized to make the inquiry.

The Commissioners do not consider that they could institute any inquiry into the administration of this particular trust, which would be likely to lead to a satisfactory result; but in any general recommendations which they may make respecting the management of school trusts, they will bear in mind the statements made by the memorialists and the trustees respectively.

I am, &c.
H. ROBY.

Mr. E. T. Sweetland,
226, High Street, Exeter.

(6.) REPLY from SECRETARY of COMMISSION to the CLERK of the TRUSTEES of ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, accompanying a Copy of the Letter (5).

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.
26th March 1867.

SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners in reply to your letter of the 6th instant, for the information of the Trustees of St. John's Hospital, to forward to you a copy of a letter which I have to-day forwarded to the gentlemen who subscribed the memorial referred to in the same.

I am, &c.
H. J. ROBY.

John Daw, Esq.,
Clerk to the Trustees of
St. John's Hospital, Exeter.

No. 17.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

(1.) From Rev. R. WHISTON, M.A., HEAD MASTER of the CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, to the MEMBERS of the SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Rochester, March 16, 1867.

IN the evidence which I had the honour to submit to you last year, you may remember that I made some remarks upon the system of appointment to the scholarships and exhibitions connected with the cathedral school here, and stated that I considered it to be injurious to the school and the neighbourhood, because it does not encourage merit, but ignores or rather rejects the principle of competition. Since then the Dean and Chapter has confirmed, not to say aggravated the truth of my statements, in a manner which I find it a duty to explain to you, and with the hope that you may think fit to propose and recommend a remedy for what it must, I think, be admitted is a wrong to the school and its masters and scholars. I proceed to state what I complain of.

In June 1865 an exhibition was vacant at Cambridge, for which we had a candidate in the school proceeding to the University the then following October, who was the son of a poor clergyman, and who afterwards gained an open scholarship at Pembroke College, and who was in every respect thoroughly deserving of it. For some reason or other the Chapter, instead of electing him at once, pressed the acceptance of the vacant exhibition on another pupil of the school named Girling, telling him that they wished to elect him because he was a native of the city, and for so long (seven years) a pupil of the school, in preference to a foreigner. Mr. G. was then not 17, and declined, as also did his father when the Chapter pressed him as well as his son. The sole remaining candidate was *then* under the direction of the Chapter subjected without previous notice, and from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. to a hard examination, including one of the most difficult choruses in the Greek language. This, however, he got through, and was at last after a delay of three or four days elected.

This was in June 1865, and in 1866 there was another vacancy at Cambridge for which Mr. Girling *was* a candidate, and to which a member of the Chapter assured me they would be glad to elect him because he was a native of the city and had been so long on the foundation of the school. Before, however, his election came on, another candidate unexpectedly offered himself, and without any examination as in the year before, he was elected to the rejection of Girling, though he was not a native of the city but lived 100 miles from it and had only been in the school two years and was in the second class, whereas Girling was in the first. Had the election been thus decided by the result of a competitive examination it would have been hard, if not somewhat unjust under all the

circumstances, but then no complaint would have been made by myself or any one else. I should add that the candidate thus preferred was not superior in conduct nor in greater need than the other, and had he been superior in literary qualifications it would have been an injustice to him to deprive him of his credit of honourable success by denying him all opportunity of proving that superiority and making his election even appear an act of favouritism for himself or ill-will against another.

But this is not my only grievance, for the Chapter will not recognize the principle of competitive examination for the foundation scholarships, and how far they go in rejecting it will appear from the following statement. Our statutes require the candidate's "mediocriter callere rudimenta gramma-"ticæ, idque arbitrio Decani atque Archididascali," accordingly, it was till recently the practice to examine them *vivâ voce* only, with assistance from the examiners, so that the examination was little better than a farce, and inferior candidates were often elected. Thereupon I introduced the system of written examinations in English, Latin, and Greek grammar, and in June 1866, there being three vacancies, I examined by paper, after an oral examination by the Vice-dean and myself, and reported to the Chapter in order of merit the names of those whom I approved with the number of marks attained by each. Now the statutes require that the foundation scholars be "ingeniis quoad fieri "potest ad discendum aptis et natis," but the Chapter informed me that they thought it their duty to pay no regard to the second private examination since it seemed to have been conducted on a principle which they did not recognize as contemplated in the statutes. My own opinion was that the examination would assist and guide them in electing according to the principle prescribed by the statute, and adopted at other schools with similar statutes, especially at Canterbury with the sanction of the Archbishop. Their election, however, did not seem to me to be based upon any such principle, or defensible upon any principle, and I thought it inconsistent with the true interests of one of the boys elected.

In the following November (1866) we had only one vacancy and an examination as in the June previous. The result I reported to the Chapter as follows:

"Candidates who have passed, with their marks:—

J. W.	827	M. W.	507
G. M.	586	F. J.	485
H. R.	563	T. R.	403
A. R.	522	J. F.	392
R. C.	508	C. P.	359."

On this occasion the Chapter elected the *last* of all the ten, and I can only believe that they elected him because I had reported him as *the last*; for, on no one ground whatever, whether of birth-place, conduct, circumstances, number of family, or time at the school, nor on the ground of their combination, was he superior to the rest, and in a previous examination within the same six months, conducted by a nominee of the Chapter, he occupied the same place relatively to the rest as I gave him.

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, I am aware that you can give me no redress in the cases which I have described, but I respectfully submit to you that they are, so to say, crucial examples of the abuses and wrongs which may be inflicted upon the public when scholarships are not decided by competition, and I beg to express my earnest hope that the facts which I have laid before you will induce you to take some notice of them and to recommend to the Legislation the adoption of some means to prevent the repetition of such appointments as I complain of.

I have, &c.

ROBERT WHISTON,
Head Master of the King's School, Rochester,
and late Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.

(2.) From the Same to the SECRETARY of the SCHOOLS' INQUIRY COMMISSION.

DEAR SIR, Rochester, March 15, 1867.

IN reply to your inquiry, I beg to state that in classics alone Girling was far superior to the other candidate, and that although the latter was a better mathematician, Girling would, in my opinion and in that of his schoolfellows also, have gained decidedly more marks in an examination embracing both. Had modern languages been included also, the result would, I believe, have been still more clearly in his favour.

But I have not yet stated all my case; and, in justice to myself, and I think I may add to the public, I beg to lay before the Commissioners some further facts, without which they cannot understand the extent of the wrong which I feel has been done to the Cathedral School by its Governors.

For the Statutes say, "Statuimus ut ex bonis ecclesiæ nostræ quatuor "scholares pauperes semper alantur; duo videlicet in Academia Cantabrigi- "ensi, et duo alii in Acad. Oxi. Neminem vero admitti volumus nisi qui "*grammaticam* ita calleat ut ad liberales artes discendas aptus et idoneus "existat. Hos autem quatuor scholasticos volumus ut Decanus et C. *ex hac* "*nostra* schola *semper* eligant. Quod si in hac nostra schola nullus huic "muneri idoneus inveniatur, alium undecunque *prædictis qualitatibus ornatum* "deligere permittimus, modo in dictis Academiis Collegii aut Domus alicujus "Socius aut Discipulus non fuerit."

Now it has so happened, as many students leave Cambridge in January, that we have not had a pupil in the school ready to succeed to a vacancy when created, and then the Chapter, instead of waiting till pupils actually in the school were ready to go to College, have availed themselves of the discretion granted permissively by the Statutes, and have given away the exhibition to a stranger to hold for the four years or more allowed by the statutes, and thus deprived our own pupils of a scholarship altogether. Manifestly the obligations of the statutes would have been equally satisfied by paying the stipend to an undergraduate until our own pupils could receive it. In one case, they refused to sanction the resignation of one of our Cambridge exhibitions (as I suggested) by a stranger (born in Suffolk) who had only one more term to hold it, so as to create a vacancy for a native of Rochester who had been four or five years in the school, and whose mother is a widow not in good circumstances, and living almost under the shadow of the cathedral. This young man was going to Cambridge in October, the vacancy did arise within four or five months afterwards, but he was then over 20, the statutable limit of age, and he was deprived of his exhibition altogether. We had no other pupil then ready to go up to Cambridge, and the Chapter gave it to a gentleman of Chepstow, who held it for about five years. Now in 1865 I knew there would be a vacancy in another Cambridge exhibition, to which the Chapter would elect at their Midsummer audit, and I had no one in the school ready to take it, and I naturally wished that it should not fall to an entire stranger. I therefore asked a friend at Cambridge to send us a deserving youth to be a candidate for it, sending him the extract from our statutes as above. So Mr. Storrs came in March (24th), attended the school, was *bonâ fide* one of its pupils, and was examined as such by a nominee of the Chapter, who reported of him that in mathematics "he must be classed entirely by himself." He also gained an open exhibition at Pembroke College, of which I informed the Chapter. Perhaps, I should add that he was not examined in classics with his schoolfellows, as his classical reading had been different from theirs. He was accordingly the only candidate; but the Chapter, instead of electing him at once, sent for other pupils of the school to offer the exhibition to them, and then finally pressed Girling to take it. He was not 17, and his phrase to me was that they "worried him to take it," telling him that they wished to give it to him rather than a stranger, and because he had been so long in the school. They then sent for his father, and the accompanying (copy) letter describes what took place. In the meantime I told the Chapter Clerk that if Storrs was not elected, I would apply to the Court of Chancery, and he was afterwards subjected to his examination and without previous notice, at 8 p.m., in the πολλὰ τὰ δεινά of the "Antigone," and one or two hard chapters of the "De Bello Civili," which he had read with me in school. Subsequently the Chapter informed me that they had appointed him, but as unconnected with the

school, though I am precluded by the conditions of my appointment from taking private pupils. This was in June 1865; and in June 1866, when we had another vacancy, and it was not known that there would be any other candidate than Girling, the Vice-Dean said to me that the Chapter wished to appoint *him* because he was a native of the city, and had been so long (five years) on the foundation of the school. A few days afterwards the yearly examination was completed, and in his report the examiner placed Girling second of the first class, and the *then* new candidate (A. B. I may call him) last of the second in classics. But "A. B." was placed first in mathematics, and the examiner observed of him that in this subject he had "read considerably beyond the rest of the school." But at the same time Girling was fifth in mathematics, and the two next above him obtained only 389 and 376 marks respectively against his 371. Thereupon "A. B." was elected without any further examination, and without any reference to me; though moreover he was not examined to the best of my belief in any test of grammatical knowledge except the Greek Testament. Now should the Chapter plead that they elected A. B. for his mathematics? The answer is that Storrs in 1865 was equally distinguished in the Examiner's Report, and still more so by his success at Cambridge, and yet the Chapter expressed their wish to elect Girling in preference to *him*. Moreover, I do not think that A. B. could have passed the examination which Storrs had to pass. In fact, whatever reasons were alleged for preferring Girling to Storrs in 1865, existed in greater force for preferring him to A. B. in 1866, with the further fact that Storrs was decidedly more needy than A. B. Then again the Chapter do not recognize even arithmetic as a part of "grammatica" or an admissible test subject for the King's scholars, and they cannot even allege that they elected A. B. for his superiority in attainments or abilities without reflecting on themselves in their election (last June) of the last of those who were reported by myself as eligible for the one vacant King's scholarship in November 1866. To complete my case I should add that I remember an instance of one of our pupils who was reduced by the Chapter to the alternative of proceeding to Oxford a year before the usual age, or losing the Exhibition, and one exhibitioner appointed by them and who never was in the school, stood in his College examination at Cambridge as follows:—

In 1858, out of 26 men he was in

	Mathematics.	Classics.	Theology.
In 1859, out of 25	21st.	12th.	22nd.
	16th.	20th.	21st.

Clearly he was not "prædictis qualitatibus ornatus." Now allow me to observe that I have no objection against a copy of what I have written being forwarded to the Chapter, on the understanding that their reply, if they make one, be communicated to myself. But if my statements remain uncontradicted, I would respectfully submit to the Commission that I have established a case of public wrong as well as of private injury, to prevent the repetition of which I trust I may, and not without their sympathy, ask of them to adopt whatever course they may in their wisdom consider most desirable and efficacious.

The statutes of our founder "are framed," as the Cathedral Commission observed, "with design." "Ut pietas et bonæ litteræ perpetuo in ecclesia "nostra floreant, et suo tempore in gloriam Dei et reipublicæ commodum et "ornamentum fructificent." But I scarcely need point out that the disposition of the scholarships and exhibitions by the Chapter is utterly inconsistent with the encouragement of learning or the honour and advantage of the community.

On this ground alone I feel that I am justified in appealing to the Commissioners, and begging of you to communicate to them this letter, with my sincere regret for troubling them with such a correspondence.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. J. Roby, Esq. ROBERT WHISTON.

P.S.—I may as well append the words of the examiner in 1866. He said:— "In Euclid Stephens deserves especial mention, having obtained very nearly "the full maximum of marks in a long paper. A. B. also sent in a very good

"paper, and the best papers in arithmetic and algebra. He has read con-
"siderably beyond the rest of the school in mathematics, and did creditable
"papers in trigonometry and mechanics. . . . I can speak with much com-
"mendation of the work of the school in divinity. In form VI. Bell and
"*Girling*, and in form V. Thomas chiefly distinguished themselves."

Moreover, I should not omit that the exhibition to which A. B. was appointed was vacant (as I believe) for one year previous, and though Girling's father asked that the unpaid year's stipend might be given to him, no notice was taken of his request.

(3.) APPENDIX to (2.)

From Mr. F. J. GIRLING to the Very Rev. the PROVOST OF ORIEL.

REV. SIR, July 14, 1866.

A REMARK made by you when you called on me with respect to my son and the exhibition recently awarded by the Chapter, induced me to take the liberty of again addressing you. It is perfectly true, as you pointed out to me, the Chapter did not bind themselves to give my son an exhibition this year; but I cannot forget the words addressed to me by Dr. Griffith when I was sent for by the Chapter last year. He said:—"You see, Mr. Girling, how anxious we "are to give the exhibition to your son in preference to a boy who is not a "native of the place; your son was *born* in the town, and has been at the "school many years." Although the rev. doctor's remarks contained no direct pledge, I think you will admit that enough was said to give my son an almost certain hope of obtaining the next exhibition in the gift of the Chapter. Indeed the extreme reluctance with which the rev. gentlemen received my refusal of the exhibition last year, left little or no doubt in my mind that, should an opportunity offer, they would willingly confer on my son what his youth before made me feel it my duty to decline accepting. The very qualifications which Dr. Griffith urged as rendering my son so peculiarly eligible in his having been born in the city, and a pupil of the King's School for so many years, are entirely lacking in the boy on whom the choice of the Chapter has so unexpectedly fallen, he having been at the school only about two years, and not even born within the diocese. It was therefore not unnatural for me, when I heard that the Chapter had arrived at a decision so opposed to their previously expressed wishes, to fear that my son must since the last award have been guilty of some misconduct or idleness sufficiently grave to outweigh those other qualifications on his possession of which they last year laid so much stress. Consequently I felt anxious to ascertain whether there was any ground for my fears; but since you have so kindly and positively assured me there were none at all, I am more than ever unable to understand why his claims should have been so entirely ignored. Surely it would have been fairer to have allowed the two candidates to compete for the prize than to have silently passed over the very one who had received from the Chapter such strong reason to believe he would obtain it.

I trust, sir, the importance of the matter, not so much in a pecuniary sense as in the serious effect such a disappointment might exercise on the boy's zeal in study, will sufficiently excuse my intruding, and at such length, on your time. The courtesy with which you received my former application on the subject gives me reason to hope that you will not deem it lost time to look deeper into the matter, and afford me any information that may tend to lessen my son's disappointment.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Yours obediently,
F. J. GIRLING.

(4.) APPENDIX to (2.)

From Rev. E. HAWKINS, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester, to Mr. F. J. GIRLING.

MY DEAR SIR, Precincts, July 17, 1866.

YOUR son must never allow himself to be disheartened by the result of our election, when there are two candidates and only one vacancy. Of the two candidates in the former case, acting under the directions of our statutes, we should have chosen your son, and the more gladly because he was the son of a neighbour. But there is not a word in our Statutes about our giving a preference to a neighbour or a native of this place, however glad we may be to do so without injustice to another candidate. In the last instance we thought the other candidate was to be preferred. But this does not imply any fault in your son. Had there been two vacancies he would have been elected also. So pray let him not be disheartened, but persevere in good conduct and industry.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful servant
EDWARD HAWKINS.

Mr. Girling.

(5.) The SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the DEAN OF ROCHESTER, accompanying a COPY of MR. WHISTON'S LETTERS and ENCLOSURES as given above.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
March 22, 1867.

VERY REV. SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to forward to you a copy of two letters recently addressed to them by the Rev. R. Whiston, relative to recent elections by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, of Exhibitioners from the Cathedral School at Rochester, and to add that the Commissioners will give their attention to any statement which the Dean and Chapter may desire to make in reply to the statements made by the Rev. R. Whiston.

I am, &c.
H. J. ROBY.

The Very Rev.
The Dean of Rochester.

(6.) The SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the REV. R. WHISTON.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
March 2, 1866.

REV. SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to state to you that they have forwarded a copy of your letters of the 14th and 16th instant, with a copy of the enclosures in the same to the Dean of Rochester, and have informed the Dean that the Commissioners will give their attention to any statement which the Dean and Chapter may desire to make in reply to the statements made by you.

I am, &c.
H. J. ROBY.

Rev. R. Whiston, Rochester.

(7.) From the CHAPTER CLERK of ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL to the SECRETARY of the SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

SIR, The Precincts, Rochester, April 25, 1867.

I AM directed by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester to request you to convey their thanks to the Schools' Inquiry Commissioners for their courtesy in sending them copies of Mr. Whiston's letters of March 14th and 16th last, relative to the appointment, by the Dean and Chapter, of scholars and exhibitioners, and in promising to give their attention to any reply which the Dean and Chapter may desire to make to Mr. Whiston's statements.

The Dean and Chapter greatly regret indeed that there should be any occasion for troubling the Commissioners upon matters which are not immediately connected with the subject of their inquiries. Had these letters really established any case of "public wrong as well as of private injury" on the part of the Dean and Chapter, as the Governors of the Cathedral School, or were it true, as is here alleged, "that the disposal of the scholarships and "exhibitions by the Chapter is utterly inconsistent with the encouragement "of learning, or the honour and advantage of the community," appeal might have been made to the visitor for redress.

But having with great concern seen such charges preferred against them, the Dean and Chapter think it due to themselves and to the Commissioners that they should offer some reply to accusations which they cannot but regard as unjust and calumnious.

I. With reference, then, to these complaints generally, the substance of the head master's charges appears to be that in awarding scholarships, or electing exhibitioners, the Dean and Chapter discourage merit by rejecting competitive examinations.

The exact truth, however, is that an examination, and selection on the ground of merit *does* enter into the process by which their appointments to scholarships are made, as will appear presently. It is true that they do not make competitive examinations the *sole* ground of their appointments, which it appears to them would be objectionable for the following reasons.

(1.) It would not be in accordance with their statutes, which not only do not prescribe competitive examinations in order to the appointment either of exhibitioners, or of boys on the foundation of the school; but having in both cases described the objects in view, and the qualifications of the candidates, with special reference to their circumstances and need of the endowments, the statutes in the case of the foundation scholars make the Dean and Chapter the electors, but only of such boys as the Dean and head master shall have found to be qualified in point of knowledge, that qualification being their ability to read and write, and a moderate acquaintance with the first rudiments of grammar.

The head master indeed would comprise a knowledge of general grammar under this head, and would contend for a competitive examination, as it would appear, under the colour of another expression in the statute, namely, that the candidates shall be "ingeniis (quoad fieri potest) ad discendum natis et aptis." But this the Dean and Chapter regard as an attempt to strain the statutes beyond the intention of the founder.—[*See* the statute No. 26 set forth in Appendix A.]

(2.) Were a competitive examination to be introduced, even with the proper statutable restriction to candidates in poor circumstances, no machinery is provided for conducting it. And it would be obviously necessary, considering that the candidates consist to a great extent, usually, of members of the school, that the examination should be confided not to the Head Master, but to independent examiners.

(3.) But further, a competitive examination would too probably tend to divert the school from its proper design by giving an undue advantage to the sons of the wealthier classes enjoying the privilege of a better preparatory education, whereas the school appears to have been designed rather for the children of the middle classes.

The method which the Dean and Chapter actually pursue, in accordance, as they apprehend with their statutes, is as follows:—

(*a.*) With regard to the *Foundation Scholarship;* the statutable qualification of all the candidates having been first ascertained by the Dean (or Vice-Dean) and the Head Master, the Dean and Chapter as the electors have to select the boys on the Foundation from those who are reported as so qualified. And the practical effect of this preliminary examination, as at present conducted, is to reserve only a very limited number of the candidates for the choice of the electors. Thus out of 172 candidates in the last five years, the vacancies being 29, only 54 were reported as qualified, 118 having been rejected. But the electors have not only a particular report from the Head Master of the circumstances of the boys and their parents, their ages and conduct, and place in the school, if members of it; they have the Dean's or Vice-Dean's report of the preliminary examination of all the candidates, and also, in regard to such of them as are already at

the school, the report of the examiner annually appointed by the Dean and Chapter to examine the school.

They have thus a considerable knowledge of the boys' ability and acquirements as well as character and circumstances; and therefore, in the particular case referred to by the Head Master, they did not hold themselves bound to follow the guidance of a list of marks obtained at a subsequent private examination introduced and conducted by himself.

(*b.*) In regard to *the exhibitions*, when a vacancy occurs, the Dean and Chapter first inquire of the Head Master whether there are any candidates at the school properly qualified, and prepared to go to the Universities; the statutes requiring that they shall elect a youth so qualified from the school if there be such an one there, but if not, permitting them to elect a person similarly qualified from any other quarter.

But since some recent instances under this head have been made the subject of special complaint, the Dean and Chapter beg leave to enter into some details, which may serve to show how far competition has been of late promoted or impeded, by what has actually occurred.

II. For in June 1865, an exhibition having become vacant, to the usual inquiry by the Dean and Chapter whether there was any fit candidate at the school, the Head Master replied that there was one and only one. But as the name of this candidate was unknown to the Dean and Chapter, and he had not appeared at any previous examination of the school, they inquired further, and ascertained the facts which to prevent mistake or cavil shall be stated in the words of the Head Master in his second letter (March 16th). "In 1865 I knew there would "be a vacancy in another Cambridge exhibition to which the Chapter would "elect at their Midsummer audit, and I had no one in the school ready to take "it, and I naturally wished that it should not fall to an entire stranger. I "therefore asked a friend at Cambridge to send us a deserving youth to be a "candidate for it; sending him the extract from our statutes as above. So "Mr. Storrs came in March (24th), attended the school, was *bonâ fide* one of "its pupils, and was examined as such by a nominee of the Chapter, who "reported of him that in mathematics he must be classed entirely by himself. "He also gained an open exhibition at Pembroke College, of which I informed "the Chapter. Perhaps I should add that he was not examined in classics with "his schoolfellows as his classical reading had been different from theirs. He "was accordingly the only candidate."

This being the history, then, of the introduction of this youth into the school on the 24th of March, for the purpose of claiming the vacant exhibition in June, it did not appear to the Dean and Chapter that he could be fairly regarded as a pupil of the school at all; that a nominal residence of three months at Rochester (part of that short time having been spent, as they understood, at Cambridge), was not what the statutes contemplated; that any credit he might gain at the University ought not to be claimed by the Cathedral School; that the Head Master had taken upon himself the functions of the Dean and Chapter, whose business it was to find a fit candidate if there were none at the school and had created a fiction and unstatutable claim to the vacant exhibition.

Under these circumstances the Dean and Chapter inquired again whether there was any boy at the school duly qualified and desirous to proceed to the University, and they were informed that Girling was so circumstanced. The boy's father, however, considered him too young (he would not have been quite 17 years and three months when his residence at Cambridge would have commenced) and he declined the exhibition on his son's behalf.

They had then to consider whether they should look out for other candidates not of the school, in accordance with the statutes, or elect the youth whose claim as a member of the school they regarded as unfair, but who was otherwise eligible, well reported of as to conduct and character, and in need of the exhibition. Finding, however, that he had not been even presented to the examiner of the school for any classical examination, they requested the Examiner, Mr. Edwards, Fellow of Merton College, though he had completed his labours, to examine him in his classical learning as the statutes appeared to require. Mr. Edwards very kindly did so, examining him, as the Dean and Chapter believe, in the very books which he had just been reading. Thus, what is represented as a hardship upon the boy, was designed to be, and really was, a kindness, and the youth was elected.

The circumstances of this cases being thus peculiar, a minute was entered in their books to record them, of which a copy is sent herewith. [*See* Appendix B.]

The way in which the youth had been imported into the school certainly in no way tended to encourage competition, or competitive examinations, but only to narrow the choice of the electors to a single candidate.

And so it was likewise in 1866, when the next vacancy occurred. For here again in reply to the enquiry, what candidates for the exhibition there were in the school, the Master returned only one name, and that the name of the youth Girling, whom the Dean and Chapter would have elected before, and whom they would have readily elected now had he been indeed the only candidate. But that proved not to be the case. They were informed that there was another candidate, equally a member of the school, and every way fit for the appointment. The Dean and Chapter had been careful on the former occasion to acquaint the father of Girling that if he then declined the exhibition, he must not suppose that his son would necessarily be elected at any future time when there might be other candidates, which indeed he has very properly admitted. They had therefore to consider the claims of the two candidates, both of them of excellent character, but one was the only child of a tradesman in good circumstances in Rochester, the other was one of several children of a medical practitioner, in greater need, as they judged, of the exhibition, whilst the former had enjoyed the advantages of the foundation for several years, from which the second candidate had been precluded by coming later to the school. Their respective acquirements were sufficiently known to the Dean and Chapter from their Examiner's report. Girling was the better scholar, the other far above him in mathematics, and the exhibition was at Cambridge, and they appointed the second candidate, that is to say, the one whose name had in the first instance been kept back from them.

The Dean and Chapter had no personal acquaintance with either of these youths, or with their parents. They seldom have in these cases; and the Commissioners will scarcely suppose that they can have any desire but to make the best appointment they can.

Nor will the Commissioners pay attention to complaints which must be founded upon mere conjecture, where the complainant is not an elector, nor present at the election of which he complains. *Ex. gra.:* Their appointment of a boy to a scholarship on *the Foundation* has been complained of, and he is supposed to have been appointed because he had obtained the fewest marks in the Head Master's list after his private examination of the boys before adverted to. But this is a mere gratuitous assumption and not founded on fact. In point of fact, if his marks were not considered, his age, circumstances, and character were taken into account. He was one of those among the candidates who would have been superannuated before the next election, and his conduct had been reported by the Head Master as "very good."

As to certain cases, again, which have been made the subject of complaint, where the head master desired to create vacancies by anticipation, in order to gain exhibitions for boys in the school who would be superannuated if the vacancies occurred only in their due course, the Commissioners will probably be of opinion that the Dean and Chapter were right in giving no sanction to such proceedings. In one of these cases it came to their knowledge that he had proposed to buy off an exhibitioner, who might have held his exhibition longer (until he could take the degree of M.A.); in another, he even sought to procure the ejection of a young man from his exhibition who in no way seemed to the Dean and Chapter to deserve such treatment, and the visitor upon appeal confirmed their judgment.

Not that they might not have been glad that the boys, in whose favour such attempts were made, should have gained exhibitions had vacancies occurred in sufficient time; but they object to the creation of a vacancy by anticipation, which, however convenient to a particular boy at the time, might throw out some other person at a future time, or might indeed lead to injustice to several others afterwards whose interest might be affected by the first change in the due succession of the vacancies.

And here again the Commissioners will perceive that attempts of this nature by no means tended towards opening the election more widely, but were calcu-

lated on the contrary to restrict the choice of the electors to some particular member of the school.

The Dean and Chapter beg to repeat the expression of their regret that they should have had any occasion to trouble the Commissioners at so great length, and upon matters, some of them, they fear, scarcely within the scope of the Commissioners' inquiries. But if on the other hand there is any further information which the Commissioners may desire, they will be happy to supply it; and since part of their examiner's report has been quoted, they think it may throw light upon the subject if they subjoin a copy of the whole of it.

[*See* Appendix C.]

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. HY. KNIGHTS,

For Mr. Essell and self,

Chapter Clerks.

H. J. Roby, Esq.

APPENDIX A.

(No. 26.) "De Pueris Grammaticis et eorum Informatoribus."

"Ut Pietas et bonæ literæ perpetuo in Ecclesia nostra suppulluslascant, crescant, floreant, et suo tempore in Gloriam Dei, et Reipublicæ Commodum, et ornamentum fructificent, statuimus et ordinamus, ut ad electionem et designationem Decani, aut eo absente, Vice-Decani et Capituli sint perpetuo in Ecclesia nostra Roffensi, viginti pueri pauperes, et amicorum ope destituti, de Bonis Ecclesiæ nostræ alendi, ingeniis (quoad fieri potest) ad discendum natis et aptis. Quos tamen admitti nolumus in pauperes pueros ecclesiæ nostræ, antequam noverint legere, scribere, et mediocriter calluerint prima grammaticæ rudimenta, idque judicio Decani et Archi-Didascali. Atque hos pueros volumus impensis Ecclesiæ nostræ ali, donec mediocrem Latinæ Grammaticæ notitiam adepti fuerint, cui rei dabitur quatuor annorum spatium, aut, si ita Decano et Archi-Didascalo visum sit, ad summum quinque, et non amplius. Volumus autem ut nullus, nisi Ecclesiæ nostræ Roffensis Chorista fuerit, in pauperem Discipulum Ecclesiæ nostræ eligatur, qui nonum ætatis suæ annum non compleverit, vel qui quintum decimum ætatis suæ annum excesserit. Quod si quis Puerorum insigni tarditate, et hebetudine notabilis sit, aut natura ab literis abhorrenti, hunc post multam probationem, volumus per Decanum expelli, et alio amandari, ne velut fucus apum mella devoret. Atque hic conscientiam informatorum oneramus ut quantam maximam potuerint operam ac diligentiam adhibeant, quo pueri omnes in literis progrediantur et proficiant, et ne quem puerorum tarditatis vitio insigniter notatum, inter cæteros diutius inutiliter hærere sinant, quin illius nomen statim Decano deferant, ut eo amoto, ad illius locum aptior per Decanum, aut eo absente, Vice-Decanum et Capitulum eligatur. Statuimus præterea, ut per Decanum, vel eo absente, Vice-Decanum et Capitulum, unus eligatur Latine et Græce doctus, bonæ famæ, et piæ vitæ, docendi facultate imbutus, qui tam viginti illos Ecclesiæ nostræ pueros, quam alios quoscunque grammaticam discendi gratia ad scholam nostram confluentes pietate excolat, et bonis literis exornet. Hic in schola nostra primas obtineat, et Archi-Didascalus sive præcipuus informator esto. Rursum per Decanum, aut eo absente, Vice-Decanum et Capitulum volumus virum alterum eligi, bonæ famæ, et piæ vitæ, Latine doctum, docendique facultate imbutum, qui sub Archi-Didascalo pueros docebit, prima scilicet grammaticæ rudimenta, et proinde Hypo-Didascalus sive secundarius informator appellabitur. Hos vero informatores puerorum volumus, ut regulis et docendi ordini, quem Decanus et Capitulum præscribendum duxerint, diligenter ac fideliter obsecundent. Quod si desidiosi aut negligentes, aut minus ad docendum apti inveniantur, post trinam monitionem a Decano et Capitulo amoveantur, et ab officio deponantur. Omnia autem ad functionem suam spectantia, se fideliter præstituros juramento promittent.

APPENDIX B.

Mr. John Storrs, appointed to an exhibition.

"The resignation of Mr. George J. Peachell, of the exhibition held by him at Cambridge, was read, and also a letter from the Head Master recommending Mr. John Storrs as the only statutably qualified candidate in the school, about to proceed to Cambridge for election to the exhibition.

Minutes of Chapter, 30th June, 1865.

"On inquiry, the Dean and Chapter were informed that Mr. Storrs had been in the school for only three months, and that he was induced to come to the school in order to be (as he supposed) qualified for this exhibition. It appeared that he had not been classed in the school, but was rather a private pupil of the Head Master.

"The Dean and Chapter considered that under these circumstances Mr. Storrs could not be regarded as a scholar of the school, nor, as having in that character, any claim to the vacant exhibition, and this they stated to him.

"The Dean and Chapter then made enquiry according to their usual practice and ascertained that there was no boy actually at the school ready to go to the University of Cambridge.

"They proceeded, therefore, in accordance with the statute provided in that case, to consider the fitness of Mr. Storrs as a candidate unconnected with the Grammar School. They requested their Examiner of the school to ascertain his acquirements in classical knowledge and divinity. The report of the Examiner being favourable, and testimonials presented by Mr. Storrs from his late master at Bristol and others being satisfactory, the Dean and Chapter resolved,—

"That Mr. John Storrs be and he is hereby nominated and appointed to the exhibition in the University of Cambridge, so vacant by the resignation of the said Mr. George J. Peachell."

Appendix C.

Report of the Rev. Edward Moore, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, of his Examination of the Cathedral Grammar School, Rochester, June 29, 1866.

"Gentlemen,

"Having concluded my examination of the Cathedral School, I beg leave to lay before you the following Report:—

"I consider the mathematical work presented to me (consisting of arithmetic, Euclid, and algebra) to be very satisfactory throughout the school. In Euclid, Stephens deserves especial mention, having obtained very nearly the full maximum of marks in a long paper. Vores, sen., also sent in a very good paper on this subject, and the best papers in arithmetic and algebra. Vores has read considerably beyond the rest of the school in mathematics, and did creditable papers in trigonometry and mechanics.

"The history and geography paper set to the four lower forms was, on the whole, unusually well done. J. Duke and Stephens in Form IV. sent in remarkably good papers, and in Form III. J. Ward, W. Ward, and G. Bird acquitted themselves very creditably.

"I am able to speak with much commendation of the work of the school in divinity. In Form VI. Bell and Girling, and in Form V. Thomas, chiefly distinguished themselves. In Form IV. (where the work was very good and tolerably even throughout the form) I should select for especial praise J. Duke and Hovell (æq.), and in Form III. Vores and J. Ward (æq.)

"Of the classical work I am compelled to speak in terms of more qualified commendation. Bell is *facile princeps* in this branch, and several of his papers showed considerable knowledge of his books and much promise. It appeared to me, however, that all the forms, more or less, were weak in parsing, both in *vivâ voce* and on paper. But the most serious defect seems to be the comparative neglect of Latin and Greek composition, if I may judge from the results of the present examination. It appeared to me very strange that throughout the school not a single copy of verses was offered, and only one piece of Greek or Latin prose. I can scarcely suppose that composition is so entirely set aside as this fact would seem to indicate. It does seem clear, however, that a subject so entirely unrepresented in the examination cannot have that weight assigned to it in the ordinary work of the school which its very great importance deserves.

"I trust I may be allowed to say a few words before closing this Report on the nature and conduct of the examination itself. I do not know upon what grounds the demands made upon the examiner rest; but I have no hesitation in saying that to have accomplished all that the Head Master proposed to me would have been absolutely impossible in the time allowed for the examination,

It amounted to *nothing* less than a complete examination of the whole school in every subject (mathematics, divinity, history, geography, and classics), and in every book in every subject which they had read during the half year in all the forms; and also the classification by marks of every boy in every one of such subjects. Double the time allowed would scarcely be sufficient for this. Consequently I was compelled to omit some few subjects altogether, to make the *vivâ voce* examination in others little more than a form, and even to examine *some* of the papers in a hurried and rather superficial manner. I would venture to suggest that some definite understanding should be come to by the Chapter, as to what they will require from future examiners.

"It would accord with the practice of all other schools with which I am acquainted if the examiner were required to test thoroughly only the three upper forms (at most) in *all* their work, leaving the details of the work of the lower forms to the masters themselves, the examiner merely satisfying himself as to the general character and condition of the work of those forms by a *vivâ voce* examination in grammar and in some one of their books. This would enable him to conduct the examination of the upper forms in a far more thorough and satisfactory manner than is now possible, while he would still be able to report to the Chapter on the general efficiency of the teaching received by the boys in the lower part of the school.

"The enclosed classical and mathematical lists give the results of my examination in detail. The classical list includes the divinity, history, and geography of the school.

"I have the honour to remain,
"Gentleman,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "EDWARD MOORE."

"The Very Rev. the Dean and the Rev. the Chapter of Rochester."

(1.) The SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the REV. R. WHISTON.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
May 9, 1867.

REV. SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to send you a copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioners by the Chapter Clerk of Rochester Cathedral in reply to your letters to the Commissioners dated the 14th and 16th March last. The correspondence has been printed for the convenience of the Commissioners, and the Chapter Clerk's letter will be found in the copy I send herewith.

I am, Rev. &c.
H. J. ROBY.

Rev. R. Whiston.

(2.) The SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the CHAPTER CLERK OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
May 9, 1867.

SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to state to you that they have directed a copy of your letter of the 25th April to be sent to Mr. Whiston. The correspondence has been printed for the convenience of the Commissioners, and a copy (as sent to day to Mr. Whiston) is enclosed herewith.

I am, &c.
H. J. ROBY.

Geo. Henry Knight, Esq.

A letter was received from the Rev. R. Whiston, contesting many statements in the letter of the Dean and Chapter, but the Commissioners considered it unnecessary that the correspondence should be continued further.

No. 18.

CORRESPONDENCE with the UNIVERSITY of DURHAM.

(1.) The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM to the EXAMINER of the COMMISSION.

University College, Durham,
March 22, 1867.

MY LORD,

I AM directed by the Warden and Senate of the University of Durham to forward to your Lordship the accompanying memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of Endowed Schools.

The Warden and Senate will gladly corroborate by evidence the statements therein contained, and supply any further information which the Commissioners may require.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
FRAS. F. WALROND,
Registrar of the University.

The Lord Taunton.

(2.) MEMORIAL.

TO HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Warden and Senate of the University of Durham, understanding that in many of the schools which have come under your inspection as Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into Endowed Schools, the masterships are open only to graduates of the older universities, respectfully represent.

That this university was founded by Royal Charter in the year 1837;

That it has been in active operation since that time;

That it has continued to educate and send out graduates, of whom two hundred and ninety-two have been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts and higher degrees, qualified to discharge the duties of masters in the endowed schools of the country;

And we pray that you will take such measures as you may be able, and may think fit to take, in order to extend to the graduates of the University of Durham the privilege of eligibility to these masterships.

And we are,
Your obedient servants,
Signed on behalf of the Warden and Senate } GEORGE WADDINGTON, D.D.,
Warden of the University.

Durham, March 20, 1867.

(3.) REPLY.

REV. SIR,

26th March, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge on behalf of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the receipt of the memorial of the Warden and Senate of the University of Durham, forwarded through you on the 22nd instant, and to state in reply that the Commissioners have had their attention drawn to the limitations which are at present put upon the choice of the Masters of Grammar Schools by the requirement to elect only graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to the mastership in the said schools; and that the Commissioners will carefully consider how far it is desirable to retain such limitations.

I have the honour, &c.
TAUNTON,
Chairman.

The Rev. F. S. Walrond,
Registrar of the University of Durham.

No. 19.

MEMORIAL in reference to SKIPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, presented through MR. BAINES, one of the COMMISSIONERS.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSIONERS.

The Memorial of the undersigned, being Inhabitants of the Parish of Skipton-in-Craven, in the County of York:

Respectfully sheweth, as follows:—

1. In the year 1548 a Free Grammar School was founded at Skipton-in-Craven, by William Ermysted, Clerk.

2. The present gross income, arising from the lands and other endowments of the school, amounts to about 760*l.* per annum, and is capable of considerable increase.

3. The town of Skipton-in-Craven is situated in the West Riding, in the centre of a thriving agricultural district, and in the immediate neighbourhood of numerous and important manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

4. In the month of July 1865, the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales, after inquiry into the state of the school, certified to the Attorney-General that of late years the school had been in a most unsatisfactory condition, and that it would be proper that legal proceedings should be instituted in relation thereto.

5. In the month of November, in the same year, the Attorney-General filed an information in the High Court of Chancery in relation to the Charity, and therein prayed that a scheme might be settled under the direction of the Court for the future more efficient government of the school and administration of the revenues thereof.

6. A scheme (a copy of which is annexed hereto) has accordingly been settled under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, but, inasmuch as the objects of the scheme cannot be obtained without the authority of Parliament, the Attorney-General has been authorized by the Court to apply to Parliament for an Act to carry the scheme into effect.

7. In pursuance of such authority, a bill embodying the proposed scheme has been introduced into, and is now being promoted in the House of Lords.

8. The preamble to the bill contains the following words:—"Whereas "by reason of the lapse of time and the altered state of circumstances "since the Charity was founded, and for the better regulation of the "Charity, it is expedient that the scheme which modifies some of the "provisions of the Deed of Foundation herein-before recited shall be "carried into effect."

9. The scheme provides (amongst other things):—

I.—For the establishment of two separate Schools—an Upper School in which the course of instruction is to be predominantly classical; and a Lower or English School, the character of which is elementary: the apportionment of the endowment being regulated in accordance with the assumed relative importance of the two Schools.

II.—For the impress upon the Schools of a distinctive Church of England character:—

(*a*) In the constitution of the Board of Trustees;

(*b*) In the qualification of all the Masters;

(*c*) And (subject to a conscience clause) in the prescribed course of religious instruction.

10. Your Memorialists are aggrieved by these provisions. They submit that, regard being had to the educational wants and religious sentiments of the inhabitants of Skipton and the surrounding neighbourhood, for whose benefit this School exists, the principal provisions of the scheme are conceived in a spirit, sanctioned perhaps by legal precedent, but out of harmony with those altered circumstances of which the preamble to the Bill speaks. They submit further that it is unreasonable to invoke the aid of Parliament for certain limited purposes, and to stop short of seeking full Parliamentary recognition of those deeper changes which, in

the lapse of time have been wrought in the social habits and religious feelings of the commercial and industrial classes of the people.

11. They are, however, advised that the grievances of which they complain are not peculiar to the particular circumstances of this particular foundation, but are incident to all similar foundations thourghout the country, and moreover that they are the result of certain arbitrary presumptions and rules of law, some of which have been recognized and ratified by modern Parliamentary enactment.

12. Your Memorialists, therefore, being deeply convinced of the vital importance of education, and of the pressing necessity which exists for bringing the ancient educational foundations of the country into unison with the practical wants and religious convictions of the various classes of the people,

RESPECTFULLY PRAY:

That, in the high interests of national education, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be pleased to include in their Report to Her Majesty such recommendations touching the subject aforesaid as may lead to legislative relief for your Memorialists, and for the large class of persons interested in Schools similarly situated throughout the country.

A. Nicolson, Skipton Castle.
J. B. Denhurst, manufacturer.
R. H. Sidgwick, manufacturer.
Wm. Stockdale, Jun., grocer, &c.
James Johnston, woollen draper.
Baldissero Porvi, gentleman.
Richard Thornton, ironmonger.
William Crump, druggist.
James Shuttleworth, draper.
Wm. Demaine, tailor and draper.
J. Johnson, Roman Catholic priest.
Robt. Corkshott, tallow chandler.
Thos. Windsor, Congregational minister.
Robt. Johnston, tea dealer.
William Farries, woollen draper.
John Hogg, auctioneer.
John Ward, Wesleyan minister.
Jonathan Lee, shoe maker.
John Winterbottom, bookseller and stationer.
Robert Little, draper.

And 303 others.

No. 20.

LETTER communicating a RESOLUTION of the COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

College of Preceptors, 42, Queen Square, W.C.,
June 24, 1865.

MY LORD,

AT a meeting of the Council of this Corporation on the 17th inst. the following resolution was carried unanimously, and I was instructed to forward a copy thereof to you:—

"That although this Council regrets that the Government has not placed "on the present Royal Commission a single representative of the numerous "and influential body of English private schoolmasters, yet it recommends all "the Fellows, Licentiates, Associates, and Members of this College to contri- "bute to the success of the inquiry into middle class education, by affording "full information regarding their schools, if applied to for information by the "Commissioners or their Assistants."

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,
JOHN ROBSON, Secretary.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Taunton.

The following Report was sent to the Commissioners and is here re-printed as officially published by the Association.

ON THE BEST MEANS FOR PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.—A REPORT PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT DUNDEE, 1867.

PREFACE.

THE importance of introducing Natural Science into the Higher Schools of this country was brought before two Sections of the Meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, 1866, and a proposal to appoint a Committee for the purpose of considering the best method of extending Scientific Education in Schools was referred to the Council of the Association.

At a meeting of the Council, held on November 15, 1866, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the subject.

This Committee consisted of the General Officers of the Association, the Trustees, the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A., F.R.S., the Rev. T. N. Hutchinson, M.A., Professor Huxley, F.R.S., Mr. Joseph Payne, Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., and Mr. J. M. Wilson, M.A.

A Report drawn up by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, Mr. G. Griffith, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, and Mr. J. M. Wilson, and revised by the Committee, was presented to the Council and received by them on March 9, 1867.

At a subsequent special meeting the Report was considered by the Council, and it was resolved to adopt the recommendations and to submit the report to the General Committee of the Association. At the Meeting at Dundee, September, 1867, the report was received by the General Committee, and the following resolution was passed:—

That the President of the Association be requested to communicate the Report of the Committee appointed by the Council to consider the best means for promoting Scientific Education in Schools to the President of the Privy Council, and to the Parliamentary Committee, on the part of the Association, and that the General Officers be authorized to give publicity to the Report.

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REPORT.

1. A DEMAND for the introduction of Science into the modern system of education has increased so steadily during the last few years, and has received the approval of so many men of the highest eminence in every rank and profession, and especially of those who have made the theory and practice of

education their study, that it is impossible to doubt the existence of a general, and even a national desire to facilitate the acquisition of some scientific knowledge by boys at our public and other schools.

2. We would point out that there is already a *general* recognition of science as an element in liberal education. It is encouraged to a greater or less degree, by the English, Scotch, and Irish Universities, it is recognized as an optional study by the College of Preceptors, it forms one of the subjects in the Local Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge; and it has even been partially introduced into several Public Schools. We have added an appendix containing information on some of these points*; but the means at present adopted in our Schools and Universities for making this teaching effective, are, in our opinion, capable of great improvement.

3. That general education in schools ought to include some training in Science is an opinion that has been strongly urged on the following grounds:—

As providing the best discipline in observation and collection of facts, in the combination of inductive with deductive reasoning, and in accuracy both of thought and language.

Because it is found in practice to remedy some of the defects of the ordinary school education. Many boys, on whom the ordinary school studies produce very slight effect, are stimulated and improved by instruction in science; and it is found to be a most valuable element in the education of those who show special aptitude for literary culture.

Because the methods and results of science have so profoundly affected all the philosophical thought of the age, that an educated man is under a very great disadvantage if he is unacquainted with them.

Because very great intellectual pleasure is derived in after life from even a moderate acquaintance with science.

On grounds of practical utility as materially affecting the present position and future progress of civilization.

This opinion is fully supported by the popular judgment. All who have much to do with the parents of boys in the upper classes of life are aware that, as a rule, they value education in Science on some or all of the grounds above stated.

4. There are difficulties in the way of introducing science into schools, and we shall make some remarks on them; they will be found, we believe, to be by no means insuperable.

First among these difficulties is the necessary increase of expense; for if science is to be taught, at least one additional master must be appointed, and it will be necessary in some cases to provide him with additional school-rooms and a fund for the purchase of apparatus. It is obvious that the money which will be requisite for both the initial and current expenses must in general be obtained by increasing the school fees. This difficulty is a real but not a fatal one. In a wealthy country like England a slight increase in the cost of education will not be allowed (in cases where it is unavoidable) to stand in the way of what is generally looked on as an important educational reform; and parents will not be unwilling to pay a small additional fee if they are satisfied that the instruction in science is to be made a reality.

Another ground of hesitation is the fear that the teaching of science will injure the teaching in classics. But we do not think that there need be the slightest apprehension that any one of the valuable results of a classical education will be diminished by the introduction of science. It is a very general opinion, in which schoolmasters heartily concur, that much more knowledge and intellectual vigour might be obtained by most boys, during the many years they spend at school, than what they do, as a matter of fact, obtain. It should, we think, be frankly acknowledged, and indeed few are found who deny it, that an exclusively classical education, however well it may operate in the case of the very few who distinguish themselves in its curriculum, fails deplorably for the majority of minds. As a general rule the small proportion of boys who leave our schools for the Universities consist undeniably of those who have

* See Appendix A.

advanced furthest in classical studies; and judging the existing system of education by these boys alone, we have to confess that it frequently ends in astonishing ignorance. This ignorance, often previously acknowledged and deplored, has been dwelt on with much emphasis, and brought into great prominence by the recent Royal Commission for Inquiry into our Public Schools. We need not fear that we shall do great damage by endeavouring to improve a system which has not been found to yield satisfactory results. And we believe, further, that the philological abilities of the very few who succeed in attaining to a satisfactory knowledge of classics will be rather stimulated than impeded by a more expansive training.

Lastly, it may be objected that an undue strain will be put upon the minds of boys by the introduction of the proposed subjects. We would reply that the same objections were made, and in some schools are still made, to the introduction of mathematics and modern languages, and are found by general experience to have been untenable. A change of studies, involving the play of a new set of faculties, often produces a sense of positive relief; and at a time when it is thought necessary to devote to games so large a proportion of a boy's available time, the danger of a general over-pressure to the intellectual powers is very small, while any such danger in individual cases can always be obviated by special remissions. We do not wish to advocate any addition to the hours of work in schools, where it is believed that they are already as numerous as is desirable; but in such schools some hours a week could still be given up to science by a curtailment of the vastly preponderant time at present devoted to classical studies, and especially to Greek and Latin Composition.

5. To the selection of the subjects that ought to be included in a programme of scientific instruction in public schools we have given our best attention; and we would make the following remarks on the principles by which we have been guided in the selection that we shall propose.

There is an important distinction between scientific *information* and scientific *training*; in other words, between general literary acquaintance with scientific facts and the knowledge of methods that may be gained by studying the facts at first hand under the guidance of a competent teacher. Both of these are valuable; it is very desirable, for example, that boys should have some general information about the ordinary phenomena of nature, such as the simple facts of astronomy, of geology, of physical geography, and of elementary physiology. On the other hand, the scientific habit of mind, which is the principal benefit resulting from scientific training, and which is of incalculable value whatever be the pursuits of after life, can better be attained by a thorough knowledge of the facts and principles of one science than by a general acquaintance with what has been said or written about many. Both of these should coexist, we think, at any school which professes to offer the highest liberal education; and at *every* school it will be easy to provide at least for giving some scientific information.

I. The subjects that we recommend for scientific *information* as distinguished from training, should comprehend a general description of the solar system; of the form and physical geography of the earth, and of such natural phenomena as tides, currents, winds, and the causes that influence climate; of the broad facts of geology; of elementary natural history, with especial reference to the useful plants and animals; and of the rudiments of physiology. This is a kind of information which requires less preparation on the part of the teacher; and its effectiveness will depend on his knowledge, clearness, method, and sympathy with his pupils. Nothing will be gained by circumscribing these subjects by any general syllabus; they may safely be left to the discretion of the masters who teach them.

II. And for scientific *training* we are decidedly of opinion that the subjects which have paramount claims are experimental physics, elementary chemistry, and botany.

i. The science of experimental physics deals with subjects which come within the range of every boy's experience; it embraces the phenomena and laws of light, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism, the elements of mechanics, and the mechanical properties of liquids and gases. The thorough knowledge of

these subjects includes the practical mastery of the apparatus employed in their investigation. The study of experimental physics involves the observation and colligation of facts, and the discovery and application of principles. It is both inductive and deductive. It exercises the attention and the memory, but makes both of them subservient to an intellectual discipline higher than either. The teacher can so present his facts as to make them suggest the principles which underlie them, while, once in possession of the principle, the learner may be stimulated to deduce from it results which lie beyond the bounds of his experience. The subsequent verification of his deduction by experiment never fails to excite his interest and awaken his delight. The effects obtained in the class-room will be made the key to the explanation of natural phenomena,—of thunder and lightning, of rain and snow, of dew and hoar-frost, of winds and waves, of atmospheric refraction and reflexion, of the rainbow and the mirage, of meteorites, of terrestrial magnetism, of the pressure and buoyancy of water and of air. Thus the knowledge acquired by the study of experimental physics is, of itself, of the highest value, while the acquisition of that knowledge brings into healthful and vigorous play every faculty of the learner's mind. Not only are natural phenomena made the objects of intelligent observation, but they furnish material for thought to wrestle with and to overcome, the growth of intellectual strength being the sure concomitant of the enjoyment of intellectual victory. We do not entertain a doubt that the competent teacher who loves his subject and can sympathize with his pupils, will find in experimental physics a store of knowledge of the most fascinating kind, and an instrument of mental training of exceeding power.

ii. Chemistry is remarkable for the comprehensive character of the training which it affords. Not only does it exercise the memory and the reasoning powers, but it also teaches the student to gather by his own experiments and observations the facts upon which to reason.

It affords a corrective of each of the two extremes against which real educators of youth are constantly struggling. For on the one hand it leads even sluggish or uncultivated minds from simple and interesting observations to general ideas and conclusions, and gives them a taste of intellectual enjoyment and a desire for learning. On the other hand, it checks over-confidence in mere reasoning, and shows the way in which valid extensions of our ideas grow out of a series of more and more rational and accurate observations of external nature.

It must not, however, be supposed that all so-called teaching of chemistry produces results of this kind. Young men do occasionally come up to public examinations with a literary acquaintance with special facts and even principles of chemistry, sufficient to enable them to describe those facts from some one point of view and to enunciate the principles in fluent language, and who yet know nothing of the real meaning of the phrases which they have learnt. Such mere literary acquaintance with scientific facts is in chemistry an incalculable evil to the student if he be allowed to mistake it for science.

Whether the student is to learn much or little of chemistry his very first lessons must be samples of the science. He must see the chief phenomena which are described to him, so that the words of each description may afterwards calls up in his mind an image of the thing; he must make simple experiments, and learn to describe accurately what he has done and what he has observed; he must learn to use the knowledge which he has acquired before proceeding to the acquisition of more; and he must rise gradually from well-examined facts to general laws and theories.

Among the commonest non-metallic elements and their simplest compounds the teacher in a school will find abundant scope for his chief exertions.

iii. Botany has also strong claims to be regarded as a subject for scientific training. It has been introduced into the regular school course at Rugby (where it is the first branch of National Science which is studied); and the voluntary pursuit of it is encouraged at Harrow and at some other schools with satisfactory results. It only requires observation, attention, and the acquisition of some new words; but it also evolves the powers of comparison and colligation of facts in a remarkable degree. Of all sciences it seems to offer the greatest facilities for observation in the fields and gardens; and to this

must be added the fact that boys, from their familiarity with fruits, trees, and flowers, start with a considerable general knowledge of botanical facts. It admits therefore pre-eminently of being taught in the true scientific method. The teaching of science is made really valuable by training the learner's mind to examine into his present knowledge, to arrange and criticise it, and to look for additional information. The science must be begun where it touches his past experience, and this experience must be converted into scientific knowledge. The discretion of the teacher will best determine the range of botany at which it is desirable to aim.

6. The modes of giving instruction in the subjects which we have recommended are reducible to two. I. A compulsory system of instruction may be adapted, similar to that which exists at Rugby, where science has now for nearly three years been introduced on precisely the same footing as mathematics and modern languages, and is necessarily taught to all boys. II. A voluntary system may be encouraged, as has been done for many years at Harrow, where scientific instruction on such objects as have been enumerated above is now given in a systematic series of lectures, on which the attendance of all boys who are interested in them is entirely optional.

Of these systems it is impossible not to feel that the compulsory system is the most complete and satisfactory. The experience of different schools will indicate how it may best be adopted, and what modifications of it may be made to suit the different school arrangements. It will often be very desirable to supplement it by the voluntary system to enable the boys of higher scientific ability to study those parts of the course of experimental physics which will rarely, if ever, be included in the compulsory school system. Lectures may also be occasionally given by some non-resident lecturer with a view of stimulating the attention and interest of the boys. We add appendices containing details of these two systems as worked at Rugby and Harrow*, and we believe that a combination of the two would leave little or nothing to be desired.

The thorough teaching of the physical sciences at schools will not, however, be possible unless there is a general improvement in the knowledge of arithmetic. At present many boys of thirteen and fourteen are sent to the public schools almost totally ignorant of the elements of Arithmetic, and in such cases they gain only the most limited and meagre knowledge of it; and the great majority enter ill taught. It is a serious and lasting injury to boys so to neglect Arithmetic in their early education; it arises partly from the desire of the masters of preparatory schools to send up their boys fitted to take a good place in the classical school, and from the indifference of the public schools themselves to the evil that has resulted.

7. With a view to the furtherence of this scheme, we make the following suggestions:—

i. That in all schools natural science be one of the subjects to be taught, and that in every public school at least one natural science master be appointed for the purpose.

ii. That at least three hours a week be devoted to such scientific instruction.

iii. That natural science should be placed on an equal footing with mathematics and modern languages in effecting promotions and in winning honours and prizes.

iv. That some knowledge of arithmetic should be required for admission into all public schools.

v. That the Universities and Colleges be invited to assist in the introduction of scientific education, by making natural science a subject of examination, either at matriculation, or at an early period of a University career.

vi. That the importance of appointing lecturers in science, and offering entrance scholarships, exhibitions, and fellowships for the encouragement of scientific attainments be represented to the authorities of the Colleges.

With reference to the last two recommendations, we would observe that, without the co-operation of the Universities, science can never be effectively introduced into school education. Although not more than 35 per cent., even

* See Appendices B and C.

of the boys at our great public schools, proceed to the University, and at the majority of schools a still smaller proportion, yet the curriculum of a public school course is almost exclusively prepared with reference to the requirements of the Universities and the rewards for proficiency that they offer. No more decisive proof could be furnished of the fact that the Universities and Colleges have it in their power to alter and improve the whole higher education of England.

APPENDIX A.

I. Oxford.

The Natural-Science School at Oxford was established in the year 1853. By recent changes the University allows those who have gained a first, second, or third class in this school to graduate without passing the classical school, provided they have obtained honours, or have passed in three books at least, at the second classical examination, viz. moderations (which is usually passed in the second year of residence): honours in this school are thus placed on an equality with classical honours. The first classical examination, "responsions," is generally passed in the first term of residence. Arithmetic and two books of Euclid, or algebra up to simple equations, are a necessary part of this examination.

The University offers ample opportunities for the study of physics, chemistry, physiology, and other branches of natural science. At present only a few of the Colleges have lectures on this subject; while for classics and mathematics every College professes to have an adequate staff of teachers. At Christ Church, however, a very complete chemical laboratory has been lately opened.

A junior studentship at Christ Church, and a demyship at Magdalen College, tenable for five years, are, by the statutes of those colleges, awarded annually for proficiency in natural science. A scholarship, tenable for three years, lately founded by Miss Brackenbury at Balliol College for the promotion of the study of Natural Science, will be given away every two years. With the exception of Merton College, where a scholarship is to be shortly given for proficiency in natural science, no college has hitherto assigned any scholarships to natural science. The number of scholarships at the college is stated to be about 400, varying in annual valve from 100*l.* to 60*l.* With these should be reckoned college exhibitions*, to the number of at least 220, which range in annual value from 145*l.* to 20*l.*, and exhibitions awarded at school, many of which are of considerable value.

The two Burdett-Coutts geological scholarships, tenable for two years, and of the annual value of 75*l.*, are open to all members of the University who have passed the examination for the B.A. degree, and have not exceeded the 27th term from their matriculation. Every year a fellowship of 200*l.* a year, tenable for three years (half of which time must be spent on the Continent) on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation, is at present competed for by candidates who, having taken a first class in the school of natural science, propose to enter the medical profession.

At Christ Church two of the senior studentships (fellowships) are awarded for proficiency in natural science: at the examination for one of these chemistry is the principal subject, and for the other physiology.

At Magdalen College it is provided that, for twenty years from the year 1857, every fifth fellowship is assigned to mathematics and physical science alternately. In the statutes of this and of every college in Oxford (except Corpus, Exeter, and Lincoln†) the following clause occurs:—"The system of examinations

* At Magdalen College there will be twenty exhibitions tenable for five years, and of the value of 75*l.* a year, to be held by persons in need of support at the University; in the election to these, "the subjects of examination, for one exhibition at least in each year, shall be mathematics and physical science alternately."

† These Colleges exercised the powers of making statutes granted to them by the Oxford University Act of 1854, 17 and 18 Vic. c. 81. In the statutes of Exeter College it is provided that, in the election of Fellows "proference shall be given to those candidates in whom shall be found the highest moral and intellectual qualifications, such intellectual qualifications having been tested by an examination in such subjects as the College from time to time shall determine." In the statues of Lincoln College the following clause occurs:—"Pateat autem societas non iis tantum, qui in literis Græcis et Latinis se profecisse probaverint, sed etiam aliarum bonarum artium peritis juvenibus." And in the statutes of Corpus Christi College, "Quicunque se candidatos offerant examinentur in bonis literis et scientiis, sicut Præsidenti et sociis videbitur."

" shall always be such as shall render fellowships accessible, from time to time, " to excellence in every branch of knowledge for the time being recognized in " the schools of the University." This clause, so far as it relates to the study of natural science, has been acted on only by Queen's College and at Merton College, where a natural-science fellowship will be filled up during the course of the present year.

At Pembroke College one of the two Sheppard fellows must proceed to the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in the University. At the late election to this fellowship natural science was the principal subject in the examination. The number of college fellowships in Oxford is at present about 400.

II. Cambridge.

It is important to distinguish between the University and the Colleges at Cambridge as at Oxford.

There is a natural-science tripos in which the University examines in the whole range of natural sciences, and grants honours precisely in the same manner as in classics or mathematics.

The University also recognizes the natural sciences as an alternative subject for the ordinary degree. As the regulations on this point are comparatively recent, it will be well to state them here.

A student who intends to take an ordinary degree without taking honours has to pass three examinations during his course of three years,—the first, or previous examination, a year's residence, in Paley, Latin, Greek, Euclid, and arithmetic, and one of the Gospels in Greek; the second, or general examination, towards the end of his second year, in the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, Latin, Greek, Latin prose composition, algebra, and elementary mechanics; and the third, or special examination, at the end of his third year, in one of the following five subjects:—1. Theology; 2. Moral Science; 3. Law; 4. Natural Science; 5. Mechanism and applied science.

In the natural-science examination a choice is given of chemistry, geology, botany, and zoology.

There are only five colleges in Cambridge that take any notice of natural science, namely, King's, Caius, Sidney Sussex, St. John's, and Downing. At King's two exhibitions have been given away partly for proficiency in this subject; but there are no lectures, and it is doubtful whether similar exhibitions will be given in future. At Caius there is a medical lecturer and one scholarship given away annually for anatomy and physiology. At Sidney Sussex two scholarships annually are given away for mathematics and natural science, and a prize of 20*l.* for scientific knowledge; there is also a laboratory for the use of students. At St. John's there is a chemical lecturer and laboratory; and though at this college there is no sort of examination in natural science, either for scholarships or fellowships, it is believed distinction in the subject may be taken into account in both elections. Downing was founded with "especial " reference to the studies of law and medicine;" there is a lecturer here in medicine and natural science, and in the scholarship examinations one paper in these subjects; no scholarship is appropriated to them, but they are allowed equal weight with other subjects in the choice of candidates. It is believed that the same principle will govern the election to fellowships in this college, though no fellowship has yet been given for honours in natural science. We believe that, owing to the new University regulations (mentioned above), the authorities of Trinity College have determined to appoint a lecturer in natural science; the matter is under deliberation in other colleges, and it is not improbable that the same considerations will induce them to follow this example.

It must always be remembered that the practice is rare in Cambridge of appropriating fellowships and scholarships to special subjects. At present public opinion in the University does not reckon scientific distinction as on a par with mathematical or classical; hence the progress of the subject seems enclosed in this inevitable circle—the ablest men do not study natural science because no rewards are given for it, and no rewards are given for it because the ablest men do not study it. But it may be hoped that the disinterested zeal of teachers and learners will rapidly break through this circle; in that case the subject may be placed on a satisfactory footing without any express legislative provision.

III. The University of London.

At the University of London the claims of science to form a part of every liberal education have long been recognized. At the matriculation examination the student is required to show that he possesses at least a popular knowledge of the following subjects:—

a. In *mechanics:* the composition and resolution of forces; the mechanical powers; a definition of the centre of gravity; and the general laws of motion.

b. In *hydrostatics, hydraulics,* and *pneumatics:* the pressure of liquids and gases; specific gravity; and the principles of the action of the barometer, the syphon, the common pump and forcing-pump, and the air-pump.

c. In *acoustics:* the nature of sound.

d. In *optics:* the laws of refraction and reflection, and the formation of images by simple lenses.

e. In *chemistry:* the phenomena and laws of heat; the chemistry of the non-metallic elements; general nature of acids, bases, &c.; constitution of the atmosphere, composition of water, &c.

At the examination for the degree of B.A. a more extensive knowledge of these subjects is required, and the candidate is further examined in the following branches of science:—

f. Astronomy: principal phenomena depending on the motion of the earth round the sun, and on its rotation about its own axis: general description of the solar system, and explanation of lunar and solar eclipses.

g. Animal physiology: the properties of the elementary animal textures; the principles of animal mechanics; the processes of digestion, absorption, assimilation; the general plan of circulation in the great divisions of the animal kingdom; the mechanism of respiration; the structure and actions of the nervous system; and the organs of sense.

Besides the degree examination there is also an examination for *honours* in mathematics and natural philosophy, in which, of course, a much wider range of scientific knowledge is required.

We would venture to remark that if a similar elementary acquaintance with the general principles of sciences were required for matriculation at Oxford and Cambridge, it is certain that they would at once become a subject of regular teaching in all our great public schools.

There are also two specially scientific degrees, a Bachelor of Science and a Doctor of Science. For the B.Sc. there are two examinations of a general but highly scientific character. The degree of D.Sc. can only be obtained after the expiration of two years subsequent to taking the degree of B.Sc. The candidate is allowed to select one *principal subject,* and to prove his thorough practical knowledge thereof, as well as a general acquaintance with other subsidiary subjects.

IV. The College of Preceptors.

In the diploma examinations of the College of Preceptors, one branch of science, viz., either chemistry, natural history, or physiology, is required as a *necessary* subject for the diploma of a *fellow.* In the examinations for the lower diploma of associate or licentiate some branch of science *may* be taken up by candidates at their own option. The council recently decided to offer a prize of three guineas half-yearly for the candidate who showed most proficiency in science, and who at the same time obtained a second class in the other subjects.

In the examinations of pupils of schools, natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history are optional subjects only, and are not *required* for a certificate for the three classes. Two prizes are given to those candidates who obtain the highest number of marks in these subjects at the half-yearly examinations; and it is an interesting fact that last year, out of a total of 651 candidates, 100 brought up natural history, and 36 brought up chemistry as subjects for examination. Two additional prizes were consequently awarded.

V. The French Schools.

In France the "Lycées" correspond most nearly to our public schools, and for many years science has formed a distinct part of their regular curriculum.

A strong impulse to the introduction of scientific teaching into French schools was given by Napoleon I., and since that time we believe that no French school has wholly neglected this part of education. The amount of time given to these subjects appears to average two hours in every week.

The primary education is that which is given to all alike, whatever may be their future destination in life, up to the age of eleven or twelve years. After this period there is a "bifurcation" in the studies of boys. Those who are intended for business or for practical professions lay aside Greek and Latin, and enter on a course of "special secondary instruction." In this course mechanics, cosmography, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, and geology occupy a large space; and the authorized official programmes of these studies are very full, and are drawn up with the greatest care. The remarks and arguments of the Minister of Public Instruction (Mons. Duruy) and others, in the "Programmes officiels, &c. de l'enseignement secondaire spécial," are extremely valuable and suggestive; and we recommend the syllabuses of the various subjects which have received the sanction of the French government as likely to afford material assistance to English teachers in determining the range and limits of those scientific studies at which, in any special system of instruction they may practically aim. The "Enseignement secondaire spécial" might very safely be taken as a model of what it is desirable to teach in the "modern departments" which are now attached to some of our great schools.

The boys who are destined to enter the learned professions continue a classical course, in which, however, much less time is devoted to classical composition than is the case in our public schools. Nor is science by any means neglected in this course, which is intended to cover a period of three years. Besides the "elementary division" there are five great classes in these schools, viz., a grammar division, an upper division, a philosophy class, and classes for elementary and special mathematics.

In the grammar division there is systematic instruction on the physical geography of the globe.

In the second class of the upper division the boys begin to be taught the elements of zoology, botany, and geology in accordance with the ministerial programmes; and in the rhetoric class descriptive cosmography (which seems to be nearly coextensive with the German *Erdkunde*) forms the subject of a certain number of weekly lessons.

In the class of philosophy, the young students are initiated into the elementary notions of physics (including weight, heat, electricity and magnetism, acoustics, and optics) and of chemistry, in which, at this stage, the teaching is confined to "general conceptions on air, water, oxidation, combustion, the "conditions and effects of chemical action, and on the forces which result "from it."

In the classes of elementary and special mathematics this course of scientific training is very considerably extended; and if the authorized programmes constitute any real measure of the teaching, it is clear that no boy could pass through these classes without a far more considerable amount of knowledge in the most important branches of science than is at present attainable in any English public school.

VI. The German Schools.

In Germany the schools which are analogous to Public Schools in England are the *Gymnasia*, where boys are prepared for the Universities, and the *Bürgerschulen* or *Realschülen*, which were established for the most part about thirty years ago for the purpose of affording a complete education to those who go into active life as soon as they leave school. An account of the Prussian Gymnasia and Realschulen may be seen in the Public School Commission Report, Appendix G; further information may be obtained in "Das höhere Schulwesen in Preussen," by Dr. Wiese, published under the sanction of the Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia, and in the programmes issued annually by the school authorities throughout Germany.*

* See also Étude sur l'instruction secondaire et supérieure en Allemagne, par J. F. Minssen, Paris, 1866. A brief Report addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction in France.

At the Gymnasia natural science is not taught to any great extent. According to the Prussian official instructions, in the highest class two hours, and in the next class one hour a week are allotted to the study of physics. In the lower classes two hours a week are devoted to natural history, *i. e.* botany and zoology. The results of the present training in natural science at the Gymnasia are considered by many eminent University professors in Germany to be unsatisfactory, owing to the insufficient time allotted to it.

In the Realschulem about six hours a week are given to physics and chemistry in the two highest classes, and two or three hours a week to natural history in the other classes. In these schools all the classes devote five or six hours a week to mathematics, and no Greek is learnt. In Prussia there were in 1864 above 100 of these schools.

APPENDIX B.

On the Natural-Science Teaching at Rugby.

Before the summer of 1864 a boy on entering Rugby might signify his wish to learn either modern languages or natural science; the lessons were given at the same time, and therefore excluded one another. If he chose natural science he paid an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*, which went to an apparatus fund, and 5*l.* 5*s.* annually to the lecturer. Out of the whole school, numbering from 450 to 500, about one-tenth generally were in the natural science classes.

The changes proposed by the Commissioners were as follows:—That natural science should no longer be an alternative with modern languages, but that all boys should learn some branch of it. That there should be two principal branches,—one consisting of chemistry and physics, the other of physiology and natural history, animal and vegetable; and that the classes in natural science should be entirely independent of the general divisions of the school, so that boys might be arranged for this study exclusively according to their proficiency in it.

Since, owing to circumstances which it would be tedious to detail, it was impossible to adopt literally the proposals of the Commissioners, a system was devised, which must be considered as the system of the Commissioners in spirit, adapted to meet the exingencies of the case.

The general arrangement is this,—that new boys shall learn botany their first year, mechanics their second, geology their third, and chemistry their fourth.

In carrying out this general plan certain difficulties occur, which are met by special arrangements depending on the peculiarities of the school system. We need not here enter upon these details, because it would be impossible to explain them simply, and because any complications which occur in one school would differ widely from those which are likely to arise in another.

Next, as to the nature of the teaching.

In botany the instruction is given partly by lectures and partly from Oliver's Botany. Flowers are dissected and examined by every boy, and their parts recognised and compared in different plants, and then named. No technical terms are given till a familiarity with the organ to be named or described has given rise to their want. The terms which express the cohesion and adhesion of the parts are gradually acquired until the floral schedule, so highly recommended by Henslow and Oliver, can be readily worked. Fruit, seeds, inflorescence, the forms of leaf, stem, root are then treated, the principle facts of vegetable physiology illustrated, and the principle of classification into natural orders explained, for the arrangement of which Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora" is used. Contrary to all previous expectation, when this subject was first introduced it became at once both popular and effective amongst the boys.

The lectures are illustrated by Henslow's nine diagrams, and by a large and excellent collection of paintings and diagrams made by the lecturers and their friends, and by botanical collections made for use in lectures. When the year's course is over, such boys as show a special taste are invited to take botanical walks with the principal lecturer, to refer to the School Herbarium, and are stimulated by prizes for advanced knowledge and for dried collections, both local and general.

In mechanics the lecturer is the senior natural science master. The lectures include experimental investigations into the mechanical powers, with numerous examples worked by the boys; into the elements of mechanism,

conversion of motion, the steam-engine, the equilibrium of roofs, bridges, strength of material, &c. They are illustrated by a large collection of models, and are very effective and pupular lectures.

The lectures in geology are undertaken by another master. This subject is only temporarily introduced, on account of the want of another experimental school. When this is built the third year's course will be some part of experimental physics, for which there already exists at Rugby a fair amount of apparatus. It is very desirable that boys should obtain some knowledge of geology, but it is not so well fitted for school teaching as some of the other subjects on several grounds. Perhaps a larger proportion of boys are interested in the subject than in any other; but the subject presupposes more knowledge and experience than most boys possess, and their work has a tendency to become either superficial, or undigested knowledge derived from books alone. The lectures include the easier part of Lyell's Principles, *i.e.*, the causes of change now in operation on the earth; next, an account of the phenomena observable in the crust of the earth, stratification and its disturbances, and the construction of maps and sections; and, lastly, the history of the stratified rocks and of life on the earth. These lectures are illustrated by a fair geological collection, which has been much increased of late, and by a good collection of diagrams and views to illustrate geological phenomena.

For chemistry the lecturer has a convenient lecture-room and a small but well-fitted laboratory,* and he takes his classes through the non-metallic and the metallic elements: the lectures are fully illustrated by experiments. Boys, whose parents wish them to study chemistry more completely, can go through a complete course of practical analysis in the laboratory, by becoming private pupils of the teacher. At present twenty-one boys are studying analysis.

This being the matter of the teaching, it remains to say a few words on the manner. This is nearly the same in all the classes, *mutatis mutandis:* the lecture is given, interspersed with questions, illustrations, and experiments, and the boys take rough notes, which are re-cast into an intelligible and presentable form in note-books. These are sent up about once a fortnight, looked over, corrected, and returned; and they form at once the test of how far the matter has been understood, the test of the industry, care, and attention of the boy, and an excellent subject for their English composition.

Examination papers are given to the sets every three or four weeks, and to these and to the note-books marks are assigned which have weight in the promotion from form to form. The marks assigned to each subject are proportional to the number of hours spent in school on that subject.

There are school prizes given annually for proficiency in each of the branches of natural science above mentioned.

This leads us, lastly, to speak of the results.

First, as to the value of the teaching itself; secondly, as to its effects on the other branches of study.

The experience gained at Rugby seems to point to these conclusions:—That botany, structural and classificatory, may be taught with great effect and interest a large number of boys, and is the best subject to start with. That its exactness of terminology, the necessity of care in examining the flowers, and the impossibility of superficial knowledge are its first recommendations; and the successive gradations in the generalizations as to the unity of type of flowers, and the principles of a natural classification, are of great value to the cleverer boys. The teaching must be based on personal examination of flowers, assisted by diagrams, and everything like cram strongly discouraged.

Mechanics are found rarely to be done well by those who are not also the best mathematicians. But it is a subject which in its applications interest many boys, and would be much better done, and would be correspondingly more profitable, if the standard of geometry and arithmetic were higher than it is. The ignorance of arithmetic which is exhibited by most of the new boys of fourteen or fifteen would be very surprising, if it had not long since ceased to surprise the only persons who are acquainted with it; and it forms the main

* Another and larger laboratory and school for Experimental Physics will shortly be built at Rugby.

hindrance to teaching mechanics. Still, under the circumstances, the results are fairly satisfactory.

The geological teaching need not be discussed at length, as it is temporary, at least in the middle school. Its value is more literary than scientific. The boys can bring neither mineralogical, nor chemical, nor anatomical knowledge; nor have they observed enough of rocks to make geological teaching sound. The most that they can acquire, and this the majority do acquire, is the general outline of the history of the earth and of the agencies by which that history has been effected, with a conviction that the subject is an extremely interesting one. It supplies them with an object rather than with a method.

Of the value of elementary teaching in chemistry there can be only one opinion, It is felt to be a new era in a boy's mental progress when he has realized the laws that regulate chemical combination and sees traces of order amid the seeming endless variety. But the number of boys who get real hold of chemistry *from lectures alone* is small, as might be expected from the nature of the subject.

Of the value of experimental teaching in physics, especially pneumatics, heat, acoustics, optics, and electricity, there can be no doubt. Nothing but impossibilities would prevent the immediate introduction of each of these subjects in turn into the Rugby curriculum.

Lastly, what are the general results of the introduction of scientific teaching in the opinion of the body of masters? In brief it is this, that the school as a whole is the better for it, and that the scholarship is not worse. The number of boys whose industry and attention is not caught by any school study is decidedly less; there is more respect for work and for abilities in the different fields now open to a boy; and though pursued often with great vigour, and sometimes with great success, by boys distinguished in classics, it is not found to interfere with their proficiency in classics, nor are there any symptoms of overwork in the school. This is the testimony of classical masters, by no means specially favourable to science, who are in a position which enables them to judge. To many who would have left Rugby with but little knowledge, and little love of knowledge, to show as the results of their two or three years in our middle school, the introduction of science into our course has been the greatest possible gain: and others who have left from the upper part of the school, without hope of distinguishing themselves in classics or mathematics, have adopted science as their study at the Universities. It is believed that no master in Rugby School would wish to give up natural science and recur to the old curriculum.

APPENDIX C.

On the Teaching of Science at Harrow School.

From this time forward natural science will be made a regular subject for systematic teaching at Harrow, and a natural-science master has been appointed.

But for many years before the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Public Schools had been appointed, a voluntary system for the encouragement of science had been in existance at Harrow. There had been every term a voluntary examination on some scientific subject, which, together with the text-books recommended, was announced at the end of the previous term. Boys from all parts of the school offered themselves as candidates for these voluntary examinations, and every boy who acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the examiners (who were always two of the masters) was rewarded with reference to what could be expected from his age and previous attainments. The text-books were selected with great care, and every boy really interested in his subject could and did seek the private assistance of his tutor or of some other master. The deficiencies of the plan, if regarded as a *substitute* for the more formal teaching of science, were too obvious to need pointing out; yet its results were so far satisfactory that many old Harrovians spoke of it with gratitude, among whom are some who have since devoted themselves to science with distinguished success.

One of the *main* defects of this plan (its want of all system) was remedied a year ago, when two of the masters drew up a scheme, which was most readily adopted, by which any boy staying at Harrow for three years might at least

have the opportunity during that time of being introduced to the elementary conceptions of astronomy, zoology, botany, structural and classificatory, chemistry, and physics. These subjects were entrusted to the responsibility of eight of the masters, who drew up with great care a syllabus on the subject for each term, recommended the best text-books, and give weekly instruction (which is perfectly gratuitous) to all the boys who desire to avail themselves of it; indeed a boy may receive, in proportion to the interest which he manifests in the subject, almost any amount of assistance which he may care to seek. Proficiency in these examinations is rewarded as before; and to encourage steady perseverance, the boys who do best in the examination during a course of *three* terms receive more valuable special rewards.

As offering to boys a voluntary and informal method of obtaining much scientific information this plan (which was *originated* at Harrow, and has not, so far as we are aware, been ever adopted at any other school) offers many advantages. It is sufficiently elastic to admit of many modifications; it is sufficiently comprehensive to attract a great diversity of tastes and inclinations; it cannot be found oppressive, because it rests with each boy to decide whether he has the requisite leisure or not; it can be adopted with ease at any school where even a small body of the masters are interested in one or other special branch of science; and it may tend to excite in some minds a more spontaneous enthusiasm than could be created by a compulsory plan alone.

We would not, however, for a moment recommend the adoption of any such plan as a *substitute* for more regular scientific training. Its chief value is purely *supplemental*, and henceforth it will be regarded at Harrow as entirely subordinate to the formal classes for the teaching of science which will be immediately established.

In addition to this, more than a year ago some of the boys formed themselves into a voluntary association for the pursuit of science. This scientific society, which numbers upwards of thirty members, meets every ten days at the house and under the presidency of one or other of the masters. Objects of scientific interest are exhibited by the members, and papers are read generally on some subject connected with natural history. Under the auspices of this society the nucleus of a future museum has already been formed; and among other advantages the society has had the honour of numbering among its visits more than one eminent representarive of liferature and science. We cannot too highly recommend the encouragement of such associations for intellectual self-culture among the boys of our public schools.

ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE.

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

A.

ACLAND, W. H., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford:

Education of Boys, especially those intended for Medical Students.—The great defect of the less favoured class of medical practitioners is the want of habits of accurate thought, a defect depending upon their not having learnt anything in their boyhood thoroughly well, 2843–4: as far as possible boys intended for the medical profession should receive the same education as would be given to any other educated youth, 2846–8: for boys generally, the cultivation of their senses, which is an absolute necessity to a medical man, is a very great advantage; one of the great deficiencies of society now is the want of the full habit of observation, the want of seeing and knowing what is going on about them, 2849: if it is endeavoured to force into pass examinations more than a certain quantity of work in a variety of subjects, the risk of overwork to persons of average ability would be greater than the benefit to their education, 2854.

The study of language and number should be compulsory on all, 2856–8: a very useful amount of natural science may be taught in schools in addition to the ordinary course of study, in almost every case without injury to health, but on the condition that it is properly taught, 2862–3: it would be a great advantage to any boy who was having an ordinary English education to acquire some knowledge of chemistry or of one of the biological subjects, 2864: in making a selection from the whole range of physical science, it is desirable to choose the more accurate and precise kind first, and then the more advanced and complicated kind, 2865: classical attainments are absolutely necessary now for the finest cultivation, and, looking to history, these classical studies were the only things, speaking broadly, that scholars had to employ their minds upon; but if a period should come when other studies become the studies of accomplished men, then you would not have all physicians scholars, 2867–8: there is no lack of scientific instruction at the hospitals, but many are sent there less well prepared than they might have been, though a great improvement has taken place in the state of preliminary education, 2878.

Defective character of the teaching of physical sciences, 2880–82: lectures on chemistry are of no good in an educational point of view; none of these scientific subjects can be taught to boys to any purpose, except they be taught practically, 2883–5: on the continent persons of the highest genius have prepared definite courses of instruction, to be closely followed; and until manuals have been written on a reasonable scale and by the best minds, this question of teaching science will always be in confusion, 2886: desirableness of obtaining sets of dissections and convenient apparatus, 2891: ethical subjects and subjects of philosophy proper are deserving of more attention as subjects of general education, 2892–5: country practitioners would do well to acquire habits of refinement rather than what are called business-like and practical habits, 2896–8:

AMOS, C. E., Esq.:

Memorandum on Education considered in reference to the Engineering Profession, page 260* (vol. i).

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING SCHOLASTIC REGISTRATION, Deputation from:

JACOB, Rev. G. A., D.D., Upper Grammar Master, Christ's Hospital; JACKSON, Rev. T., M.A., formerly Principal of the Battersea Training College; RIDGWAY, Rev. J., M.A., Principal of the Oxford Diocesan Training College; RULE, B., Esq., Principal of the Aldershot Classical and Mathematical School, Hon. Secretary to the General Committee for Scholastic Registration.

Association for promoting Scholastic Registration.—Association represents the feelings and opinions of the schoolmasters of the country, including masters of endowed and unendowed public schools, private schools, schools for the industrious classes, and proprietary schools, 10,914–9: general committee propose passing of a Scholastic Registration Act similar in its provisions to the Medical Act of 1858, 10,920: outline of proposed Act, 10,926–7: the objects to be attained and the advantages that will ensue on the passing of such an Act, 10,928–83: Act not to extend to schoolmistresses, 10,984–6: great need of trained masters for middle-class schools, 10,992, *and after question* 10,994: names of public bodies and number of schoolmasters approving proposed Act, 10,992–3: support given by private schoolmasters, *Mr. Rule*, vol. ii., p. 213.

B.

BARHAM, Mr. W.:

Rev. R. Gregory's School, Lambeth.—The school is a middle-class school, under the superintendence of Mr. Gregory, the clergyman of the parish, 14,692–703: the charge is 1*s.* per week or 10*s.* per quarter, 14,704–5: nature of education, 14,706–11, 14,783–4: there are upwards of 100 boys in the school, chiefly sons of tradesmen, 14,712–3: it is not held in the same building as the National school, 14,714.

St. Saviour's School, Shoreham.—Is a boarding school, 14,716–20: charge is nominally 14*l.* a year, but extras bring it up to 24*l.*, 14,721, 14,754–8; school is well adapted for the tradesmen class, 14,722–4: existence of school not much known in London, 14,752.

Education of Middle Classes.—Education not so cheap as it was 30 years ago, 14,726–30: subjects of education for sons of tradesmen, 14,731–48: boys should remain at school till 16, 14,749–50, 14,778–80: amount tradesmen would be willing to pay, 14,759: small private schools preferable for girls, 14,762–6, 14,774: course of studies for girls, 14,767: advantage of boarding schools for boys, 14,725, 14,771–3: girls of one age should be educated together, 14,777: religious instruction should be in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England, 14,785–9.

BARRY, Rev. A., D.D., Principal of Cheltenham College, and formerly Head Master of Leeds Grammar School:

Leeds Grammar School is an old foundation of about 300 years old, with an endowment of from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year, 5191–3: the gratuitous system has been done away with, and two schools established, a classical school at six guineas a year, and a commercial school at four guineas, 5200: the school is open to others besides inhabitants of Leeds, but out of nearly 270 boys only 30 come from other places, 5206–8: difficulty in preventing an ill-feeling springing up between the two schools, 5210–13, 5345, 5367–8: advantages of masters being allowed to take boarders, 5220: relations of the head master with the governing body, 5223–9, 5236–8: the school is a Church of England school, but dissenters form a very important minority, 5230–31: way in which the questions of religious instruction have been dealt with, 5232–5, 5240–56: the effect of doing away with the gratuitous system was to raise the numbers in the school and to bring in the middle classes, 5285.

BARRY, Rev. A., D.D.—*continued.*

A chapel, built by subscription, has recently been attached to the school; a considerable number of the boys voluntarily attend it, 5293–8: the master has the right to refuse admission to the school to a boy who has not attained a certain proficiency, 5302–5: the question as to whether it be desirable that trustees of schools should have the power to dismiss the head master, 5306–14: boys are sent to the university local examinations without inconvenience to the general education of the school, 5330–34: the question of the most desirable constitution for the governing body of a grammar school in a large town, 5335–44: system of study pursued in each of the two schools, 5348–65, 5371–6: considerations that should determine the choice of a classical or a commercial education, 5380–90: exhibitions and scholarships, 5405–17: memorandum on the cost at which a good education can be supplied, page 534 (vol. i.).

Endowed Schools.—A good many endowments are wasted, because they are very small in amount and scattered over a large area, 5391: usefulness of exhibitions, 5393–402: memorandum on the utilizing of small endowments, page 533 (vol. i.).

Cheltenham College is entirely a proprietary school; the great peculiarity in it is the existence of the "military and civil department," the military examinations being to this department something like what the university examinations are to the classical school; the number of pupils is about 700, 5419–24: the governing body is a council, composed partly of life members and partly of members elected triennially, 5426: the council appoint the head master, and has the power of dismissal, subject to an appeal to the visitor, who is the Bishop of Gloucester, 5433: the system works extremely well, but there are elements in it which might be very dangerous, 5436: objections to proprietary schools founded on the commercial principle of making a dividend, 5443–8.

Cheltenham School is avowedly a Church school, but there are a good many children of dissenters, 5449–50: mode of dealing with matters of religious instruction and worship, 5451–3: besides the classical and military and civil divisions, there is a junior school, 5455: course of instruction, 5457–8: the expense of education is 20*l.* a year for the senior classes and 16*l.* a year for the junior department; there are certain extras, 5461–2: changes made in the constitution of the college doing away with the local directors, 5475–79: cost to the boarders, 5489: there are about 40 masters, 5491: quarterly examinations are held in all the departments, 5506.

Military Examinations.—Of the direct commission examinations witness thinks very little, and to the Sandhurst examinations boys are sent from the ordinary classes of the school without difficulty; the Woolwich examinations are the blue ribbon of the military department at Cheltenham, and they in great measure determine the course of study, 5496–5502.

The Indian Civil Service Examinations are far more questionable than any other competitive examination; their defects, 5504.

Inspection of Schools.—Should be favourable to a system in which the central authority was the university; the great difficulty would be to get competent examiners, 5508–13.

BATH AND WELLS, Bishop of:
BROWNING, G., Esq. } Proprietors of Weston School:
BROWNING, A., Esq. }

Endowed Schools.—They all educate too much for the universities; their endeavour is to get as many prizes at the university as they can, 7090–91: the school at Bruton has received a new scheme, and the educational table has been reduced, and it is now better attended, 7093: the cost of board and education at Bruton school is 30*l.* a year, 7096–7: endowed schools cannot be made more useful unless fresh schemes are given to them, 7137: particulars of the grammar school at Crewkerne, which has been a most successful one, 7140: small endowments would be better employed if converted into exhibitions or prizes, 7143–4: letter from the head master of the grammar

BATH AND WELLS, Bishop of: BROWNING—*continued.*

school at Crewkerne, stating the results of his experience in the religious teaching of the school, 7168.

Education of Middle Classes.—Letter from Mr. Vaughan, giving an account Failand Lodge school, and suggesting means for improving the education of the middle classes, 7102: further particulars respecting the school at Failand Lodge, 7103–12: letter from Mr. Barry describing Weston middle school; it is a private school of 270 boys, all of them boarders, paying from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year, 7113–21: letter from the rector of Weston giving further particulars of this school, 7122–3: the subjects of instruction, 7124–36: there is a boarding and day school for the lower middle class at Wells which works exceedingly well, 7148–9: plan for multiplying schools in agricultural districts, 7151: the farmers do not like to put their children to school with the children of labourers, 7153–6.

A middle school to be successful should be self-supporting, and the master should be independent of any committee, 7172: a master from a training college for elementary schools would be fit to teach a middle school, 7178: religious instruction should be given, 7181–4: the mixed school system would not do for farmers' children; the girls would not walk the distance in the winter, 7186: five guineas a year for each boy would make a school self-supporting, 7187.

Certification of Teachers would not be objectionable to the better class of schoolmasters, 7192–6.

Inspection of Schools would be very advantageous; it should be done by the universities, 7197–204.

BEALE, Miss D., Principal of the Cheltenham College for Ladies:

Cheltenham College for Ladies is a proprietary college, and is very much like a public school in its constitution; it is a day school, with about 130 pupils, 16,068–70: expense of education in each division, 16,072: none are admitted but the daughters of independent gentlemen or professional men, 16,073: some of the pupils are six years old, and about one-third are over 15; generally speaking pupils cease to be regular students about 18 or 19, 16,078–80: the examination papers written by the pupils on entrance to the school disclose a very defective state of education, 16,081: female education in the upper class of life is defective to an extraordinary degree in the rudimentary parts, 16,082: a comparison of the entrance papers written at this school with some papers from one of the Cheltenham National schools show that the children at the National schools receive the better education, 16,087.

Details of the system of examination and instruction, 16,090–107: French is regarded as a necessary, and as German has a complicated grammar it is made to answer the purpose of Latin; unusual prominence is given to historical teaching, and much importance is attached to the study of English literature, 16,094: in teaching Euclid no book is used, except a book of enunciations containing no figures, 16,096–100: in class I. physical science is taught, 16,101–2; a large proportion of time is allowed for the practice of the piano, 16,104: drawing and music are taught, 16,137–42: the individual tastes of girls are consulted to a certain extent, 16,103: the governing body is a council appointed by the proprietors, but they never interfere with the principal, 16,112–15.

The religious instruction is according to the Church of England, and the catechism is taught when it is not objected to, 16,118–20: there are ten subordinate teachers, 16,125: distribution of time between recreation and studies, 16,143–8: discipline is maintained really by personal influence, though there is the resort of communication with the parents and the power of removal; the seat is sometimes changed, 16,150–52: has no doubt but that ladies can maintain the same influence over their pupils that the gentlemen can, but a combination of the two seems best, 16,155–6: extent to which it is desirable to teach girls mathematics and classics, 16,157–61: regulations for preventing indiscriminate talking and loitering, 16,178–80. Written communication from witness explaining more fully some points referred to in her evidence, page 737 (vol. ii.).

BEALE, Miss D.—*continued.*

Education of Middle Classes has reached its present bad state because it has been carried on in darkness; the remedy for bad work is to bring such work to the light by some system of examination and inspection, 16,088–90: a general board should be formed with national sanction; suggested details of procedure, 16,127–36.

Education of Girls.—Girls change schools for much more trifling reasons than boys, and this tends greatly to hinder their education, 16,106: it is better for girls (when there is no objection to it) that they should live in their own homes, 16,108–9: education at a good day school is preferable to education at home under a governess, 16,177: desirableness of boys and girls having similar tastes, so that in their after life they should understand and be interested in the same things, 16,163–5: circumstances under which the admission of girls to degrees in the universities would be desirable, 16,162–3, 16,166–70: great harm is often done by a hasty recommendation to throw aside all study, when a temperate and wisely regulated mental diet is really required, 16,171: for one girl in the higher middle classes who suffers from over-work, there are hundreds whose health suffers from the irritability produced by idleness, 16,173: literary ladies live long, 16,174.

BENSON, Rev. E. W., B.D., Head Master of Wellington College:

Wellington College.—Description of the system of bifurcation adopted here; difficulties of bifurcation, 4725–7: the education given is a general education, and has no special reference to the military service, 4729: cases in which some special preparation is needed, 4732–5: on the whole the variety of subjects the boys have to learn is too much for them, 4736: on the foundation there are 70 boys orphans of officers; there are 250 boys altogether, and the college is quite full, 4740–42: the boys used to come imperfectly prepared, but an admission examination has been instituted to remedy this, 4743.

Subjects of instruction, 4744–9: a boy should receive a liberal education before he receives the special instruction of his profession, 4759–61: the teaching of physical science, 4764–5: the worship and instruction are of the Church of England; nature and amount of the religious teaching, 4793–4805: chemistry is taught, but the learning of it is not compulsory, 4808–9: with some boys chemistry has awakened their minds; they had not done well before, and their doing well in chemistry seemed to be the signal for their waking up in all their work, 4819–21: statement of cost of buildings, and of annual cost per head of pupils, page 487 (vol. i.).

External Examinations strain the boys and make their knowledge not permanent, 4771: these examinations make it profitable to work at a manual that is merely a dry digest of facts, 4776.

Latin.—The omission of Latin from the teaching of students not intended for the universities or a profession would be a loss to them; reasons for this, 4779–83: language a more essential element in education than mathematics and physical science, 4784.

Religious Instruction.—It is good for the character of the boys, and for their lives afterwards, to be associated at school with Catholics and dissenters; they will live with them in the world, 4929.

Private Schools appear to be as bad as bad can be, 4943: they will always exist; there will always be a great number of parents who will have a prejudice in favour of absolutely private managements, 4942.

Endowed Schools in some cases have sad histories; there are some in magnificent working, and do more wide-spread good perhaps than any public school; in other cases the income seems to be half wasted, 4949–50: suggestions for their improvement, 4955–9.

Inspection of Schools is an excellent means of bringing schools up to a certain level, but there are schools which would be cramped by it, 4962.

Surrey County School.—Witness is a member of the council, 4823: the object of the school is to give an education to the sons of farmers, or to any boy whose parents can afford to pay 30*l.* a year, 4824–5: it has been esta-

BENSON, Rev. E. W., B.D.—*continued.*

blished by private subscriptions; the buildings are adapted for 150 boys, and are erected at Cranley, about seven miles from Guildford, 4833–6, 4854: scheme of instruction, 4846, 4861–5, 4878–82; it is intended to found small scholarships of from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year, 4856: there are about eight acres of land; the school buildings will cost about 10,000*l.*, 4866–7.

The three main staples of tuition are Latin, mathematics, and modern languages; no technical subjects are taught, 4878–80: day boys will be admitted at 16 guineas, including dinner; boys not dining will pay eight, 4885: it is intended to be strictly a Church of England school, 4896: data on which the annual fee was fixed, 4897–9, 4916–19: proposed salaries of the masters, 4900–904: reasons for selecting Cranley as the site of the school, 4923–4.

BESANT, W. H., Esq., M.A., Examiner in Mathematics for the University of London:

Education of Middle Classes.—Witness's experience as examiner is that almost all schools try to do too much; teachers are in too great a hurry with the reading of the students, 1289–91: the profession of teaching is not in a satisfactory condition, 1297: there is a want of dignity in the position of a master of a small school, 1372: if the restriction, which is often imposed, of being in orders were removed, it might introduce a greater amount of ability into the profession, 1374–5.

Inspection of Schools.—It would be much more valuable if schools themselves could be inspected instead of particular boys, 1293–4: endowed schools at all events should be subject to a regular annual inspection, 1295–6, 1309: it would be worth while to publish particular reports of particular schools, 1313: would offer inspection to all schools, but make it compulsory upon those that are endowed, 1332.

Certification of Teachers.—Would like to see all schools beyond a certain size prohibited if not under the guidance of a person with a regular certificate: 12 or 15 pupils might be taken as a minimum, 1299, 1316, 1323–9, 1382–4.

Subjects of Instruction.—A great majority of young men are excessively deficient in the knowledge of the commonest facts of science, 1300: it would be a very valuable thing if they could be taught experimental facts, 1319: two or three hours a week might be given to the teaching of natural science without serious interruption to the other studies, 1322: a great number of boys are inaccurate in their arithmetic, and a large proportion have no idea whatever of the principles, 1340: very few know much more than the first book of Euclid, 1345: would not feel inclined to advise that boys should learn book-keeping by double entry; they would learn it more easily after leaving school, 1352–3: would recommend the teaching of the first three or four books of Euclid in commercial schools, 1367–70.

BEST, Hon. and Rev. S., M.A., Rector of Abbot's Ann, near Andover:

Abbot's Ann School is an ordinary National school, only that education is carried further, so as to comprehend different classes, 7209: the payments are graduated from 2*d.* to 1*s.* a week, according to the position of the parents, 7210–24, 7252–6: it is a mixed school, but girls do not stay above 12 years of age, 7231: there are a few boarders who pay from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a year, 7236–9. extent of the teaching, 7227–30, 7240–43, 7311–24: system of religious instruction, 7244–9.

It is the quality of the education given which draws persons of all classes to this school, 7275–6: up to a certain age education must be the same for all classes, 7278: salary of the master, 7284–8: the mixture of classes is a decided advantage to the school, 7296: it is not entirely self-supporting, 7303: such a school must be overlooked, and have some to take an interest in it, 7307: the playgrounds are very small, but the boys are admitted to a good field, 7335.

Endowed Schools do not answer the purpose of educating the middle classes, 7337: a system of inspection is required, 7343.

BEST, Hon. and Rev. S., M.A.—*continued.*

Certification of Teachers.—Sees no objection at all to making the scholastic profession a close one, 7355 : can see no difficulty in ascertaining a man's capacity for teaching, 7377.

Inspection of Schools.—Should like to see a general system of compulsory inspection, 7379–80.

BIRMINGHAM, TOWN OF,
BIRMINGHAM, GOVERNORS OF KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, } Deputations from—

Subjects relating to King Edward's School, Birmingham.

YATES, E., Esq., Mayor of Birmingham :

States proposals made in 1842 and 1851 for appointment of governors by town council, for the audit of the accounts, and for the extension of the area of the charity; number of governors should be increased to 21, nine to be elected from the council, six from borough justices, and six from the inhabitants generally, one-third to retire every second year; the governors having conceded some points, the matter in difference between them and the town council is much narrowed, 17,892 ; see also vol. ii. p. 1001 : prevailing opinion in the town is opposed to levying a capitation fee; as the foundation is, under the charter, a free school, it should remain so for all future time, 17,978–9.

MILLER, Rev. Canon, D.D. :

The governors are self-elected; the effect of this principle is that nonconformists and members of the town council are practically excluded, though neither the Act nor the charter contains provisions excluding them; people of Birmingham feel that the board should be thrown open, and that it cannot be made what it should be without an Act of Parliament; the governors have been deterred from seeking powers for reforms they have thought desirable through fear of opposition of town council on ground of exclusion from their grievances; if the principle of self-election were abandoned altogether, the difficulty would arise of substituting a constituency for election of governors; a popular body like the town council would not be the best managers of a great educational establishment, but it is most desirable that they should have a voice in the management; the best plan to adopt is a modification of self-election, as proposed by a committee of governors in 1865, who suggested that the number of governors should be increased to 24, and that six dissenters, and no more, and four town councillors, and no more, should be elected by the board, 17,893–900, 17,914–5, 17,923–5: objections made to proposed plan, 17,901–2, 17,904–10: the complaints are not that the school is badly managed in consequence of the co-optative system, but the question is mainly one of sentiment, 17,912–3 : reasons why members of town council have been excluded, 17,919–22 : length of day school education in Birmingham very short in consequence of the demand for labour; the buildings of the schools connected with King Edward's foundation should be used as night schools to meet this evil, 17,903, 17,911, 17,916–8.

DALE, Rev. R. W., M.A., Congregational Minister :

Men of liberal politics and dissenters have been excluded from the governing body by the principle of self-election; though, as regards dissenters, there is no legal disability; claims of nonconformists to representation; their numbers in Birmingham, 17,926–8, 17,959–62: very large proportion of the governors should be chosen by the town council and by the magistrates, the remainder being elected by the board, some of those elected by the council not to be members of that body; the school having originated on a petition of the inhabitants to Edward VI., the municipal representatives should have some part in the management, 17,929–31, 17,940–3: the town council would be put on their honour to appoint the best men in Birmingham, 17,932: if the representative system were adopted, the introduction of the necessary practical reforms would be more easy, the mathematical element would be introduced more freely, instead of keeping the school so exclusively classical,

BIRMINGHAM, Deputations from—DALE, Rev. R. W., M.A.—*continued.*

independent examiners would be appointed, and the accounts audited by public auditors, 17,933–8: a great proportion of the population regard the present system with strong antagonism, 17,944–6: the governors elected on the proposed plan would be as efficient as the present ones, 17,947: majority of governors should be resident in the town or neighbourhood, 17,948–9: graduates should be represented on the board, 17,950: ex-officio trustees and Government interference objectionable, 17,951–2, 17,954–5: inspectors and examiners should be appointed by some central authority, 17,953: it is not proposed by the admission of dissenters to the governing body to alter the religious teaching in the school, 17,956–8.

HAWKES, Mr. Alderman:

Fitness of town councillors as governors, 17,963–5: the town council do not ask for their own election, but that they should have the right of choosing the governors under certain restrictions, 17,966–8: town council would be satisfied if they were allowed to elect a portion of the school governors, 17,969–71: extension of schools to contiguous parishes advisable, 18,054–6: audit of governors' accounts, 18,057.

GOVER, Rev. W., M.A.:

Formerly curate of two of the largest parishes in Birmingham, since then Principal of the Worcester Diocesan Training College, 17,972.

School in its present condition is not sufficiently extensive for the wants and requirements of the town, 17,973–5, 17,977: for the last 30 years the governors have been afraid to move in useful changes lest they should meet with opposition on other points; out of an annual income of 12,000*l.*, 2,000*l.* is the salary of the head master; the proportion to the other masters being about 10 to 1, 17,975: this excessive disproportion is the cause of sore feeling amongst the junior masters; the difficulty might be met by requiring capitation fees from the principal number of children, 17,976, 17,978, 18,062–3: objections to boarders on the ground of the value of the land on which the master's house stands, and the sacrifice of liberty, of privacy, and of time on the part of the master, 18,063–4: a small number of boys go from the upper school to the universities, 18,065: feeling of inhabitants is that the preparation of these boys unduly colours the education of the upper schools, 18,066–7: instead of having one school there should be several, such as a mathematical school, a classical school, a natural science school; similar distinction now exists in the English school and the classical school, 18,068–9: the schools do not meet the wants of the upper working class, 18,123–5.

DIXON, G., Esq., J.P., Member of the Town Council, and Chairman of Grammar School Association:

Capitation fees should be charged, not necessarily to every scholar, but the governors to have the power to admit as many free as they think proper, 17,981–4: great number of the inhabitants is willing to pay for a portion of the cost of education, and feels that the school is not doing the amount of good it might do, 17,985: statement that the opposition to self-election of governors is based on sentiment is very far from correct; the Association do not wish to push their scheme for election of governors upon the board or upon the town; all they desire is some deviation from what they consider an extremely objectionable principle, 17,986: scheme proposed by the Association, 17,987–8: the present schools do not reach the poorest class; it is of the greatest importance that means should be afforded to the poorest boy in Birmingham of rising from the lowest schools to the highest, and a very small expense would be involved in such an arrangement, 18,035–8.

Requirement of Act that head and second masters should be in orders tends to restrict the choice of governors, 18,039–45: Association is of opinion that the masters should not receive boarders, on the ground that the whole time of the masters should be devoted to the education of Birmingham boys, 18,046–9: no objection to private persons opening boarding houses, but the funds of the school should not be employed in educating boys coming from a distance, 18,050–3.

BIRMINGHAM, Deputations from—*continued.*

SARGANT, W. L., Esq., J. P., Governor of King-Edward's School:

Examination by independent examiners desirable, such as the Inspectors of the Committee of Council on Education, 17,989–94: mathematics too much neglected, but as the head master and governors are agreed upon this point, some alteration will be made, 17,995–18,000, 18,005: education given in the English department is decidedly satisfactory, 18,001–4: physical science is taught, 18,006: governors are disposed to assist the head master in adapting the instruction to the requirements of the time, 18,007–8; very large part of the inhabitants would be willing to pay capitation fees, and the feeling of the governors is far from unfavourable, 18,009, 18,013: amount of fee proposed, 18,010–12: the elementary schools have become middle-class schools, in which condition they should remain, present schools for the poorer classes being subsidized by the governors instead of establishing new ones, 18,014–20, 18,028–34: education of middle middle-class girls is disgracefully bad; they are worse educated than their brothers and other girls in an inferior condition in life; governors propose to establish girls' schools, 18,021–5: the establishment of girls' schools would be extremely popular in Birmingham, 18,026–7.

RYLAND, Mr. Alderman:

Is a member of the town council and chairman of the general purposes committee, 18,070: governors should reside within a given radius, 18,058–61: Midland Institute an example of how a great educational establishment may be managed with success; scheme for constitution of governing board of King Edward's school, 18,071–2: the town council do not desire the sole control of the school; they only wish the principle of representation to be recognized in such a degree as may be deemed wisest, 18,108.

YORKE, Hon. and Rev. G. M., Rural Dean of Birmingham, and Governor of King Edward's School:

Real gravamen against the governors is, that they have adhered to the system of self-election, and that they have exercised it in a narrow and exclusive spirit; self-election is prescribed by charter and by Act of Parliament; present governors have not been elected with regard to politics; they are at present all members of the Church of England; this has not been caused by unworthy jealousy of nonconformists, but by the conviction that the school is and ought to be a Church school; board does not object to elect town councillors as such, nor gentlemen who belong to nonconforming bodies, if the latter may be done legally; many of the recommendations of the town council and the Grammar School Association have been anticipated by the governors, 18,073–5.

Brief answers to complaints on part of town council and Grammar School Association as to admission of pupils, capitation fees, examinations, night schools, provision for education of poorer classes, girls' schools, masters, and the audit of the accounts, *after* 18,075: antagonism between the governors and town council as to the constitution of the board prevents, to a certain extent, the carrying out many useful purposes, but if any change could be made in the election of governors without altering the character of the school it would be desirable, 18,076–7, 18,089.

There is little difficulty with regard to the religious instruction, 18,078: on the general interpretation of the charter nonconformists cannot be legally appointed governors; no such restriction exists in any Act of Parliament, but it was originally inserted in a Chancery scheme, and omitted by the then Chancellor, 18,079–88: if dissenters were in a majority on the board it must have been in the time of the Commonwealth; the date of its occurrence cannot be ascertained, 18,090, 18,094–6: elementary schools, although originally intended for the poorer classes, have become schools for the upper class of mechanics, 18,091, 18,093: governors have always considered that the head and second masters should be in orders, 18,092–3: proportion of dissenters in Birmingham, 18,097–101, 18,103: town council desire to monopolize the whole management, but this is not the general feeling in the town, 18,102, 18,104: admission of boys by nomination is relinquished as to about half the number, 18,105: free admissions to be disposed of by the board, 18,106.

BIRMINGHAM, Deputations from—*continued.*

WRIGHT, J., Esq., Chairman of Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary of the Free Grammar School Association.

Analysis of expenditure for the central and elementary schools; comparative cost of education in King Edward's school and ordinary poor schools, 18,109–10: application of funds to education of poorer classes desirable, 18,111–2: a great object would be answered by introducing the representative principle into the election of governors, so that the more highly educated class and the representatives of the ratepayers might find seats at the board, 18,113–8: if a number of free admissions were provided, the great mass of the people would willingly pay capitation fees, 18,119–20: there is no desire to depress the liberal and classical standard of education, 18,121–2: provision for education of girls most lamentably deficient, 18,122.

[Appended to the Birmingham evidence are the following documents—(A.) Statement of public feeling which led to the Formation of Free Grammar School Association, vol. ii. p. 1006; (B.) History of the Formation and Proceedings of the Grammar School Association, p. 1007; (C.) Report of the Grammar School Association, pp. 1008–14; (D.) Memorandum respecting the Constitution and Administration of King Edward's School, Birmingham, pp. 1014–25: (E.) Report of Head Master on the Elementary Schools, pp. 1025–30: (F.) Scheme proposed by W. L. Sargant, Esq., for Election of Governors, pp. 1030–1: (G.) Analysis of Expenditure for High School and Elementary Schools, also Names and Salaries of Masters as returned in accounts for 1863, pp. 1031–3: (H.) List of Governors of King Edward's School, Birmingham, p. 1034.]

BRACKENBURY, Rev. J. M., M.A., Head Master of Wimbledon School:

Wimbledon School.—Is a private school, divided into two departments—classical and mathematical—under two head masters, established upwards of 16 years; the school has been enlarged, and now contains 102 pupils, all of them boarders, paying from 100 to 120 guineas a year, 17,301–11, 17,336, 17,358: boys generally stay till 18 or 19, some proceeding to the universities and to business, but most of them go to Woolwich, Sandhurst, and to the Home and Indian Civil Service Examinations, for which they are specially prepared, 17,312–21, 17,341, 17,368.

Number and educational status of assistant masters, 17,337–9: importance of classical studies, 17,340, 17,342–3: boys who come from the public schools have generally a fair classical knowledge, 17,344: teaching of physical science and history, 17,349–57, 17,359–62: physical science and language as means of education, 17,363–7: difficulty in obtaining masters has been met by increasing the salaries, 17,369–73: maintenance of discipline, 17,378–85: corporal punishment, its necessity, 17,386–90: employment of time on Sundays, 17,391–5: religious instruction, 17,396–404: classification of the school, 17,412–6: instruction in school averages about six or seven hours a day, 17,418–21.

Examinations.—Subjects for the Indian Civil Service Examination are so multifarious that there is great temptation to cramming, and it is impossible to give sound teaching in each of them, but there has been considerable alteration lately, 17,322–9: the taking away 125 marks indiscriminately acts unfairly; the candidates should pass qualifying examinations in certain elementary subjects instead, 17,405–11: for direct commissions special instruction is not so much required, 17,330–5: general education best adapted for boys preparing for examinations, 17,346–8: the standard of examinations, except for Woolwich, is not higher than might be expected from boys educated at public schools, 17,422–5: evil tendency of competitive examinations, vol. ii. pp. 896–7.

Endowments.—Should be devoted to competitive exhibitions rather than to direct payments, 17,374–7.

Education of Middle Classes.—Public school system the best suited to the English character, 17,417, vol. ii. p. 895: establishment of great boarding schools throughout the country needed, nuclei for which might be found in existing grammar schools; language should be the basis of education for middle classes; facilities to be given for examination and inspection, vol. ii., pp. 895–6.

BRADLEY, Rev. G. G., M.A., Head Master of Marlborough College:

Marlborough College.—The total number of boys is a little over 500; by the charter one-half must be sons of the clergy, 4025–6: the cost to the son of a clergyman is 54*l.*, and to the son of a layman 72*l.*; no one can enter without a nomination, 4029–31: the condition in point of education in which the boys come is often as bad as possible; the number of schools where a boy under 14 is really well taught is excessively small, 4033–6: any one may become a life governor, and obtain a nomination, by paying 50*l.*, 4043–4.

The instruction is according to the principles of the Church of England, 4045: the boys sent from grammar schools will not bear a comparison with those sent from the best private schools, 4046: though not successful, great efforts were made after the college was founded to give a first-rate education for 30*l.* a year; the buildings absorbed more than the 60,000*l.* subscribed, and a serious debt was incurred, 4049: it is easy to get university masters, but difficult to secure the kind of man that is needed, 4074–5: salaries of the masters, 4080–81: there are 26 masters, besides the head master, 4105: list of extra charges for optional studies, 4099–103: ages of the boys, 4106–7: the system of Marlborough College is not proprietary; when a life governor dies his rights die with him, 4114–15.

About 600*l.* a year is spent in scholarships and exhibitions, 4120: the debt is being paid off at the rate of over 4,000*l.* a year, 4128: after the debt is paid off, it is contemplated to invest a sum of money (60,000*l.*), the amount originally raised, 4129: extent to which the teaching of natural science is carried in the school, 4121: the income of the college is about 30,000*l.* a year; analysis of expenditure, pp. 424–5: letter from witness containing a statement of the financial history of the college, with a view to supplying data for future extension of the public school element to a different stratum of society, p. 415: statement furnished by the council of the college, p. 422 (vol. i.).

Education of Middle Classes.—Advantages of having a large number of boys together in a single school; if discipline be not relaxed, good influences are felt more widely, more speedily, and more fully; in point of economy there can be no comparison, 4050–56: unless the buildings were provided from another fund, as in the case of Marlborough College, 54*l.* a year from each boy would not both start and float a good school, 4070: estimated saving in salaries by dispensing with university men as masters, 4076–9, 4086: in starting a school it is desirable to enlist a certain amount of sympathy and co-operation, even at the expense of some religious narrowness, rather than trust to what can be bought in the market, 4141–4:

Greek might be dropped entirely, but it would be difficult to dispense with *Latin* until the teaching of English is more systematized, 4087: a general education should be aimed at rather than a technical one, but the future line in life should be taken into account, 4087–8, 4090–91: *book-keeping* is by no means valueless for its own sake, 4092: a drawback to the teaching of *physical science* is the difficulty of getting boys to work on their part in the preparation, 4122. See also letter from witness and statement furnished by the Council of Marlborough College, pp. 415–23 (vol. i.).

Certification of Teachers.—Would very much dislike any compulsory certificate; there are so many things that make the difference between good and bad schoolmasters that a certificate cannot possibly touch, 4057–9.

Inspection of Schools.—A system that would allow a school to avail itself of a university inspection might be very valuable, but witness would be sorry to see a Government inspection carried to all schools, 4062.

External Examinations sit like a blight on education; they compel you to teach boys what will pay for an examination, quite irrespective of what is good for them; they frequently defeat the best aims of education, 4089: for the Indian Civil Service examinations the number of subjects is so unlimited, and their scope so enormous, that witness has given them up in despair. The attempt to make the young mind bestride too large a number of subjects enfeebles it, and is fatal to all originality and real

BRADLEY, Rev. G. G., M.A.—*continued.*

play of mind. Details of subjects required for these examinations, 4152–6: these objections do not apply to the examinations for direct commissions for the army, 4158: a young fellow might get the Balliol scholarship, one of the highest distinctions at the University of Oxford, and have no chance of being near success for India, while a very inferior person might make quite sure of success, 4164: these examinations tend to cultivate one thing only—memory, 4168.

Endowed Schools.—Doubtful benefit to these schools of a system of government inspection; the tendency would be to try and reduce them to one shape, which is more easy to do than to test capacity and devotedness, 4133–4: the defects of these schools appear to be traceable to their complex nature; they try at once, on a small scale, to educate the sons of tradesmen, and to provide an income for the master by educating boys with different aims and of a different class, 4145–9.

BRERETON, Rev. J. L., M.A., Prebendary of Exeter:

Devon County School, West Buckland.—School was begun in 1858, and originated with witness and the late and present Lord Fortescue; witness describes the objects with which the school was founded by the Devon County School Association, Limited, the capital raised, number of boys in the school, cost of education and board, 10,162–79, 10,182 (see also vol. ii., *page* 141),10,232–7, 10,247–50, 10,254, 10,271–301: tendency of the school is to attract a higher class of scholars, and so become less adapted for the farming class, but this may be checked by keeping fees as low as possible, 10,180–2.

Constitution of governing body; trustees appoint head master, directors and shareholders do not interfere with him, he being intrusted with sole management of tuition, 10,183: shareholders do not intend to divide more than 5 per cent. of the profits, the understanding being that the surplus should be devoted to lowering the fees, 10,183–5: limiting the amount of dividend and placing appointment of head master in the trustees were the two fundamental principles put forward as to the admission of another school in union, 10,186–7; there is no farm at present connected with the school, but one is proposed, for which the association has a portion of land and the right of pre-emption to 60 acres more; the late Lord Fortescue gave 100*l.* to found a prize in practical agriculture in connexion with it, 10,188–9.

Average expense of boarding farmers' sons, and amount which parents could probably afford to pay, 10,190–8: nature of instruction guided by the University local examinations, 10,199: pupils have been remarkably successful at these examinations, which may be taken as proof of the success of the education given, 10,200–1: subjects of instruction, 10,205–8: physical science not taught for lack of means of paying teachers, 10,209–14; it would be a great advantage if chemistry and natural philosophy were taught, 10,215–9: mechanics not taught, 10,220: drawing is taught as an extra by the master of Exeter School of Art, 10,221–2.

Religious instruction, 10,223–5: it is left entirely to the head master, 10,245–6: late Lord Fortescue gave 1,000*l.* to found a chaplaincy, which is quite independent of the school, the appointment of chaplain being vested in the trustees of the fund, 10,226–8, 10,238–40: social position of boys' parents, 10,256–8: salaries of masters, 10,260–6: charge for board, &c., 10,267–8: great difficulty in obtaining masters, 10,312–3.

University Local Examinations.—They are the only attempt that has been made to supply a great want, but as they succeed they will defeat their own object; a local university would do more good, 10,202–4.

Endowments.—Late Lord Fortescue and his son gave some shares to the school, and the late Duke of Bedford's shares also have been given by the present Duke, with the interest, on which it is intended to found scholarships, 10,169–70, 10,251–3.

Middle-class Schools.—Probability of successfully establishing similar schools to that at West Buckland, 10,230–1: instruction might be given adapted to future callings of the pupils, 10,314–22: probable amount of fee, 10,327–9: kind of instruction to be given, 10,330–42*a*.

BRERETON, Rev. J. L., M.A.—*continued.*

Training Colleges.—Present Government system too large, cumbrous, and centralised to be permanent, and therefore should not be extended to middle-class schools, 10,302–5: they should be self-supporting, 10,306: parents of boys adapted for schoolmasters would pay expense of training, 10,307: Devon County School Association does not contemplate forming training schools, 10,308: but would have a class for training masters in the county college, 10,311.

BRUCE, Rev. J. C., LL.D., F.S.A., formerly proprietor of a private school at Newcastle-on-Tyne:

Mr. Bruce's School was both a day and boarding school of over 200 scholars, 35 of whom were boarders; the highest terms for boarders were 45*l.* per annum, and for day scholars four guineas a quarter, 16,271–5.

Newcastle Grammar School.—At one time a first-rate classical education was given in this school, and it was then that Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon attended it, 16,287: the school is likely to receive very large accessions of revenue, 16,293: the falling away of the school was owing to local circumstances, 16,306: everything except French is taught for a guinea a quarter, 16,307: the old building is pulled down, and a new site is fixed upon, 16,365.

Educational Wants of Newcastle.—Newcastle may be considered as the centre of a population of not less than three or four hundred thousand; it is a town rather remarkable for its intellectual activity, 16,327–8: nearly all the sons of the wealthy inhabitants are educated out of Newcastle, and therefore the want is the best day-school education, 16,331–2: the higher class of education might be provided for from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year, 16,368: desirableness of young men being able to obtain private instruction, 16,373: if schools of the superior kind are provided, parents would still send their sons away, and to Rugby, Eton, or Harrow rather than to Durham, 16,383–4: the wages of artizans in Newcastle are very high, and the more intelligent of them might be willing to pay about two guineas a quarter for a good day-school education, 16,390–92.

Boarding Schools are more advantageous than day schools for boys in any class of life; and parents, but for the expense, would rather send their boys as boarders, 16,300–304.

Subjects of Instruction.—Middle-class boys who leave school at about 16 should have their education carried as high, as to the subjects of it, as that of boys in a higher class, 16,308, 16,316–17: does not think that the teaching of physical science has a very striking effect as a discipline of training for the mind, 16,314: perplexity and loss of time are caused by teaching Latin and English grammar upon different systems, 16,318: for those who want to enter business not later than 18, classics and mathematics should be put on an equal footing; if compelled to make a choice witness would choose classics, 16,338–40: the theoretical study of science is useful, but would not take up a boy's time with it if it could be advantageously devoted to classics and other subjects, 16,401: Latin should be one element of education, 16,424–5.

Endowed Schools must discourage private efforts to some extent: but they diffuse a love of learning and a spirit of emulation amongst the population, leading to the support of numerous teachers, 16,296: a master's income should considerably depend upon the number of pupils, so as to give him an interest in the success of the schools, 16,298: would not employ endowments to beat down the cost of education to the average middle-class parent, but would rather give free exhibitions open to competition, 16,355–6.

Education of Girls.—A special examination of girls might tend to improve their education, 16,408: would give them a good English education, and make them acquainted with French, Italian, or German; but would not give a classical education: would depend in a large measure for the cultivation of their minds upon making them acquainted with English literature, 16,412.

BRYCE, Rev. R. J., LL.D.:

Education of Middle-classes.—Witness states his experience of this subject, 17,221–4: the principles on which the education of boys in the various classes of society should be conducted are the same, 17,232: subjects of education for boys, 17,233–4: boys and girls should be educated precisely on the same plan up to a certain point, 17,235–7: rewards and punishments, 17,244–5: governing bodies of large middle-class schools should consist of persons who have a direct interest in the schools being well managed, and who possess the education to know when the schools are properly conducted, 17,246, vol. ii. p. 882: proposed constitution of governing bodies, viz., town councils, university graduates, the grand jury, and persons rated to the poor, 17,247–52: age at which classical studies should be commenced, 17,253–6: in case of children of the lower middle class teaching of neither Latin nor French should be imperative; if any other language than the vernacular were taught, it should be Greek, but English should form a very special study, 17,257–9: method of teaching English, 17,260–2: importance of teaching Latin colloquially, 17,263–5.

Age at which mathematics should be taught, 17,266–8: arithmetic might be taught at an early age, 17,269: sound instruction in English and arithmetic, and general training of the intelligence, should form the chief points in the education of boys who leave school at 14 or 15, 17,270: suggestions as to teaching geometry and algebra, 17,271–4: course of education desirable for boys whose education terminates at 17 or 18, 17,275–6: physical sciences should be taught to all classes of boys; their use as educational means is to cultivate the inductive faculties, and to interest boys in intellectual pursuits generally, 17,277–81, 17,298: course of education for boys who leave school at 14 or 15, 17,282–91: religious instruction, 17,292–5: religious differences may be overcome by good sense, good feeling, mutual forbearance, and candour and honesty in framing and carrying out the regulations of a school, 17,296–7: no difficulty in teaching political economy in middle-class schools, 17,299, vol. ii. p. 885.

Training and Qualifications of Teachers.—Special course of education necessary for middle-class teachers; they go into the profession without having the slightest approach to a systematic view of the principles of education; qualifications for teachers are the same for middle-class as for poor schools; objections to this view are answered by the experience in Scotch schools; if teachers for the higher classes were required to pass through a proper course of general education, then to attend a course of lectures, explaining the philosophical principles of teaching, and a school where those principles were applied, and finally a preference being given to persons who had gone through such a course, a demand for such teachers would be created, reaching from the higher to the lower class of schools, 17,225–7, vol. ii. p. 882: the capability to teach could be as easily tested as in the case of the medical profession, the Universities giving degrees or diplomas in teaching, 17,238–43, vol. ii. p. 883–4: German system, 17,228–9.

The great evil lies in the lack of education in mental philosophy as a speculative science and as mental discipline, 17,230–1.

BUSS, Miss F. M., Principal of North London Collegiate School for Girls:

North London Collegiate School for Girls.—Origin of the school, 11,434–5: is a private boarding and day school under the general superintendence of the clergy, 11,436–41: number of boarders 18, paying from 50 to 60 guineas a year, 11,442, 11,444: number of day scholars 201, paying on the average nine guineas a year, 11,443, 11,445: buildings will not accommodate more pupils, 11,451: number of teachers, 11,654: social condition of parents, 11,447–8, 11,450.

Course of education includes Latin, French, and German, arithmetic, English composition, and spelling, also music, drawing, and needlework, 11,452–9, 11,472–83, 11,497–9, 11,642–52: average stay at school, 11,500–1: age on admission, 11,520–1: system of emulation adopted at this school, and its applicability to girls' schools generally, 11,507–19: physical training attended to as being essential to a girl's education, 11,623–8: instruction in natural science, 11,629–41; physiology, 11,656–9: deficient education of pupils on admission, 11,531–2, 11,536–46.

BUSS, Miss F. M.—*continued.*

Endowments.—Girls should have a share of the endowments, which might be applied in establishing scholarships and in providing buildings, 11,488–92: governing body of endowed schools for girls should consist of men and of women, 11,494–6.

Education of Girls.—Means for, much wanted, 11,460–3: girls generally are very ignorant, 11,464–6: girls can learn anything they are taught in an interesting manner, 11,470–1; there is a want of schools, good teachers, and a motive for the girls to study, which last might be stimulated by examinations and certificates; education at present is almost entirely showy and superficial, 11,527–30, 11,562–4: probable cost of education of lower middle-class girls, 11,565–6: the great difficulty is providing buildings; if that were done, an efficient mistress would make the schools self-supporting, 11,567–70: apathy of parents one great obstacle, 11,571–2: domestic economy should be taught, 11,583–8: system of teaching adapted for girls' schools, 11,606–22.

Examinations.—Benefits of extension of Cambridge University local examinations to females, 11,467–8: mental and moral effects of examinations on females, 11,589–99: examinations should be left to the universities, not intrusted to the Government, 11,600–5.

Training and Certification of Teachers.—Mistresses not so good as they should be, 11,469: should be trained in the art of teaching and receive a certificate, 11,484–6: certification should not be compulsory, 11,487: Home and Colonial Society's college the only place at present for training middle-class mistresses, 11,533–5: difficulty in obtaining good mistresses, 11,547–54: a series of standards should be fixed, leaving open to the female middle class the choice of the profession of instructress, 11,555–61.

Preparatory Schools.—Girls leaving them are badly instructed, 11,522–6, 11,530–2.

C.

CALDER, Rev. F., M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School at Chesterfield:

Chesterfield Grammar School was founded about 1600; the endowment is worth only 180*l.* a year, 7387–8: disposal of the endowment, 7391: in the upper and lower schools together there are about 100 boys; 20 in each school are on the foundation, 7393–4: benefits of the foundation, 7396–7: there is a small exhibition of 10*l.* a year, 7406: if a boy be of average ability, would rather he did not neglect Greek, because he would not bestow more industry upon anything else, 7414: many boys who have left the school have been sorry they did not learn Greek when witness wished them, 7419: grade of the 10 highest boys in the school, 7421: the boys have too much influence with their parents in the selection of their studies, 7428.

There are a few boarders, 7433: a boarding house of 10 boys represents a profit of 20*l.* out of an average receipt of 50*l.* a boarder, 7440: the trustees do not interfere with the management of the school, 7442: doubtful power of the trustees to dismiss the master, 7443–51: unsatisfactory definition of the subjects of education in the scheme, 7452–9: undesirableness of giving to trustees the power of removing a master without power of appeal, 7462–8: the head master should appoint the under masters, 7470: reasons for giving the master considerable discretion in the management of the school, 7472–5: the proportion of masters to boys is about one to thirty, 7482: the boys are arranged in classes according to the different subjects that are being taught; a boy may be in the first class in Latin and in the third class in Euclid, 7484: salaries of the masters, 7492: the day boys pay 6*l.* a year; the payment is too small, 7495–6: 1,100*l.* of the charities of Chesterfield are given away in doles, which is unsatisfactory, 7505–7.

Arrangements for religious instruction, 7516–19: it would be desirable to devote a portion of the money given in doles to the establishment of exhibitions or free scholarships, 7520–21: in a small town a master's salary

CALDER, Rev. F., M.A.—*continued.*

should be fixed, to render him independent of the comparatively uneducated opinion of the place, 7531–3: would like French and drawing to be obligatory on all boys above a certain standing, 7537–9: science studies elicit the faculty of observation, but do not supersede the rigorous training of classics and mathematics, 7564: principle upon which the foundation boys are admitted, 7579: other schools in Chesterfield, 7587: thinks there is no feeling of class between the foundation boys and the day boys, 7593.

Difficulties arising from denominational feelings, 7596–9: it would be a good plan to have a competitive examination for foundation boys, 7605: a principal feature in the school is the making the lessons as wide as possible in the teaching of English, 7608: written statement describing fully the management of the school, page 730 (vol. i.).

University Local Examinations.—Has great difficulty in getting parents to allow boys to be sent on account of the expense, 7573: the system is very useful, as giving a stimulus to some schools where the boys have little to look forward to, 7585.

Certification of Teachers.—Would test the ability to teach by compelling actual teaching before an inspector, 7615.

Inspection of Schools.—Would make it compulsory on all schools, but especially on schools that are endowed, 7619–23.

CARPENTER, W. B., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c., Registrar of the University of London:

University of London Matriculation Examinations.—These are intended to test the possession by candidates of such an education as should offer a satisfactory basis for higher study, 734, 831–2: general subjects of examination, 735–6: in 1864 over 500 candidates applied to be examined; there is a constant tendency to increase, 738: the average number of rejections is about one-third, 739: the university now awards its honours to those who have obtained the highest aggregate of marks, instead of giving honours for special subjects, 741: statistics of matriculation based on the lists of six examinations, 743: marks are given without any reference to the ages of the candidates, who may be of any age not under sixteen, 744–5.

As to the comparative value of the education given in endowed schools, private schools, and proprietary schools, it would be difficult to form any estimate; there is nearly an equality between them in the per-centages of those pupils who pass, 746: taking subjects separately, in classics the principal complaint is of a want of thorough knowledge of grammar; in the exact sciences and mathematics the candidates are as well informed as upon any other branch, and the proportion of marks gained in arithmetic is higher than that gained in most other subjects; the proportion gained in chemistry and natural philosophy is generally very respectable; and the French examiners are on the whole very well satisfied, 748–53: the question of omitting chemistry was strongly urged upon the senate, but it was determined by a large majority to retain it, 757.

System of marks, and numbers of candidates who have obtained honours, 758–62, 772–5, 853–4: growing desire amongst Scotch schoolmasters to obtain the university's degree, 769: the larger proportion of the matriculated candidates come up with the intention of going on for some one of the degrees, but many come up merely to obtain the credit of having passed the matriculation examination, 777: there is a large body of schools in the country over which the influence of these examinations is very great, 778: local examinations are now held at a few centres; these save expense to country candidates, and are a means of extended usefulness, 779–86: there is not much to complain of in the writing and spelling of the candidates: elementary arithmetic is well taught; it is generally in the higher parts that the candidates fail, 790–1: the papers are very fairly constructed in point of grammar, 792–3.

Different methods adopted by various schools in selection of candidates, 795: objects of men of the age of 40 years and upwards in presenting themselves for examination, 796–7: would rather see a multiplication of the number of local centres, and the candidates from all schools brought

CARPENTER, W. B., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c.—*continued.*

together, than have a separate inspection of individual schools, 801–2; arrangements for division of the men who pass the examination, 803–8: advantages of holding a matriculation certificate, 809–10: beneficial effect of the examination upon the education given in schools, 811: a large proportion of plucked men reappear at future examinations, and about one-half are rejected again; they are allowed to come up any number of times, 812–14: ages at which men are most successful at these examinations, 818–22: result upon schools of the introduction into the examinations of chemistry, 823–5, 850–51: does not agree with the objection made to a too great variety of subjects; would, however, give an option between Greek and an additional modern language, 826–8.

Great variety in the efficiency of schools, 829: stimulus given by these examinations to a higher kind of work on the part of men engaged in education, 834–5: affiliated colleges, 836–7: applications for local examinations can be made by any city, town, or college, 839:, it is quite an exception to have any candidates from the great public schools, 844: those who come from grammar schools have generally had their education supplemented by special instruction, 847: constitution and arrangements of the examinations committee, 855–61: proportion of candidates preparing for the medical and clerical professions, 862–6: many pupils come up straight from school without any intermediate tuition, 867–8: the comparative value of papers in different subjects is not published by the senate, but is pretty generally known amongst the candidates, 869.

Sees no reason to believe that a certain amount of knowledge of natural philosophy and of chemistry is in the least degree incompatible with a thorough and accurate knowledge of classics and pure mathematics, 878–9: causes of the neglect of practical educators to conform to the required standard, 880: generally speaking, candidates come from the upper middle-class schools, but a large number come up for the degree of art from a very humble position indeed, 887–8, 938–40.

Education of Middle Classes.—Test of improvement afforded by examinations for the University of London matriculation, the number of candidates for which has continued to increase, although of late years the examination has been made much more stringent, 747, 756: the great deficiency which exists is not so much a deficiency of attainment as a deficiency of exactness in the earlier stages; schoolmasters are anxious to make a show, that their pupils shall be said to be reading certain books, and push on their boys faster than their earlier studies justify, 881–4: the deficiency of accurate fundamental knowledge is particularly great in those schools where the sons of small farmers and tradesmen are taught, 888.

Practical suggestions for improvement of middle-class education, viz., (1), to assimilate it more to the education given in the highest class of national schools, by introducing a much larger element of the knowledge of common things; (2), to give a Government attestation of the qualification of schoolmasters, 889–92: cost of tuition at the superior middle-class schools in London and in the country, 944–8: desirableness of throwing the whole cost of tuition upon the parent, and devoting the endowments of schools to widening the course of instruction, 948–9: the parents of the upper middle-class appreciate classical education at a higher money value than they do what is called useful education; among the lower middle-class they generally look to what is useful in business, 950–53: exhibitions open to sons of persons of limited means, and occupying professional positions, would be very valuable indeed, 957–8.

Certification of Teachers.—Advantage of a Government attestation of the qualification of schoolmasters, 891: would not make such certificates compulsory, 893–5: the attestation given by the College of Preceptors is very useful as far as it goes, but it has not the weight of an attestation from a Government board, 895: such a body might be constituted by a Government selection of a permanent commission, to which existing examining bodies should furnish representatives, 899–900: there is no actually existing body which sufficiently answers the purpose, 901–5: would keep a public register of qualified schoolmasters, 906; would prefer certificates of attain-

CARPENTER, W. B., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c.—*continued.*

ment in each separate subject, rather than certificates of competency to teach, 917–22.

Inspection of Schools.—Great advantage might be derived from a general system of inspection, analogous to the Government inspection of lower-class schools, but it should be entirely voluntary, 907–9: if the head of each school were furnished with an attestation, and an annual report on the state of the educational establishments to which the system applied were published, the results might be very valuable indeed, 910–11: endowed schools should be made responsible for the education they give as well as for the management of their property, and Government, as superior trustee, might insist upon their inspection; a voluntary inspection would then be likely to extend itself to the proprietary and private schools, 961–2: the advantages of competition between various examining bodes would be more than balanced by the confidence placed in an authoritative board, which might be expected to preserve adequate elasticity through the action upon it of the universities and other educational bodies, 963–5.

CASSAL, C., Professor of French, University College, London:

Education in France.—The system of education is addressed to all classes of the people alike, 16,885–7: there are three kinds, the primary, the secondary, and the superior; describes the nature of the primary instruction, the number of *salles d'asile*, by whom supported, the training and salary of the schoolmasters, and by whom appointed and dismissed; the age of the children; inspection of the schools, 10,688–9: superior primary schools—subjects of tuition, scholarships or *bourses*, their amount; the system is the same for girls and boys; number and remuneration of female teachers; training schools or *écoles normales*—subjects of instruction, 10,689–93: *écoles libres* or free schools, 16,693–5: social position of parents, 10,696–705.

As to secondary schools—these are called *lycées* (supported by the Government), and *colléges communaux* (maintained by the communes), 10,706: sons of Louis Philippe attended a *lycée* in Paris, 10,699: number of boys in secondary schools; officers, and their functions; their salaries; distribution of time and subjects of secular and religious instruction, 10,707–21: system of bifurcation in French schools, games, discipline, and punishments, 10,740: University of France, qualifications for degrees at, and nature of examination, 10,722–39; 10,742–48.

Commercial and professional schools, 10,749–50: education of girls—system much the same as in England; subjects of instruction; qualifications of teachers; effect of *les examens de l'Hôtel de Ville* on female character; school education for girls generally preferred to education by governesses, 10,750–5: comparison of middle-class education in France and England, 10,756–61.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

GILPIN, W., Esq., Treasurer of Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—The treasurer is a governor, and the resident officer, and has the general superintendence of the whole institution, 7777–8: he acts under the authority of the governors, who are represented by a committee of almoners; there are about 480 governors, 44 of whom form the committee, 7777–83: a donation of 500*l.* qualifies for a governorship, subject to a reservation as to position and character, 7784–7: all the aldermen and 12 common councilmen are governors *ex officio*, and are not called upon to pay anything, 7788: the lord mayor has two presentations every year, and each alderman one every year; the president has two annually, and the treasurer has two, 7795–7.

The head master is appointed by the court at large, and the assistant masters by the committee, 7798: only 220 governors voted at the last election of a head master, 7803: arrangements for the election, 7799–807: there is nothing in the constitution to prevent the governors from making an alteration in the way of appointing the head master, 7810: the value of the head mastership is about 900*l.* a year; the head master at Hertford receives about 450*l.* a year, 7812–19.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—GILPIN, W., Esq.—*continued.*

At Hertford there are 461 boys and 19 girls, and in London 755 boys, 7815: all the boys when first elected are sent to Hertford, 7816: the gross income is nearly 70,000*l.* a year; of this sum 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* are received as donations from new governors, 7833–6: the governors' donation was raised 25 years ago from 400*l.* to 500*l.*, and it has since been contemplated to still further increase it to 700*l.*, 7842–4: there have been one or two very painful cases of abuse by the sale of these presentations, 7845: many more children are taken from parents of the professional classes than formerly; no doubt originally there was a very low class of children here, 7849–51.

Particulars of the bodies who send the 180 gift-boys, 7850–53: reasons for wishing to get rid of the girls altogether, 7862: the discipline of the hospital is peculiar, and is confided to a warden, who takes charge of all the children out of school, and superintends communication with the parents, 7867–8: in school the master orders corporal punishment; out of school the warden does so, 7871: this separation of discipline and instruction works very well, 7873: all regulations and byelaws are alterable by the board of governors; they meet five or six times a year, 7880–83: extracts from replies to printed questions concerning the charter and statutes, 7883.

Originally the school was intended for the children of poorer parents; the change from the children of 1553 to 1865 is susceptible of explanation, 7884: an entrance examination was introduced four years ago; it works well, 7886–7: boys remain at Hertford a month, or two or three years; it depends on themselves, 7891–5: in many cases the children come up for admission perfectly ignorant, 7896: the nomination has in no case been given by competition, only by individual patronage, 7903–4: details of the exercise of nomination, 7907–21: nothing has been done by the governors in consequence of the recommendation of the Duke of Newcastle's commission, that the benefits of the hospital should be bestowed, not by patronage, but as far as possible by merit; nor have the governors considered it, 7922–5: nor have the governors ever had it in contemplation to transfer the whole school to the country, 7935: advantages of remaining on the present site, 7939–44: the area of the site is about five acres, 7946: its value could be tested only by sale in the market, but the money asked for the site of the Compter, almost half an acre, was 17,640*l.*, 7945–50: details of the transfer of the site of the Compter, 7951–7.

Objections to the management of the school by the head master instead of by the governors, 7959–62: one reason why the London school is so very healthy is that the younger children have all their infantine disorders at Hertford before they come to London, 7965: a child is eligible at Hertford between 7 and 10, 7967: there is no record kept of the birthplaces of the boys, but witness's impression is that there are more country than London boys in the school, 7983–7: the extent of the playground is about two acres and a quarter, 7994: a swimming bath near the City Road is hired for the use of the boys two or three times a week, 7998–8002: relations of the masters to one another, and arrangements of the separate departments of instruction, 8003–22.

JACOB, Rev. G. A., D.D., Upper Grammar Master at Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—The upper grammar master has no control whatever over the general system of instruction of the hospital, but has a partial control over the classical school, 8028–31: this school consists of about 200 boys, in four classes, called "The Grecians, "The Deputy Grecians," "The Great Erasmus," and "The Little Erasmus," 8034: arrangements for promotion from one class to another, and subjects of instruction, 8036–67.

Science is not taught in the school, except mathematically to the Grecians; lectures in chemistry have been delivered, but the boys were not expressly required to attend, 8068–72: the number of Grecians is limited to 25, and Deputy Grecians to 40, 8076: only a few of them are boys of talent, 8084: they represent the attainment of the school, 8168: does not know any reason why this school should not be on the same footing with regard to discipline and government as Eton or Rugby and other schools, 8105: there are more boys at Eton than at Christ's Hospital, 8106: corporal

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—JACOB, Rev. G. A., D.D.—*continued.*

punishment is allowed, except for the Grecians, 8113–6: the committee of almoners directly interfere with the master of the grammar school; their power is unlimited, 8117–21.

Prizes are given each half-year to every class in every school, 8122: the exhibitions which the Grecians have are very valuable and numerous, 8123: they are given as the result of having obtained a certain situation in the school; no examination is necessary, 8126–7: there is a difficulty in finding a sufficient number of boys advanced enough to be made Grecians, 8135: the examinations of all the schools take place twice a year; particulars of the examinations, 8149–64: throughout the grammar school every master devotes a certain portion of the time to the religious instruction of the boys, 8174: no boy would be refused on account of his religion as long as he and his parents were willing to conform to the rules, 8186.

WEBSTER, Rev. W., M.A., Head Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital.

Christ's Hospital.—The head mathematical master has the uncontrolled management of the mathematical studies, 8201: extent of the teaching, 8203: some few boys never come into the mathematical school, 8204: about 50 boys, sons of naval officers, come into the school on the express condition that they shall be educated for the sea, 8205: boys who have no special destination necessarily learn mathematics when they get to the Great Erasmus; besides this from 100 to 120 boys are required to be in the junior mathematical school, that is as distinguished from the naval school, 8206–7: extent of the teaching, 8208.

Arrangements for apportioning the time to mathematical studies, 8209–12: if a boy shows a great aptitude for mathematical studies, and not for classical studies, there are no arrangements allowing a different apportionment of time to the studies, 8214–17: organization of the mathematical school, 8218–42: time devoted to mathematics in the different schools, 8243–6: extent of arithmetical knowledge possessed by the boys on entrance, 8247–56: boys from Hertford come first to the commercial school, not to the mathematical school, 8258: physical science is not taught; witness does not think that what is taught as physical science in schools generally brings out much from boys, 8264–8.

Boys who come into the naval school learn algebra the very first day they come in; they begin Euclid and algebra together, 8272–3: periods during which the boys remain, and progress made in the studies, 8274–88: each year five go with exhibitions to the University, 8289: the naval boys go on in the classical school almost as much as the other boys, 8301: witness likes the combination of classical and mathematical studies for all boys, 8303–4: the naval boys learn French and chart drawing, 8304–6.

BROWN, Rev. W. H., LL.D., Head Master of the Charterhouse, and one of the Committee of Almoners of Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—Beside the committee of almoners, there is a sub-committee of 12, called the committee of education, of which witness is a member; this committee is generally responsible for the education of the school; they meet often, 8314–17: a few university men are on the sub-committee, 8322-5: cannot recollect anything prejudicial to the authority of the masters in consequence of their relations to the managing body; and has seen no ill effects result from the discipline being mainly intrusted to the warden, 8328–30.

The office of warden is a recent one; the duties used to be performed by the steward, 8341–2: the change in the discipline has been effected rather by the will of the head master than by the will of the governors, 8344: would suggest something like a committee of all the departments, of which the head master should be the chairman, 8349: must confess that the position of the committee of education is perhaps a little false, 8355: extracts from the charge of the warden as drawn up in 1860, 8356–9: the head master could interfere himself in the discipline if he pleased, without first reporting to the warden, 8360: there is a visitation of the schools every month, 8370: the treasurer is the medium of communication between the governors and

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—BROWN, Rev. W. H., LL.D.—*continued.*

the masters, 8373: advantage of having conmercial men on the education committee, 8374.

Considering that the Christ's Hospital boys sent to the Universities are selected from 1,200 boys, witness does not understand what system of education it is that can produce such very meagre results, 8376: chemistry is taught very much more at the Charterhouse than at Christ's Hospital, 8380: of late the tendency has been to make Christ's Hospital less of a classical school than formerly, 8387: the original foundation of the school could be described in no other way than by saying it was a ragged school; Christ's Hospital does not now hold a penny of the original endowment, the whole school having arisen from private benefactions, 8390: the city aldermen give nothing, but dispense more patronage than the donation governors, 8399.

The basis of the education is classical, but only five go annually to the Universities, 8400–401: it would be desirable to give the general education of the school a more direct bearing on commercial life, 8403; would think it inexpedient to sacrifice any portion of Latin or mathematics for chemistry or botany, 8414: it is a rule of the school that boys not intended for the Universities should leave school at 15, 8419: witness's opinion is in favour of abolishing the peculiar dress, especially for the elder boys, 8432: the present site is more favourable for the education of boys going into commerce than a site in the country, 8437.

KEYMER, Rev. N., M.A., Head Master of the Hertford branch of Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital, Hertford Branch.—There are two schools at Hertford; the reading and writing school, in which the usual elementary instruction is given, and the grammar school (of which witness is head master), confined to Latin and religious instruction, 8442–9: the total number of boys is 461, of whom only 40 are above the age of 11, 8450: in school the discipline is under the direction of the masters; out of school it is in the hands of the steward, 8454: corporal punishment is inflicted sometimes, 8455: has found no inconvenience from the division of authority in regard to discipline 8458: witness does not interfere with the studies of the reading and writing school, 8471: the school is visited by two different governors monthly throughout the year, 8476: the standard of acquirement for admission is merely to be able to read the Gospels with facility; would like to have it raised, 8485–90: extent of instruction, 8493–9.

WHITE, Rev. J. T., M.A., Master of the Latin School in Christ's Hospital.

Christ's Hospital: Latin School.—The Latin school consists of all boys who have failed to attain the rank of the upper school at the age of 13½ years; partly of boys whose education was neglected before they entered the hospital, and partly of boys who have very little intellect, 8502–3: there are about 140 boys, all under the charge of witness and a pupil-teacher, 8504–9: the subjects of instruction are Latin, Roman history, ancient geography, and elementary religious teaching, 8510.

Time apportioned to this and the other schools, 8511–12: some boys do exceedingly well, others are much below the mark, and some boys are almost incapable of being taught Latin, 8513–14: perhaps they would be equally incapable of learning physical science, 8517: witness once suggested the substitution of German for Latin, but the governors did not think it advisable to adopt the suggestion, 8519–20: the committee determine what boys are sent to this school, 8526–31.

BOWKER, H. F., Esq., Head Master of the English School in Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital: English School.—In this school all the English subjects are taught except English grammar, which is omitted because it is considered that the boys acquire sufficient grammar from learning Latin and Greek, 8533–5: all the boys pass through this school from first to last, 8537: there are four assistant masters, 8544: arrangement of classes and subjects of

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—BOWKER, H. F., Esq.—*continued.*

instruction, 8544–64: it would be a good thing for a great number of the boys to receive competent instruction in English grammar, 8565: distinction between the classical instruction required for the university and that required for teaching English, 8568: desirableness of adding a day school to the hospital, 8570–76: witness is quite satisfied with his relations with the education committee, 8579.

Advantages of the present arrangements in giving a responsible person to the headship of each department, 8581: the masters visit the wards of an evening, but as advisers rather than as censors, 8582–4: the great majority of the masters are non-resident, 8586: the present system of keeping the discipline quite distinct works exceedingly well, 8588: a boy is not out of the reach of a master's authority when he leaves the school room, 8591: the head classical master is considered as head master by courtesy, 8594: the position of the head master is really very well defined, 8,600: the office of warden was instituted about five years ago; the steward still exists, only his duties are now confined to those duties which are implied by his name, 8606–10: reasons for the creation of the office of warden, 8611–12.

GRIGGS, R., Esq., Warden at Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—Witness is the first person appointed to the office of warden, 8615: duties of the office described, 8617, 8632, 8655: the warden has abundant opportunities of forming a judgment of the general disposition of all the boys, 8619–22: the warden has a great deal of office duty arising out of an extensive correspondence with the friends of the boys, 8623: corporal punishment is very little resorted to; the cane is used about twice a week, and the rod about once a month, 8625–6.

The warden is not under the head master, but under the committee of almoners; an appeal from the warden to the head master would, however, be rather encouraged, 8633–4: any master could, if he liked, inflict punishment for an offence out of school; but as a matter of courtesy he would more generally refer the matter to the warden, 8640: the deputy Grecians act as monitors,—two or three of them in each of the 16 wards, 8641–50: no difficulties have arisen from the relation of the warden to the masters, 8661.

SHARP, H., Esq., Head Master of the Commercial School at Christ's Hospital.

Christ's Hospital Commercial School.—All the boys pass through here, and remain till they arrive at the Great Erasmus class, when they are removed to the mathematical school. Each boy has about five hours a week in the commercial school. The teaching is confined to writing and arithmetic, 8664–80.

Book-keeping.—A boy at about 14 years of age cannot possibly get a good knowledge of book-keeping, 8681.

BRETTE, Rev. E., B.D., French Master at Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital: French School.—Every boy who goes through the ordinary course of instruction learns French before he leaves the hospital, 8690: the boys begin their French too late, and many of those who leave at 15 to go into commercial life do not know enough of French, 8692: it would be a good thing to begin the study of French at Hertford, 8702: there are two assistant masters, both Frenchmen, 8696–7: a little more time for teaching the lower classes would be desirable, 8701, 8720–26.

Boys leaving the school, and showing an interest in French, have their books given to them, 8704: the relations between the masters of the different schools and witness are in perfect harmony, 8698, 8713–14: witness is as well able to maintain discipline as any of the English masters, 8718: the boys in this school show quite as good an aptitude for learning French as boys of a higher class of society, 8719.

BACH, W. H., Esq., Drawing Master at Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—All the boys are taught drawing in their progress through the school, to the extent of from one to three hours' lessons per week; but witness adds much private time of his own, 8729–31: degrees of aptitude for learning drawing, 8734: drawing improves the observing

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—BACH, W. H., Esq.—*continued.*

faculties; there is no learning by rote, 8735: methods of teaching pursued, 8737-43: the use of the brush is not taught; it would require individual instruction, 8748-50: some parents value drawing solely on account of its use for the occupation the boy is intended to be put to, 8756: the governors give liberal prizes, and the Government prizes are also obtainable, 8757.

STONE, T., Esq., Medical Officer at Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—The health of the boys is very good indeed; does not think the position of the school at all affects the health of the boys; the soil is gravel, and the water very good, 8761-8: epidemics are known occasionally, but the mortality has been very small indeed, 8769-70: there is an infirmary for 72 boys, but it is never full, 8773-5: each boy has half a pint of milk and water at breakfast, and on alternate days the same at supper, 8781: the consulting physician and the surgeon approve of the present dietary, 8799.

A larger playground and more baths would be desirable, 8788, 8801: reasons for the superiority of the boys' health in London as compared with Hertford, 8802-4: the good health is owing in a great degree to the discipline, and the regularity of the diet, 8805: no pocket money is given by the school, 8811: number of deaths from 1855 to 1864 inclusive, page 822, (vol. i.); number of cases of measles and scarlatina during 10 years, and average number of children per week under treatment at the infirmary, page 823.

CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. the Duke of, President of Christ's Hospital:

Christ's Hospital.—The president takes an active part in the concerns of the hospital; the government of the school, in fact, is conducted by the president, the treasurer, and the committee of almoners, 8814[4]: reasons for not placing the hospital under a head master, 8814[10]: it would be very difficult to alter the system of choosing the head master by election, 8814[16]: the system of nominating the boys as at present conducted works so admirably that it may be doubted whether it would be advantageous to make any change, 8814[18]: the danger of raising the entrance examination would be, that boys from a less needy class would be introduced, 8814[19]: at present the governors guard themselves against admitting the children of rich men, 8814[21].

The advantages of retaining the school in London counterbalance the disadvantages, 8814[25]: the health of the boys is most remarkable, 8814[26]: it is intended to hire a cricket ground within some very easy distance of London, 8814[29]: witness attaches the greatest possible importance to the advantage of the boys being near at hand to the great mercantile establishments of the city of London, 8814[34]: the sanitary condition of Christ's Hospital contrasts favourably with that of all large public schools, 8814[41]: reasons why it would be undesirable to make any change in the peculiar dress of the boys, the principal reason being that the dress keeps the institution a charitable one, not an ordinary public school, 8814[42]: the Grecians, on obtaining leave, are allowed to go out in their ordinary dress, 8814[47].

No boy has ever been known to suffer from going bare-headed, 8814[48]: the yellow petticoat is given up altogether, and an under flannel waistcoat worn instead, 8814[55]: there would be very great difficulty in engrafting any system of day scholars upon this institution, 8814[58]: witness would be favourable to a larger application of the funds of the hospital to the education of girls; the governors, however, have seriously considered the matter, and decided that the girls' school should not be continued beyond what was absolutely necessary, viz., the 18 gift girls, 8814[59]: the difficulty has been to deal with the girls when they leave, 8814[60]: the right to present a girl is not valued by the governors to the extent to which the right of presenting a boy is valued; and any increase in the number of girls, if accompanied by a corresponding diminution in the number of boys, might diminish the number of gift governors and of the available funds, 8814[66].

It would be very desirable to educate the girls for governesses or for national schoolmistresses, 8814[72]: the governors take that pride in the boys

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL—CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. the Duke of—*continued.*

that they could put their finger upon almost every boy who had passed through the school, 8814[75]: some of the governors have been educated there, and they take the greatest pride in saying so, 8814[77]: any arrangement whereby some of the appointments should be made by the whole board and not by each governor, would lessen the private patronage of the governors and tend to diminish the income, 8814[80]: the private patronage of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London is considerable, and not paid for, but the redistribution of it would require very serious consideration, 8814[83].

Papers put in by witness.—Memorandum by Mr. M. S. Dipnall, clerk of the hospital, on the scope, object, and results of the education therein given, with a notice of some of the distinguished scholars, page 835 (vol. ii.) List of the Grecians made by the Rev. Dr. Rice and the Rev. Dr. Jacob, from 1836 onwards, page 844. Tables showing the social position of the parents of the children admitted in 1862, 1863, and 1864, page 851.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. *See also* HARE, T. Esq.

CREAK, A., Esq., M.A., M.C.P.:

Is master and proprietor of a private boarding school at Brighton, containing 56 boys, chiefly sons of the upper middle classes, paying fees from 70 to 120 guineas per annum, 10,762–73, 10,796–9: course of education, 10,764–5: schools at Brighton are almost exclusively private, 10,778–9: religious instruction, 10,781–5: pupils sometimes remain till 18, 10,800: a portion go to the public schools, others to the university, 10,776, 10,801: children in schools at Brighton come chiefly from other parts of the country, many of the sons of resident tradesmen being sent to schools at a distance, 10,842–9: no endowed school at Brighton, so that the population is compelled to rely upon its own resources, 10,853–7: educational state of boys on admission, 10,905: lectures on physical science at witness's school, 10,908–12.

Certification of Teachers.—A system analogous to that adopted in the medical profession might be tried, but its success is doubtful; if tried, the power should be vested in some independent body, not in the Government, nor should any one be disqualified for not possessing a certificate, 10,786–9.

Inspection.—In the case of private schools no system of inspection would be satisfactory, 10,790: but in the case of endowed schools the State has a right to see that the trusts are properly administered, 10,791–2.

Education of Middle Classes.—Susceptible of great improvement, 10,793: small tradesmen and thriving mechanics have some difficulty in providing education for their children, which might be remedied by establishing night schools or evening classes, 10,794–5: probable success of night schools, 10,811: not necessary to prepare boys at schools for their future professions, 10,829: no machinery in Brighton to meet the case of those who cannot afford to pay more than 1*l.* a quarter, except National and British schools, 10,858–60: standard of lower middle-class schools is improving, 10,886–9.

Education of Girls.—Generally very inferior; too much time spent on accomplishments, 10,803–4: number of girls' schools in Brighton, 10,805: charges range from 100*l.* to 200*l.* a year, 10,806–8: education by governesses extremely inferior, 10,818–9: education of lower middle-class girls particularly deficient, 10,867: girls should be admitted to University local examinations, 10,868.

Training of Teachers.—Teachers very defective in knowledge of their profession, 10,812: a system similar to the German instruction in Pädagokik needed, 10,813–7: would not rely on examination merely, but would encourage foundation of good training schools, which should grow up from the property of the country—not from Government interference, 10,883–5, 10,906–7: teachers should have other prospects held out than clerical promotion, so as to induce laymen to devote their best powers to education and remain in the profession, 10,825–7.

Subjects of Instruction.—Classics and mathematics best mental discipline; physical science might be introduced to a small extent, 10,828–9: for youths intended for businesses, Greek might be substituted by modern languages.

CREAK, A., Esq., M.A., M.C.P.—*continued.*

10,830–2: technical instruction of little value below the age of 16, 10,833: scientific instruction at witness's school amply sufficient for matriculation at London University, 10,841.

Proprietary Schools.—Children at those in Brighton are well taught, 10,850–2.

Endowments.—Application of small endowments to education would be very useful, 10,865–7.

Examinations.—Opinion on University local examinations, 10,869–71: by College of Preceptors, 10,872–7: various examinations have helped to improve middle-class education, 10,890: examinations should be in the hands of the Universities, 10,891–3.

Latin and Greek Grammars.—Uniformity in, would be very advantageous, 10,894–6.

Holidays.—Uniform system of, 10,897–902.

College of Preceptors.—Witness cannot say whether any other incorporation of schoolmasters needed, 10,903–4.

D.

DAMMANN, Dr. K.:

Is now teacher of German in King Edward's School, Birmingham, and has had experience of education in several other schools in England, and was a teacher of various subjects in Germany prior to coming to England, 17,687–95, 17,716–20.

Huddersfield College.—Is a very superior school, with upwards of 100 boys, 17,770–2.

Education of Middle Classes.—The present examinations are not sufficiently strict and searching; admission to schools and to any class of a school should be possible only after passing a satisfactory examination, each class having its own curriculum; this might be provided for by establishing well organized and carefully managed elementary schools, from the higher classes of which the pupils should be admitted to the lower classes of the upper schools, which might be effected without any Government interference, 17,696–704, 17,708–9: examinations to be held half-yearly, 17,704.

The continental system, modified to suit the views of the public, might be usefully introduced, 17,705–6: the system of examination exists in all German schools, 17,707: superintendence of German schools, 17,708: in Germany payment is required for instruction, except only in the case of poverty, and the same system should prevail in England, 17,791–6.

Subjects of Instruction.—Latin and Greek preponderate in English schools to the disadvantage of other subjects, 17,710–2, 17,714–5: knowledge of Latin most desirable, and classics should always form part of a liberal education, but in schools not purely classical subjects more immediately applicable to the purposes of practical life should have especial consideration, 17,713: natural science and history are neglected, and should be taught, 17,721–5, 17,727–30: text books on English history are very different from similar books in use on the continent, 17,726: natural science forms a subject of education in German schools, and is taught concurrently with classics, 17,731–3, 17,736–9.

Age at which science is taught in Germany depends on the character of the school, but it would be about 14, 17,734–5: the vernacular forms a principal subject of instruction in German schools, but in England the mother tongue is much neglected, 17,740–1: statement showing relative importance of subjects in a gymnasium at Berne, 17,741–3: results of teaching on this system, 17,744–5: organization and instruction in the Real Schulen and the Gymnasia, 17,746–61.

DAMMANN, Dr. K.—*continued.*

Age at which classics should be begun is a disputable matter; German students intending to become philologists commence classics quite as early as they are taught in English schools, 17,762–3: study of language should begin with the mother tongue; English is as good ground to build on as any other, 17,764–9: the order of the subjects must be left to the discretion of the director, the simplest and easiest being taken first, 17,773–5.

Teachers.—With the exception of the masters of the higher classes of schools and of the head masters, the social position of teachers is not so good in England as in Germany, 17,776: position of a schoolmaster should be one of considerable social respect, 17,780: social position depends in great measure on the way in which masters are salaried, 17,781: in Germany every teacher must have a legal qualification; this gives him a respectable position, 17,782–3: a teacher cannot hold the mastership of certain schools unless he holds a state certificate of scholastic attainments and capacity in teaching, 17,784–6: when a schoolmaster has reached a certain stage of scholarship, he serves, as it were, an apprenticeship in the art of teaching, so that every head master must possess long experience in tuition, 17,788–90.

DASENT, G. W., Esq., D.C.L., Examiner for the Council of Military Education and for the India Civil Service:

State of Knowledge of English History, Language, and Literature as shown by above Examinations.—These subjects are now studied in English schools, 13,940–3: English language as a means of mental improvement; manuals are defective, but gradually improving, 13,944–5: English subjects very much attended to now, 13,946–8, 13,959, 13,995: schools whence candidates come for examination, 13,949–50: boys should come direct from school, not pass through training schools, 13,950–1: error of parents in making sons take a career for which they are naturally unfit, 13,952.

As compared with classics, sufficient attention is not paid to English subjects, 13,953–4: English grammar should be taught separately from Latin; no classical language can be properly taught without a knowledge of English, 13,955: acquaintance of scholars with English on leaving public schools and universities, 13,956: class from which boys come for examination, 13,960, 13,964–5: state of education of candidates, 13,961–3: their age, 13,966–7: importance of good training in English, and extent to which such education should be carried in case of boys leaving school at 16, 13,967–71: kind of examination for these boys, 13,972–4: examiners in English not likely to be deceived by cramming, 13,794–7: evil results to pupils of cramming, 13,977–8: tendency to superficial acquirement of English subjects, 13,985–6.

Questions on language and literature in 1865 were very fairly answered, 13,987: deficiencies in spelling; bad spelling rapidly going out, 13,988–90: defects in spelling attributable to a want of reading and want of eye, 13,991: dictation, 13,992–4: political economy not to be taught in infant schools, 13,980: English language and grammar should be taught at schools, 13,996: course of teaching in schools, 13,997–14,003: prevailing faults of English writers, 14,004: comparison of English and French writers as to clearness of expression, 14,005: vernacular taught in all continental states, 14,006: best mode of teaching English literature, 14,007–9: relative amount of time to be devoted to classics and to English in case of boys not going to Universities, 14,010–1: education of boys who leave school at 16, 14,012–7: of children of lower-middle class, 14,018–22, 14,039: teaching outlines of English history with special attention to some specific period objectionable, 14,023–32.

Study of Latin and English as means of mental discipline, 14,034–6: English well taught in training schools of National and British societies, 14,038: improvement both in amount of knowledge and methods of teaching required, 14,040–2: Latin in middle-class schools must be taught accurately, 14,052–5.

DASENT, G. W., Esq., D.C.L.—*continued.*

Competitive Examinations.—Woolwich examination is too long; in the Civil Service candidates practically succeed with four subjects, 13,979, 14,043–5: rule of Civil Service examinations fixing minimum of marks at 125 a good one, 13,982: divisions of English examination and maximum number of marks, 13,983–4: one of the great objects of examinations is to elicit mental power, 14,046–8: limiting number of subjects, 14,049–50: difficulty of proportioning number of marks to various subjects, 14,051.

DAVIES, Miss E.:

Education of Girls.—Was secretary to a committee which applied to University of Cambridge for extension of local examination to girls, which has been granted, 11,204–9: an experimental examination has been held, which gave great pleasure to the girls and also had a good effect on the schoolmistresses, 11,210–3: judging from statements of schoolmistresses, education of middle-class girls is very bad, 11,215–21: great want of schools, and superficial nature of the instruction given, especially in schools to which children of small tradesmen go, 11,221–8.

Day schools much better for girls than boarding schools, when the home is what it ought to be, 11,229–33, 11,375–8: no danger from competition in girls' schools, 11,255: good schools for girls might be established by aid of small endowments, 11,260: fees for good day and boarding schools, 11,351–60: governesses, 11,361–72: objection to mixing classes, 11,391–4: improvement of female education, 11,395–412: importance of instruction in needlework is decreasing, 11,428–9.

Endowments.—Proportion of educational endowments should be devoted to exhibitions and scholarships for girls and to erection of school buildings, 11,234–9, 11,243, 11,379–83, 11,413–8: there should be endowed schools for girls as well as boys, 11,248–9: ladies should be on the governing boards, 11,430–1: existing endowments originally intended for both sexes, 11,267–8.

Proprietary Schools.—Great difficulty in establishing, for girls, 11,256–9.

Examinations.—Much wanted for schoolmistresses, 11,244–5: describes steps taken to induce the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to extend their local examinations to girls, the objections which had to be overcome, and the success attending the efforts made, 11,300–39: number and kind of schools (with the terms for tuition) from which candidates came, 11,322–7, 11,348–9: an examination after the age of 18 required, the examiners having power to grant certificates of power to teach in case of females who intend to become mistresses, 11,340–46: London University the best body for conducting the examinations, 11,347: subjects of examination for ladies, 11,419–22: opening examinations of London University would stimulate female education, 11,287–9.

Training and Certification of Mistresses.—Mistresses require better training, 11,240–1: they should not receive their whole training in a special institution, but at the end of a good general education they should have six months' training, 11,269–71: Home and Colonial School Society's system, 11,272–80: importance of certification, 11,281: London University preferable to Government Board for granting certificates, 11,282–6; certification better than a system of registration, 11,246–7.

Inspection.—Would be very useful; kind of inspection needed, 11,250–1, 11,254: private schools would be glad to have it, but in their case it should be voluntary, 11,252–3.

DAVIES, E., Esq., M.A., LL.D.:

Private School, Swansea.—School originated in the failure of British and Foreign School Society's Training College for South Wales; it is entirely a private school of a somewhat peculiar character, 12,463–4, 12,468: there are about 100 pupils (of whom 35 are boarders, and between 60 and 70 day scholars), whose ages vary from 12 to 30, 12,645–7, 12,511–5: charge for boarders, including all extras, 32*l.* a year, for day scholars six guineas, 12,469.

Pupils are children of sub-agents of works and tenant farmers, &c., 12,470: teaching is entirely conducted in English, nor is any difficulty ex-

DAVIES, E., Esq., M.A., LL.D.—*continued.*

perienced through this, although the boys come very badly prepared, 12,477–80: great attention is paid to physical science and applied mathematics, 12,481, 12,485–7: Latin and Greek, 12,482.

No system of bifurcation adopted; special technical training not advisable from difficulty of classifying boys, 12,483–4, 12,535–7: religious profession of parents, 12,504: nature of religious instruction given, 12,505–6: holidays, 12,507–10: subjects of instruction, 12,516–23; mathematics the best training for the mental faculties, 12,524.

Education of Middle Classes.—Boarding schools preferable to day schools, 12,538–9: middle class have fewer suitable schools available than lower class, 12,571–3: remedy suggested, 12,574: religious difficulties and their removal, 12,577–81.

Endowed Schools.—Their faults, 12,489–90: remedy proposed, 12,491: fees for paying scholars should never be less than those of private schools, 12,494: give too many holidays, 12,509.

Endowments.—Plan for appropriating small endowments by converting them into an exhibition fund for scholars passing an examination, 12,492–4, 12,528–31, 12,540–5: endowments might be blended with the proprietary principle, as few private schoolmasters can find the capital to provide buildings, but master should have entire control of the conduct and discipline of the school, 12,495, 12,547–50.

The only efficient control that could be applied to endowments is payment by results, 12,499: recommendation of Public Schools Commissioners that foundation scholars should pay same fee as other scholars would be advantageous, 12,533: foundation scholars are badly selected, 12,534: no faults in administration of endowments, 12,546.

Inspection.—Difficulties of inspection, 12,501: Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should appoint inspectors, 12,502.

Certification of Teachers.—Witness has no great faith in it, 12,525-7.

Examinations.—Suggestions for improvement of University local examinations, 12,551: should be confined to the two older Universities, 12,552: no faith in Government examinations, 12,553.

Education of Girls.—Very bad in most subjects, 12,554–7: many of the large endowments should be applied to improvement of girls' schools as well as to boys', 12,559–61: farmers' daughters in South Wales are generally sent to the popular schools, where the education, so far as it goes, is very good; they supply the essentials of education for the girls of this class, 12,562–70: in whom management of female schools should be placed, 12,576.

DAYMOND, Rev. A., Master of Framlingham School:

Was assistant master at Eton, also normal master and *ex-officio* head master of St. Mark's, Chelsea, and has been master of Framlingham school from the commencement, 14,485, 14,493–5.

Framlingham Middle-class School.—There are 311 scholars (all of them boarders except two), about five-sixths of whom are farmers' sons, 14,487–90, 14,555: Pembroke College, Cambridge, gave the land, and has the right of sending six boys from certain parishes, either as day scholars or boarders, the former free, the latter at a payment of 17*l.* a year, all other boarders paying 25*l.*, 14,488–92.

Course of study and kind of education, 14,496–7: boys are not allowed to remain after 18 nor admitted after 16, 14,498–9: educational condition of boys on admission, 14,500–1, 14,508–10, 14,564: course of education comprises religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England (exemption being allowed to sons of dissenters), reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography and history, elements of Latin, also French and German, and some little of natural science, 14,511–20, 14,538–45, 14,661–2: school hours and time devoted to various subjects each week, 14,521–37, 14,565, 14,587: instruction in French and German as mental discipline, 14,546–51.

DAYMOND, Rev. A.—*continued.*

Corporal punishment is abandoned, impositions, &c. being used instead, 14,552–3: staff of teachers, 14,554: dormitories, 14,556–9: maintenance of discipline, 14,560–3: method of teaching various subjects and books used, 14,565–76, 14,593–603: power of teaching is the chief qualification sought in selecting masters, 14,604: teaching is very efficient, 14,605–8: social science has not been taught, as it requires a very efficient master; Mr. Ellis's books on the subject are very good and are proposed to be introduced, 14,609–10: sanitary condition of school, the dietary, accommodation for play, &c., sick wards, 14,611–27; cost of education, board, &c., 14,628–33: salaries of masters, 14,634–6: number of masters, 14,637–8.

Education of Middle Classes.—Parents generally of opinion that a general education is best in school, leaving practical experience to teach them business, 14,577–86: teaching of language and mathematics, 14,588–9: importance of teaching Latin, 14,592: supply of masters, 14,663–4: middle classes have great repugnance to corporal punishment, 14,676–7: want of thoroughness in middle-class education, 14,678: no difficulty arises from combining boys of various social positions; there might be some objection on part of farmers, but this would disappear as the parents became interested in education, 14,679–80, 14,686–91: advantages of boarding schools, 14,681–3: probable success of engrafting middle-class schools on present National schools, 14,684–5.

Certification, Registration, and Training of Teachers.—Certificates after examinations would be very advantageous, the examination being made, say by the Universities, 14,639–45: certification and registration should be permissive, 14,646: list of registered teachers should be published, 14,658–9: training of masters for middle-class schools, 14,665–75.

University Local Examinations.—Proposal to make Framlingham a centre is under consideration, 14,653–4.

Inspection and Examination of unendowed schools should be permissive and by some independent authority, 14,647–52.

E.

EDMUNDS, Mr. E.:

Is a tradesman at Rugby, 13,712–4: has a son on the foundation at Rugby school, where he receives a good education, 13,715–21.

Education of Middle Classes.—Apprenticeship for seven years has the effect of shortening school stay, 13,718, 13,825–7: amount which better class of tradesmen could afford to pay for educating their children, 13,723: boarding schools preferable to day schools, 13,724–7, 13,740: no special education should be given to sons of tradesmen, as up to 16 the education required would be the same for all boys, 13,728–30: advantage of teaching Latin, 13,731–5: general objection of parents to Latin is dying away, 13,736–9.

Great want of schools for farming class; there are some private schools, but they are very inefficient; the school at Hurstpierpoint and another in Surrey examples of what is required, 13,741–4, 13,754–5: there is no prospect of extension of this system of schools unless buildings are given free joined to a subscription, not the proprietary system, so that schools should be self-supporting, 13,745–8, 13,803: means of raising subscriptions, 13,774–5: proposed application of endowments for improving means of education, 13,751–2, 13,785–8, 13,816–8: sites of endowed schools in towns should be sold, and schools moved to suburbs, 13,749–50: supposing schools removed from town to country, the residents of the town should pay rather lower fees than those near the school, 13,753.

Supply of good private schools for middle classes insufficient, and there is great want of system in teaching, and want of training in the teachers, 13,756–61: length of school stay in case of sons of farmers and of various tradesmen, 13,762–7: advantages of Rugby school and age at which boys go

EDMUNDS, Mr. E.—*continued.*

there, 13,768–71: course of education at grammar schools should be so arranged as to enable boys to begin earlier and end earlier than at Rugby, 13,772–3: proposed schools would not compete injuriously with private schools, 13,778, 13,812–4.

Objections to raising funds by parliamentary authority, 13,779–85: advantages and disadvantages of allowing masters to take boarders, 13,789–92: in schools suggested master would have boarders for his own profit, the charges would be placed in a common fund, and the masters be paid by salary or capitation fee, 13,792–4: constitution of trusts for these schools, 13,795–802: charges for boarders; some subjects to be charged as extras, 13,803–8: endowed school would beat any private education that can be started, 13,809–10.

Provision to be made for education of upper artizans, which would meet the withdrawal at 14 for apprenticeship; probable amount artizans would be able to pay, 13,829–38, 13,851: probable amount upper class of tradesmen would pay, 13,839–42, 13,848–9: gratuitous education should be abolished, 13,843: opposition might be met by giving preference to places where endowments are now provided, 13,844: endowments should not be applied to foundation of scholarships, 13,850: part of income might be used to assist boys rising to a higher school, 13,852: endowment of scholarships out of corporation funds, 13,853.

Education of Girls.—As much difficulty in getting good schools for middle-class girls as for boys, 13,819–21: boarding schools preferable to day schools, 13,822: present state of, very imperfect, 13,823: education for girls nearly as important as for boys, 13,824.

ELLIS, W., Esq.:

Birkbeck Schools.—There are four of these schools (all day schools) in the neighbourhood of London, the buildings of which have been erected at the expense of witness, for the purpose of meeting the wants of the labouring class and mechanics, and including children of the upper stratum of working class; the schools are self-supporting, and the objects of their establishment have met with success; they are all on the monitorial system; in the Peckham school, however, (which is the largest, containing between 700 and 800 boys, girls, and infants) there are several under masters, but the details of reading, writing, and arithmetic are conducted by monitors; the education given includes reading, writing, and arithmetic, elementary physiology, chemistry, and social science, experimental philosophy, and French; some boys stay till 16, but the average would be about 13; the children of different sexes are taught in separate schools, the girls receiving similar instruction to the boys in physical and social science, 13,854–70, 13,875, 13,880, 13,892–4: method of instruction in physical science, 13,891.

With regard to religious instruction, "the children are taught to discover "and to understand for themselves, and it is hoped that the training is such "that they will be induced to act upon their convictions," 13,871–3: teachers for Birkbeck schools were prepared by witness, as none of the ordinary teachers were able to give the instruction desired, 13,876: attractiveness of the plan of instruction, 13,885–7: discipline, 13,918–9.

Education of Middle Classes.—Importance of teaching social science to middle classes, 13,874, 13,896, 13,908: it is now taught in Jews' Free School and in University College School, 13,876–7: training of masters for schools, 13,878, 13,882–4, 13,888: boys' ignorance of economic science as shown by examinations of College of Preceptors, 13,889: social and experimental science should form part of instruction in proposed middle-class schools for the city, 13,895–6, 13,923–6: it is entirely omitted in present schools, 13,928: in improving teaching of middle classes attention should be mainly directed to social economics, 13,897–9, 13,902: every child requires same instruction and discipline up to a certain age, 13,903.

Education as given at the Birkbeck schools the best preparation for higher instruction; there is no reason why instruction in language and in science should not go together, 13,904–7: injurious effect of neglecting rules and

ELLIS, W., Esq.—*continued.*

principles of social life and social science in schools generally, 13,909: instruction in a good system of morals (including political economy) should be given in all schools and institutions where the young are trained, 13,910–6, 13,921–2: formation of religious and moral character, 13,917–20: general instruction in middle-class schools of the city is good of its kind, 13,927–30.

ELY, Very Rev. the Dean of:

Ely Cathedral Grammar School is part of the general cathedral foundation, without any separate estates or income; rules for its government are laid down by the statutes, but these have become antiquated; the dean and chapter, however, have modified the rules so as to adapt them to the present wants of the school, 17,115–7: school meets the wants of the place, 17,116, 17,129–30: statutable salaries for the masters are 18*l.* and 10*l.* a year, but they now receive 150*l.* and 100*l.*, the head master in addition being allowed to take boarders, and the boys' fees of 12*l.* a year are paid to the masters, 17,118–21, 17,163–9: there are about 40 boys in the school, 24 of whom are on the foundation, and receive a small statutable payment, and 12 are boarders, 17,122–8, 17,159–62: the school not restricted to inhabitants of the place, 17,122, 17,194–5.

Boys are sons of tradesmen principally, and some of farmers, 17,131–2: a good commercial education is given, based to a certain extent on Latin as the best way of teaching English; French is taught, and to some of the boys Greek, &c., 17,133, 17,136, 17,144, 17,147–9, 17,182–5: the school should be kept as much as possible for the middle classes, as such was the intention, and this would be most useful, 17,134–8: the school is examined once a year by a gentleman appointed by the dean and chapter, 17,136: instruction in singing, 17,139: appointment of foundation boys, 17,140.

The school is under peculiar conditions from local circumstances, but it is efficient, and might form a nucleus for schools for the middle classes on a larger scale, 17,141–2: head master is a clergyman, but is not required to be so by the statutes; the second master is a layman, 17,145–6: age of boys on admission and on leaving, 17,150–1: population of Ely could not maintain an efficient classical school without assistance, 17,152–7: but this would not probably apply in case of larger places, 17,158: the school buildings, boarders' house, and playground are provided and kept in repair by the dean and chapter, 17,170–1: the responsibilities of the dean and chapter in relation to the school are liberally and fairly discharged, 17,172: the capitular property being under the entire control of the chapter, all monies paid for the school beyond the statutable amount are taken from the divisible income, 17,173–5.

There is now a lower school for the choristers, who pay 6*d.* per week, and to whom the preference is given in election to the grammar school when their voices render them unfit for the choir, and who receive a sum of 20*l.* on leaving, 17,139, 17,186–8: course of instruction in lower school, 17,189: private schools between the Cathedral school and British and National schools, 17,190–3: the boys are obliged to attend the cathedral services, but this has never been objected to on the part of the parents, 17,196–8.

Cathedral Schools.—Where deans and chapters have a fixed income, the claims of cathedral schools would be fairly represented to those who had drawn off the estates for other purposes, and in any pecuniary arrangements which may be made with deans and chapters means should be provided for the maintenance of the schools, 17,176–81.

National Schools in Ely are efficiently conducted, 17,199: class of scholars, 17,200–1.

Inspection.—Endowed schools should be compulsorily inspected by examiners appointed by the universities, 17,203–4.

Education of Middle Classes.—Standard requires raising, as from the improvement in the poor schools the lower classes are becoming better educated than those above them, 17,207–9: supply of schoolmasters inadequate, 17,211: practically the religious difficulty is not very great; some kind of clause might be drawn up which would meet with general approbation, 17,212; plan proposed, 17,213: advantages of boarding schools, 17,214–5: language should be the backbone of a school, and mathematics an addition, 17,216–20.

EVANS, Rev. C., M.A., Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's College at Birmingham:

King Edward the Sixth's College is composed of a central school of 500 boys, called the grammar school, and eight branch or elementary schools, in which 1,100 children are educated, making 1,600 altogether, 5631: the object of the college is to educate the children of Birmingham of all classes; the education is entirely gratuitous, 5632–40: the present value of the endowment is 11,000*l.* a year, and within a few years may be 20,000*l.* a year, 5645–7: all the children are admitted by the nomination of a governor, 5638: all denominations are admitted without distinction, 5651: witness thinks the religious knowledge in the school is far above the average, 5653: the minimum age at which boys are admitted is eight, 5655.

Jealousy of the present mode of appointment of governors, 5656–8: the system of admission by nomination and that of gratuitous education have been most injurious to the cause of education in the town, 5660–61: measures taken for partially meeting these evils, 5664–70: considerations that determine parents in choosing between the classical school and the commercial school, 5673–4: a payment for admission would be good, as enabling the education to be extended further, and also as being on the whole a good thing for parents, 5678: election of governors, and relationship of the masters to the governing power, 5681–714: the children belong to almost all grades, but the existence of these different social elements has not led to any practical difficulty in working the school, 5727–30.

Very few boys come well taught in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 5732: regulations for religious instruction, 5734–47: witness would admit boys to the freedom of the school only by competition, 5748: the question of making masters subject to dismissal in the judgment of the governing body, 5755–62: 22 assistant masters are connected with this school; the average number of boys in a class is 17; salaries of the masters, 5763–76, 5858–60: the sum paid for teaching is at the rate of nearly 12*l.* a head in the grammar school; in the elementary schools the sum paid is 2*l.* a head, 5781: subjects of instruction in the elementary schools; in one of the schools Latin has been introduced with beneficial results, 5786–7: the boys like it exceedingly, 5790.

Girls are admitted to the elementary schools, but not to the central school, 5798–9: the education given in the girls' schools is exceedingly good; they learn French, drawing, geography, and arithmetic, 5801–2: the system of instruction in the central school is similar to that in the elementary schools, but adapted for rather a wider range of society, 5814–19: distinction between the studies in the classical and English branches, 5824: the discipline which the learning of Greek involves is of greater value to a boy than the acquisition of certain popular facts, 5835: there are 10 foundation exhibitions of 50*l.* a year for either university; the present system, which limits them to classics, is injurious to the school, 5836–42: particulars of some other exhibitions belonging to the school, 5848–9.

Suggested changes in the character of the school for preventing neglect of the higher range of education, 5850–57: about 12 boys a year are passed from one school to the other to meet cases of special aptitude, 5875–80: danger of widening the *curriculum*; one subject in natural science should always be kept going in the school, 5881–4: for schools in country towns, if you can ensure good reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the elements of English history and geography, the best staple of education you can give is the classics, 5887: up to the age of 16 witness would regard the substitution of science for classics rather as subordinate and ancillary to classical studies than as a substitute for them, 5890: every boy is examined twice a year, 5894–5: taking the average attainments of boys they might very well begin the study of physical science at 13, 5899: boys attach quite as much importance to the study of physical science as they do to any other branch of study; parents do not see the pecuniary value of it, 5905: science scholarships tenable at schools would tend to correct this bias on the part of parents, 5906.

University Local Examinations.—The practice of sending boys from King Edward's School at Birmingham was found to work badly, 5866–70.

EVANS, Rev. C., M.A.—*continued.*

Education of Girls.—It would be very desirable to include girls' schools in any scheme for making the grammar schools of England more useful, 5922.

Endowed Schools.—Proposed scheme for the smaller endowed grammar schools, 5925–37.

F.

FEARON, J. P., Esq., Solicitor to the Attorney-General in Crown Charity Suits:

Court of Chancery and Charity Commissioners.—Present system is as efficient as the law will allow it to be, 13,267: great want of uniformity in decisions affecting internal management, in consequence of the concurrent jurisdiction of the several courts of equity, 13,268–70: a tribunal such as the Charity Commission, with enlarged powers, authorized by Parliament to overrule existing decisions which stand in the way of improvement, is wanted, with liberty to apply to the courts in contentious cases, with the approbation of the Attorney-General, 13,271–8, 13,289–90, 13,313–4, 13,400–7, 13,410–1: cases which obstruct desired improvement, 13,279–81: provisions of Act of 3 & 4 Vict., authorizing courts to vary instruction in grammar schools, 13,281: restrictions should be removed, the courts being allowed entire discretion, and sect. 3 repealed, 13,282–6, 13,397–400: new tribunal should have power of requiring attendance of counsel, 13,287.

Approval of Charity Commission being required before applying to the court acts as a check upon improper litigation, 13,291–2: course of proceeding of Attorney-General in cases where he acts *ex officio*, 13,293–300: proceedings in relators' suits, 13,301–8: effect of doctrine of *cy pres* and its influence on the courts, 13,308–12: 13,315–6: should be abolished after a certain time, 13,417: cases where original objects have become obsolete, 13,316–23: cases where objects of donors have been reversed, 13,326–7: practice of courts under Grammar Schools Act, 13,328–35: masters' income should depend, to a great extent, on capitation fees, 13,336, 13,388–93: boarders, 13,337–52: powers to be given to proposed tribunal for appropriation of non-educational charities to educational purposes, 13,353–9.

Trustees; benefit of charities greatly depends on their qualification; provisions in schemes for removing those who do not attend to their duty, &c., should be regulated by Act of Parliament, 13,362–8. Incorporation of trustees mischievous and inexpedient, 13,366, 13,369–76: great advantage would ensue from appointing an official trustee on every educational board, 13,377–83: power to remove masters should be vested in trustees and in the Commissioners, 13,384–7: pensions to masters, 13,394–6: inspection by charity inspectors would be beneficial, 13,412: inspectors should be appointed by the Commissioners, not by the Treasury, 13,413–6: application of undefined endowments to girls' schools, 13,418–22.

FORD, JOHN, Member of the Society of Friends:

Has been superintendent of the Friends' school, for boys, at York, for 37 years, 11,796–7: enumerates endowed schools connected with the society, 11,799–800, 11,814: nature of endowments, and how applied, 11,801–2, 11,830: religious instruction in Friends' schools, 11,815–7: nature of education varies in the several schools, 11,818: a girls' department is attached to each school, 11,827: good education as important for girls as for boys, and Friends seem anxious to send their daughters, 11,828–9: Society's school system meets the wants of middle class of Friends, 11,880–1: the wealthier members send their children to Tottenham, where the cost is 100 guineas a year, 11,896.

Ackworth School.—Established, in 1779, to give a good English education to children of parents not in affluent circumstances, 11,822: is under control of yearly meeting of Friends in London; at meeting of school in July a committee of 28 elected, seven retiring annually; a sub-committee meets monthly, to whom the control of the school is intrusted, 11,803: teaching and discipline left to the master, who presents to the sub-committee a

FORD, John—*continued.*

curriculum, 11,804: cost per annum about 26*l.* per head, including repairs to buildings, 11,805–7: annual subscriptions, 11,808: number of scholars, 170 boys, 120 girls, 11,809–10: mode of admission and rate of payment, 11,811–3, 11,893–5: social position of parents, 11,833–6: has a good playground, 11,843.

York School.—Boys here are prepared for college; they stay till 17, 11,818–21: nature of instruction, 11,823–6, 11,917–9: method of imparting scientific instruction and subjects taught, 11,837–42, 11,898–913: Latin is taught to nearly all, and parents generally consider it a good thing that it should be taught, 11,876–9: places for and kinds of recreation, 11,843–5, 11,925–6: charges for education, &c., from 40*l.* to 60*l.* a year, 11,850–2: no prizes are given, the only stimulus to the boys being the daily registration of the lessons, 11,857–60: technical instruction not attempted; lectures on various scientific and mechanical subjects form part of the general system of the school, 11,865–70: female education at York, 11,882–92: some boys matriculate at University of London, 11,914–6; holidays and hours of study, 11,920–4.

Flounders' Institute.—For training as teachers 12 young men free of cost, 11,871–3.

Inspection.—Occasional inspection desirable, 11,853–6.

Instruction.—Value of scientific instruction, 11,874–5.

FORTESCUE, Right Hon. Earl:

Education of Middle Classes.—Has devoted much time and attention to this class of education, and taken an active part in promoting a school in Devonshire, 11,927–9: in attempting to provide means for instruction, the county should be taken as the basis of operations, making exceptions in the cases of very large towns, 11,930–1: utilizing existing endowments would not supersede the desirability of establishing schools similar to the Devon County School at West Buckland, 11,932–4: constitution of county boards for management of proposed schools, 11,945–6, 11,985: appointment and dismissal of head masters should rest in a small and highly responsible permanent body of county trustees, the master being responsible only to the central board, 11,956, 11,980–4: county trustees should prepare schemes for dealing with endowments, which, when approved by the county board, should be submitted to a minister of education, so as to secure uniformity of administration, 11,957: local educational boards objectionable, 11,978–9: boarding schools preferable to day schools for sons of farmers, some of whom send their children to West Buckland at a cost of 25*l.* a year, 11,947–50: this sum would probably exclude a number of children of tenant farmers, but this difficulty would diminish, 11,951–3: education should not be free, 11,997–8.

Endowments.—Existing educational endowments should be concentrated for the purpose of establishing a few good schools, reserving some privilege to inhabitants of the places from which the funds may be diverted, the schools being placed under some local authority, 11,936–9: it would be difficult to blend endowments with proprietary schools, unless the endowments were formed into exhibitions or scholarships or expended on the buildings, 11,940–4.

Endowments for University exhibitions in connexion with small grammar schools might be concentrated in superior class of schools, certain leading principles being laid down by Parliament, leaving great latitude to county boards in preparing the schemes, 11,958–9: the general feeling of the counties would enable Parliament to pass such a measure, 11,960: endowments in many cases might be capitalized for providing better sites and buildings, 11,961.

Examinations.—Advantages of, in awakening public opinion to the importance of improved education, 11,964: confederation of county colleges for the purpose of examinations, 11,966: university local examinations do a great deal of good, but they give the universities an amount of control over the education of the middle classes which the middle classes would

FORTESCUE, Right Hon. Earl—*continued.*

exercise more advantageously themselves, 11,939–12,001. (*See also* vol. ii., page 306.)

Subjects of Instruction.—Study of some other language besides English needed, 11,968: French the most useful, 11,969, 11,971: elements of Euclid and mathematics as a means of mental training, 11,970–2: by judicious management many subjects having a bearing on the future career of the children might be taught, 11,973–4: instruction in political economy or social science not only of political utility, but useful as a means of mental and moral discipline, 11,995–6.

Training of Masters.—Existing training colleges might be converted into county colleges for producing masters for schools of the middle and poorer classes, 11,975–7.

Education of Girls.—Greatly needs improvement, 12,002: some of the endowments applied exclusively to boys, and also some useless non-educational endowments, should be diverted to improvement of female education, 12,003: if there were good schools parents would gladly avail themselves of them, their daughters now receiving their education at National schools and cheap boarding schools, 12,004–5.

FOSTER, P. Le N., Esq., M.A., Secretary to the Society of Arts:

Society of Arts Examinations.—These examinations were established in 1856, "for the benefit of the members and students of institutions in union "with the Society of Arts," 1200–2: the candidates belong for the most part to the upper section of the working class, 1203–6, 1224–9: candidates from institutions not in union are admitted on payment of certain fees, 1207: the minimum of age is fixed at 16; the average age is about 20 or 21, 1208–9: certificates and prizes are given, and the standard is a fixed one, 1210–12: before they are allowed to compete all candidates must be certified by the local boards of the various institutions in arithmetic, writing, and general grammar, 1214, 1253, 1257: proportion of failure and success, 1215–16.

The examinations are confined to giving special certificates upon special subjects; arithmetic is by far the most popular, 1217–19: the greater part of the candidates have worked themselves up after they have left school, 1221–2: subjects generally taken up, 1236–7: the system has no direct influence on schools; it has its effect on the teaching in the classes at the various institutions, 1239: the regulations do not admit of candidates taking up more than four subjects, 1244: a few women present themselves, 1246, 1274–6: objects of candidates in seeking to pass the examination, and practical value of the certificates, 1247–51, 1277–8: there are about 90 centres of examination, 1252: in 1864, of 1,066 candidates examined, 928 passed, 1255: particulars of examination in chemistry, 1265–8: number of papers worked in each subject in four years, 1271.

FUSSELL, Rev. J. G. C., M.A., and KYBERD, Miss S.; Mistress of the Chantry School, near Frome:

Chantry School was established about nine years ago, and consists of a boarding school with 24 boarders, a National school with about 36 scholars, and an industrial school training 14 girls for service, 15,856–72: original intention of founders and present practice as to admission, 15,883–94: social rank of pupils, 15,873, 15,881–2: fees for boarders and average amount of school bills, 15,874, 15,880, 15,920–6: the establishment is self-supporting, omitting the National and industrial schools, the expenses of which are chiefly defrayed by two of the founders, 15,875–7, 15,927–30.

Boarding schools preferable for class of girls educated in this school, 15,878–9: mode of teaching and subjects of instruction, 15,895, 15,899–901, 15,911–6: age on admission and state of preparation, 15,896–8: Latin is not a compulsory subject, 15,903–4: utility of Latin to girls, 15,906: German a good substitute for all other languages girls usually learn, 15,907–10: discipline, 15,917–8: number of teachers, 15,919.

Description of the industrial school; instruction, age on leaving, fees, number of scholars, 15,931–53: from the boarding schools 23 pupils have gone out as governesses and teachers, and three have passed the Cambridge

FUSSELL, Rev. J. G. C., M.A., and KYBERD, Miss S.—*continued.*

examinations, 15,954–60: training of governesses in the school, 15,961–4: age on admission, 15,966: teaching of Latin, 15,967–70: pupils play at cricket, 15,971–2: difficulty in finding good teachers, 15,973–5: prizes given, 15,994–6: emulation is not injurious to girls, 15,997–8.

Certification of Teachers.—Examination for certificates necessary, 15,976–8: training schools not necessary; there should be good schools regularly inspected, in which students might practise teaching as part of their training, 15,979–80: examiners for granting certificates to middle-class teachers, 15,989–93.

Endowments.—Girls should participate in endowments, 15,982–5: inspection of girls' endowed schools, 15,986–8.

G.

GARLE, J., Esq., Member and Examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society:

Pharmaceutical Society's Examinations.—The society was incorporated in 1843 and founded in 1841, and examines persons who wish to receive the title of pharmaceutical chemist; the candidate may be a boy of 15 or 16, or of any age, 2483, 2487–8: there is a preliminary examination in Latin, English, composition, and arithmetic, and afterwards minor and major examinations in professional subjects, 2490–92, 2503–9: the candidates come from all parts of the kingdom, but they number less than 100 a year, 2496–9: their educational preparation is not so perfect as is desirable; the arithmetic is, perhaps, the strongest portion of it, 2513–14: the members of the profession value the examination highly, 2531: instance in which an imperfect knowledge of Latin might lead to a dangerous reading of a prescription, 2535: supposed safeguard from error through writing prescriptions in Latin, 2544–5.

GARNETT-BOTFIELD, Rev. W. B., late Visitor of Aldersey Grammar School Bunbury:

Aldersey Grammar School is an endowed free grammar school founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth under a special Act of Parliament, the preacher of Bunbury being visitor, 14,376, 14,378, 14,380, 14,410–2: some few years ago the school was a nonentity; there was no education, although there was a revenue of 50*l.* a year, 14,378, 14,381–2: school is situated in an agricultural parish having a population of 4,000 or 5,000 people, 14,379: 11 or 12 years ago witness, as visitor, reported to the Haberdashers' Company on the condition of the school, and after meeting the farmers he drew up a scheme for working the school on the National plan, and charging capitation fees according to the social position of the scholars; by this means the school has become a very good one, containing now about 120 boys, one-third of whom are the sons of the higher middle class, all taught together by an excellent master from Battersea, some of the boys coming from a distance of three miles, 14,377, 14,383–94, 14,401, 14,414–9, 14,464, 14,466–9, 14,474, 14,482–4.

A little Latin is taught, but it is entirely optional on the part of the parents, 14,389, 14,395–400: the master is allowed to take boarders, 14,402–3, 14,413: the school buildings are quite inadequate, but the master has a good house, 14,403–6: the tendency of teaching boys of different classes of life together is to improve the school; the school takes its tone from the higher classes, and this shows the practicability of carrying out a similar plan elsewhere, 14,407–9, 14,479–81: school fee covers whole cost of education except drawing, 14,420–2: the endowment amounts at present to about 50*l.* a year, the lessee of the tithes being bound to keep the school buildings in repair, but not to erect new ones, 14,423–6.

Length of school stay, 14,427–32: school establishment, 14,433: Government grant in respect of labourers' children, 14,434: Haberdashers' Company do not interfere in management of school, 14,435–6: the studies were laid

GARNETT-BOTFIELD, Rev. W. B.—*continued.*

down by the statute of Elizabeth, but several new subjects have been added, 14,437–52: religious instruction, 14,453–63, 14,465: a school for girls might be carried out exactly on the same principles, 14,470–3: sciences taught, 14,475–7: statutes contemplated the admission of "women children," 14,482–4.

Education of Middle Classes.—In all schools receiving Government aid a scale of payments should be adopted for the middle classes, 14,482.

GOULD, R. D., Esq., Architect:

Was architect of the Devon County School at West Buckland; states entire cost of erecting school buildings, &c., the extent of accommodation, and further number of pupils buildings might be made to hold, 10,345–50: estimated cost of a school for 100 boys in a rural district, 10,351.

GREGORY, Rev. R., Incumbent of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth:

Education of Middle Classes.—Great want of means for education of lower middle class in Lambeth, some of the children being sent to National and some to private schools, 14,796–807: describes schools established to meet this want, 14,808–40, 14,911–20, 14,943–7: subjects of instruction, 14,841–3: 14,970–83: with the assistance of the Government grant these schools are self-supporting, 14,844–55: parents seem satisfied with the instruction given and make great sacrifices to send the children, many boys staying till 14, some also going to higher schools, 14,856–61.

If the school fee were raised the object of the school would be defeated, 14,862–7, 14,898–900: cost of upper school and how it is met, 14,868–76, 14,901–910: same system might be adopted in every town in England, 14,877–8, 14,956–64, 15,031–2: average wages of parents, 14,879–81: buildings being provided, with some assistance from Government, about 2*l.* per head would keep up schools for lower middle class, 14,882–97: in the girls' school (which is quite separate) the fees are rather lower than for boys, 14,922–7, 14,940: some girls remain till about 15 or 16, 14,928: girls are not from so high a class as the boys, and come badly instructed, many having been educated in small private schools, 14,929–37: number of girls attending school, 14,938–9, 14,941–2.

Difficulties from indifference and interference of parents, 14,948–55: British and Foreign schools attract a higher social class than National schools, 14,967–9: describes art school in connexion with the other schools, 14,984–94: religious instruction is in accordance with the doctrines of Church of England, there being no conscience clause; the children are required to be baptised, and no difficulty has been experienced in consequence, 14,995–15,005, 15,009–23: objections to introduction of a conscience clause in the rules for admission, 15,006–8, 15,024–30: lower middle classes are much influenced by persons in superior position, 15,038–9.

Endowments.—Management of, should be on a broader basis than purely local, 15,034–7.

GRIFFITH, G., Esq., M.A., Deputy Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Oxford:

Subjects of Instruction.—Natural science is recognized as a branch of education in a very few schools, 1622: method of teaching natural science at Winchester, 1623, 1675–9: difficulties to be dealt with in teaching natural science in schools, in the want of competent teachers and good text books, 1626, and of a workroom and a certain amount of apparatus, 1642: another disadvantage is that boys know it pays better at the Universities to give their principal attention to classics, 1638: desirableness of introducing into schools the teaching of the elements of physics, as being the basis of all other science, 1627–34.

Additional reason for the choice of physics as a means of teaching, from its connexion with mathematics and great established laws, 1647: the number of scholarships for natural science should be increased, 1651: inferior value of botany as a subject of instruction, as being likely to lead to a mere recollection of names, 1652–4: way in which the teaching of physics might,

GRIFFITH, G., Esq., M.A.—*continued.*

help boys in their study of mathematics, 1661–3: in teaching mathematics far too much time is given to Euclid; many boys who have read six books of Euclid really know nothing at all about geometry, 1664: a certain amount of training in language is necessary for the beneficial study of physics, but the reproduction on paper of the physical teaching of experiments will indirectly give a training in language, 1668–71.

Ignorance of the principles of arithmetic shown by the majority of Oxford undergraduates, 1672: some preliminary knowledge of physics and chemistry is necessary as a foundation for the study of botany or animal physiology, 1680–82: attendance at the physical science classes should be compulsory, 1685: boys who have been taught classics at the middle-class grammar schools know the rules of grammar by rote, but have never thought of applying them, 1692–5: in history and geography the results are a little better, 1701.

Want of definite plans on the part of the masters in these schools; they are always changing their books and modes of instruction; the probable consequence of unfavourable reports from the inspectors, 1704–5, 1787: a remedy for this evil might be found in a plan analogous to that in operation in France, where a programme of instruction is laid down by official authority, 1713: this should be a programme of subjects and of books for two or three classes of schools; this programme should be enforced upon endowed schools by inspection, 1742–6.

A certain amount of knowledge of Latin would be useful in regard to a knowledge of English, 1729–31: science is perhaps more extensively taught in private schools than in grammar schools, 1760: a good deal might be done in teaching science without resting it on the mathematical basis, but it would not be called by scientific men good knowledge, nor would it be a good educational training, 1763: arithmetic is not well taught, and the books are very poor, 1774: the teaching of English is a little better than that of Latin, 1775.

Certification of Teachers.—Would allow none who had not a certificate to teach in schools, 1750–55.

GRIFFITH, Rev. J., M.A., Rector of Merthyr Tydvil:

Welsh Grammar Schools.—In all Wales there are about 34 foundation schools, founded from 100 to 300 years ago; very few of the number afford such opportunities of education as they ought to do; Brecon, Cambridge, and Swansea schools are good, 16,505–7: of late years there has been an increased disposition to make these schools available for the purposes for which they are designed, 16,511: the general cost of education in them is about 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year for boarders, and two or three guineas a quarter for day scholars, 16,513–16: the education given is more classical than commercial; but witness thinks there would be no difficulty in blending the two systems; there is more disposition now than there was to believe in the usefulness of Latin and Greek, 16,517–23.

In Wales there is a considerable mixture of classes at these schools, and it is an advantage, 16,524–6: the masters of the old endowed schools are generally clergymen, but the church catechism is hardly ever taught, 16,547–50: Ystradmeurig school is one of the best as to foundation, but is not in that state of efficiency in which it ought to be, 16,553–9: perhaps the best means by which the abuse of these foundations could be remedied would be an improved mode of appointing trustees and a government inspection, 16,561–8.

If the school endowments of Wales were turned to the best account they would be adequate to supplying a thoroughly good education to the middle classes of the municipality, 16,569: would not abolish any of the existing endowments; but advantage might be derived from a plan for using a considerable portion of them as exhibitions open to competition, 16,581–3: memorandum on the grouping of the grammar schools of Wales, and on the administration of the funds so grouped, *page* 780 (vol. ii.)

Welsh National Schools.—In Wales, the farmers' boys and the labourers' boys all go to the same school; but the farmers are anxious to send their

GRIFFITH, Rev. J., M.A.—*continued.*

children to a better school, wherever there is one, 16,526–8: dissent preponderates in Wales very much above the Church; but practically there is no difficulty in the National schools with regard to teaching the catechism, 16,531–3: parents of a somewhat higher class than farmers send their children to the National schools; they pay higher fees, but the children receive the same quality of instruction, 16,593–5.

GULL, W., Esq., M.D., of Guy's Hospital, Member of the Senate of the University of London:

Education of Medical Students.—Of late years there has been a preliminary test for students entering the medical profession; there has been a considerable improvement in their education, but they are still very imperfectly educated, 2407–8: there seems to be no training of the faculties of men for acquiring knowledge, 2413: about 10 per cent. of the students come up well educated, 2414: should be for a general education, not for a special one; the special education naturally commences with professional studies, 2415: the improvement in education already accomplished may be attributed to the preliminary examination instituted four years ago, 2418–20.

The great defect of the young men who come up is, that they have not been fairly educated or trained; what they have is mere acquirement and not education at all, 2421: requirements of the examining medical boards in their preliminary examination, 2422: a preliminary education test should not be high; a man may have excellent faculties for the practice of a profession who could not stand a high educational test, 2423: the education of the senses, or the faculty of observation, has not been taken enough into consideration, 2425: a boy should be taught English and one dead language (Latin); he should also be taught the ordinary rules of arithmetic, the first book of Euclid, the rudiments of natural philosophy and chemistry, outline drawing, and the larger principles of ethics, 2427–9.

Ethics might be separated entirely from religious teaching, though one need not separate them, 2430–31: the young intellect wants variety of subjects; the professional studies of after life will limit the mind quite enough, 2433; better physical development of men coming from the public schools than of those who come from other sources, 2435: the knowledge of algebra should not be carried far, 2437: defective power of correct expression; descriptive composition preferable to essay writing, 2438–9: difficulty of communicating professional knowledge, owing to the unpreparedness of the minds of the students, 2442–4: in a preliminary education test, a knowledge of all the subjects should not be insisted upon, as there are men who cannot conquer a great variety of things, and yet who are very superior men for the purposes of life, 2447.

The science of observation is most important to be cultivated for the medical profession, 2449–50: nerve developes remarkably in the practice of medicine, 2450: verbal logic is of no great value as a scientific training for medical men; the best logicians may be the worse observers and practitioners, 2451–3: any remedy for the defective education of the middle classes must begin with the teachers; they should be examined as to their power of teaching, and the examination enforced under the same condition that a man is allowed to practise physic, 2458–66: the universities would be the best bodies for issuing these certificates to teachers, 2471–2: summary of the principal points referred to, 2478.

H.

HAIGH, Rev. B. B., LL.D., M.R.A.S.:

Bramham College, Tadcaster.—Is a private boarding school for the upper middle classes, the pupils coming from various places in England and abroad, 15,148–58, 15,161–7, 15,174, 15,206–8: average number of pupils about 100, 15,159: charges for pupils vary from 45 to 100 guineas, according to the accommodation required, 15,160, 15,233–4, 15,292–7:

HAIGH, Rev. B. B., LL.D., M.R.A.S.—*continued.*

description of school premises, and the amount of accommodation, 15,168–9, 15,173, 15,175–7, 15,323–5: connected with the school is a farm of 120 acres, on which the sons of farmers receive practical instruction in farming, together with theoretical instruction in agricultural chemistry, 15,170–2, 15,243–8, 15,314–7: there is a gymnasium where athletic exercises are taught twice a week, also a large playground and cricket ground, 15,178–86, 15,235.

Health of pupils very good, 15,187: subjects of instruction include Greek, Latin, Oriental, and modern languages, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, and land surveying, 15,188–93, 15,210–13, 15,254, 15,290–1: scientific instruction is not carried far, as many parents object to it, 15,214–17, 15,312–13: religious instruction, 15,218–24, 15,274–9: very little done in social science, 15,309–11: English grammar is taught as a distinct subject, 15,326–8: staff of teachers, 15,194–9: education is the same throughout the school, except in special instances, 15,200, 15,236–7, 15,260–2: nearly all the boys learn Latin, but very few Greek, 15,202–5, 15,249–51: age of pupils from 8 to 20, 15,238: about three a year go to the universities, 15,227–8, 15,239–40: length of stay at school, 15,241–2.

Decline in desire to learn German, 15,255–7: parents' value of French, 15,258–9: not desirable to teach Greek to boys who are likely to leave school at 16, 15,263–5: religious persuasion of parents, 15,266–73: interference of parents as to subjects to be taught does not affect the organization of the school, 15,280–2: boys on admission must be able to read and write, 15,298–9, 15,301–2: short time some boys stay is a great obstacle, 15,300, 15,303–4: subjects taught on admission, 15,306: nature of punishment, and for what inflicted, 15,318–22.

University Local Examinations.—Pupils at Bramham College have been very successful; more would go up for examination, but parents refuse permission, 15,225–6, 15,229–32.

Education of Middle Classes.—No education can be too liberal of its kind; no need of difference in school education of sons of professional men and tradesmen, 15,283: subjects of education should include Latin, Greek, French, and German, arithmetic, &c., and an introduction to some of the natural sciences, which subjects should be taught to all the boys alike, 15,284–7: divergence from ordinary school course would do harm to pupils, 15,288–9: Latin should form an important element in education; value of instruction in Latin, 15,307–8.

HAMILTON, Ven. G. H., M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne:

Berwick-upon-Tweed Grammar School.—Is governed by 12 trustees under a scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners in 1863, which is a renewal of a former one granted by the Court of Chancery; one half the trustees are churchmen and the other half are dissenters; the trust is wanting in firmness from this mixed character, 9702–6: position in society of trustees, 9804–5: are self-elected, Charity Commissioners approving the choice, 9806–7: Commissioners have never exercised their veto, 9808: trustees meet four times a year, and a large proportion attend to the business of the school, 9813–5: endowment consists of freehold property at Chatton in Northumberland, one-sixth of the corn tithes of Cheswick in the same county, freehold property in High Street, Berwick, and a sum of 1*l.* payable by the corporation on the admission of each freeman; the value of this endowment with the school fees (253*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*) amounts to 432*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* a year, 9707–9.

Boarders are not now admitted in consequence of the unhealthy situation of the head master's house, 9710: premises will shortly be removed, when the charge for boarders would probably be from 45*l.* to 50*l.* a year, which the wealthy farmers would gladly pay, 9711–14: children of freemen are entitled to be taught Latin and Greek free, and their whole education at half fees (4*l.* 4*s.* a year), 9785: boys are sons of professional men, higher tradesmen, and tenant farmers, 9793: stay of boys in school depends upon the profession, &c. for which they are intended, 9794: master is too easily removable; trustees should not have power to remove him without appeal to some central body, such as a Minister of Education, 9818–24: governors should be men of education, 9827–8.

HAMILTON, Ven. G. H., M.A.—*continued.*

Corporation Academy.—For education of freemen's children only, gratis; corporation spend 700*l.* a year upon it, 9716: school would be much improved by separating boys from girls, who are now educated as in a "mixed school," by opening the school to children of non-freemen, and by charging a small fee, 9717–21, 9726, 9752–3: proposed amount of fee, 9750–1, 9773–4: parents of the middle class would be willing to pay a higher sum, 9774–5: about 400 in attendance, 9699, 9722: girls remain till they are 15 or 16, and the boys till 15, 9724: discipline of girls needs improvement, 9760–1: classes of children attending very various, 9749.

Subjects of Instruction.—At the grammar school drawing not taught, 9781: it should be taught, 9784: Latin and Greek, 9785, 9787: English, 9786: French and German, 9795: mathematics, 9796: science, such as chemistry, &c., not taught, 9797: at the Corporation Academy they give an English education, a little French, and lately German has been introduced, 9756–7.

Education of Middle Classes now requires more attention than that of any other class, 9700: no assistance given them in training their masters, 9737–8: state of, in Berwick superior to that of the midland counties, 9741: but parents are not sufficiently alive to the defective state of school education given to their children, 9742.

Grammar Schools.—Trustees should be selected from persons who had taken a university degree, with a certain number of justices of the peace, and *ex officio* trustees, 9839–47.

Inspection should be conducted as in the grammar schools connected with Erasmus Smith's Board in Ireland, 9849–51.

Corporation of Berwick.—Its funds, revenues, property, and expenditure, 9727–36, 9831–5.

HANKIN, C. W., Esq., B.A., Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Southampton:

Southampton Grammar School has a foundation of 175*l.* a year, besides the school buildings and a residence attached; the government is vested in the trustees of the charities of Southampton, 4518–20: they appoint the head master, who appoints the other masters, 4524–6: the trustees act principally as paymasters; they do not interfere with the tuition or the discipline, 4529: there are 96 boys in the school, 19 of whom are boarders in the houses of two of the under masters, 4530–1: the sons of all ratepayers are admissible, as matter of right, on the payment of the capitation fee of 6*l.* a year, 4532–3.

The mixture of classes in the school prevents its benefits being largely used; the majority of the boys are the sons of tradesmen, 4535–6: Greek is omitted in a certain part of the school, modern languages are taught as optional extras, and physical science not at all, 4538–40: constitution of the school, 4542–5: the buildings are bad and unfavourably situated, 4547: one boy in every 10 is elected by examination free altogether, 4550: witness would suppress all free scholars, and engraft a proprietary system upon the foundation, 4549, 4561–4: emoluments of the head master, 4553–9: a conciliatory and able master of a proprietary school would have little difficulty in contending with the interference of the directors, 4572–3.

The Southampton school is a Church of England school, but perhaps one-half of the boys are the sons of dissenters, 4576–9: the mixture of classes difficulty, 4599–604, 4613–21, 4645–7: about two-thirds of the boys learn French, and nearly as many learn drawing; very few learn German, 4634–7: general grounds for wishing to introduce the proprietary system, 4665: character of the education given in small private schools, 4669–71: cost of board and tuition, 4681–90: subjects of instruction, 4691–701.

University Local Examinations.—The effect of these on the school-work at Southampton is to make the arrangement of the classes very difficult indeed; explanation of this, 4672–80.

HARE, T., Esq., Inspector of Charities:

Powers and Practice of Charity Commissioners as to Endowed Schools—Defects—Remedies suggested.—Present mode of dealing with endowed schools is imperfect and inefficient, 12,910–1: Charity Commission exercises similar powers over trusts as the Court of Chancery, chiefly, however, in non-contentious cases, 12,912–4: Commission should have extended powers, 12,915: nature of extended powers and how proposed to be carried out, 12,916–21, 12,934: difficulty of giving power of appeal from decisions of Board through want of defined principles of jurisprudence, 12,922.

Proceedings in charity matters might be assimilated to those now adopted in relation to provisional orders under Local Government Act, a local authority being constituted for the purpose, and inquiry being made and parties heard (but not by counsel), the order to be laid before Parliament prior to coming into operation, 12,926–33, 12,935: constitution of proposed local boards, 12,943–51, 12,957–60, 12,992–6: local boards to be controlled by a central commission in London and by Parliament, 12,952–6.

Present discretion of Charity Board as to exercising jurisdiction in contentious cases affecting administration of charitable trusts should be abolished, but where question as to existence of a trust arises, decision must be left to the courts as hitherto, 12,937–8: present action of the Commissioners much fettered by fear of expensive appeals, 12,939–42.

Court of Chancery.—Bad machinery for filling up trusts, as it receives its evidence only by affidavit, 12,978–9.

Endowments.—Act of Parliament required for applying general regulations for government of trustees, 12,984–5: re-appropriation of endowments, 12,986: Judicial Committee of Privy Council probably a better tribunal than Parliament for supervision of re-appropriation of endowments, 12,987–91: efficiency of, mainly depends on the trustees by whom administered, 13,009–11: self-elective powers of trustees require control, 13,012–4: remedy proposed, 13,015–20.

Masters of Endowed Schools.—Appointment of, by external bodies, 12,997–13,000: irremovability of, extremely inconvenient, 13,001–2: remedy, 13,003–8.

Doctrine of Cy pres is arbitrary and unmeaning, and absurd in its application, 12,922–4, 12,982: no difficulty in laying down general rules by the Legislature, defining that wherever property is designed by the testator for the benefit of the poor in a special form, the Board should have power of varying the bequest so as to give the poor the greatest benefit in some other shape, 12,925, 12,936, 12,990: subjects of rules to be submitted to Parliament, 12,980–1, 12,983.

Management of Endowed Schools by Corporations.—City companies very liberal in their management, 12,961–3: provisions of Municipal Corporations Act abolishing municipal bodies as trustees, and authorizing appointment of new trustees by Court of Chancery, 12,964–70: if the municipal bodies were better constituted than they are, these charities should be restored to their control, 12,971–7.

Christ's Hospital is fulfilling its purpose as a place of education very effectually and economically, 13,021–4: but it has departed widely from its object in reducing the number of girls instructed, 13,025–7: masters not so much under control of head master as is usual, 13,028–9; proposal for forming several schools out of present one, and placing them in the outskirts of London, engrafting also upon the present boarding school system education for day boys, 13,030–1: dress for boys of 15 and upwards is absurd and ridiculous, 13,032: scholars take great interest in the school in after life, 13,033: funds amounting to about *34,000l.* a year have been taken entirely from the poorer classes for whom they were designed, and given to the middle classes, 13,034–43, 13,046–7: donations of *500l.* giving right of nomination do not cover cost of education, &c., 13,035, 13,044–5.

HARROWBY, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.G.:

Collegiate Schools, Liverpool.—There are three schools under one roof, differently graduated as to price; education given in the several schools, 14,058–9, 14,082: boys may pass from National schools to lower middle school, 14,090–1: education partly gratuitous, 14,093–5.

Rev. R. Gregory's Schools, Lambeth.—There are three entirely distinct schools, quite apart from the National school, 14,098–9: in middle school French is taught, 14,110.

Education of Middle Classes.—English should be made an essential part of the education of every liberally educated man, and not relegated to a corner as a thing to be ashamed of; classics should not be placed as a necessary part of the education of those who leave school at from 13 to 15 for the ordinary concerns of life; the proper teaching of English would increase the moral and intellectual power of the nation to an inconceivable extent, 14,056–8, 14,061–2, 14,096–7.

Latin is not needed for lower middle class; even the higher class leave school with a very imperfect knowledge of it, 14,066–9, 14,098: a man may now leave the universities with a very imperfect acquaintance with English, 14,071–2: female authors write very good English, although they have learned but very little Latin, 14,091–2: English not to be sacrificed for sake of teaching it by means of Latin, which if introduced must be subordinated, 14,081–2: day schools preferable to boarding schools, but they are only available for large towns, 14,064–5: language should be taught, not by the rules of grammar, but in the same way as modern languages are acquired, 14,073–4.

Greek should not be excluded from higher class of grammar schools, but it is not needed in case of boys leaving for business at 16, 14,075–6: there is great room for improvement in the methods of teaching Latin and grammar, 14,077–8: if Latin were not taught till boys were 12 or 13, and they were taught English, they would at 14 or 15 be far before those who had been taught earlier, 14,079: knowledge of grammar merely a means to an end; it is not a necessary thing, 14,080: first elementary rules of grammar should not be taught by rote, but so that the boys should understand each rule as they go on, 14,084–8.

Endowed Schools.—Grammar schools now scattered over the country, should be "clubbed" or grouped together for the formation of a series of schools for the higher, the middle, and the lower middle class on similar principles to those on which the three collegiate schools at Liverpool have been founded, 14,058–60, 14,063, 14,089–90, 14,128: difficulty of dealing with endowments of these schools might be overcome by the Legislature acting in a similar manner as is done in the cases of schemes sanctioned by Charity Commissioners, and the introduction of the conscience clause would remove the religious objection, 14,061: there would be great difficulty in handling the removal of schools from locality of endowment, but they might be grouped morally without being grouped physically, 14,111–2: provision might be made for exceptional cases by commuting endowments into exhibitions, providing in the first instance good day schools for the more numerous classes, 14,113–4: present system of trustees is very weak and inefficient, 14,115: master's income should, to a great extent, depend on capitation fees, 14,116–8: religious bases of grammar schools dealt with, 14,119–21.

Subjects of Instruction in proposed schools, 14,102–10.

Education of Girls.—Generally very inferior, 14,123: facilities for, not equal to those for boys, but they should be, 14,123–4: extension of University local examinations to females is of the highest value, 14,124, 14,127: female education in Switzerland, 14,125: girls should participate in educational endowments, 14,126.

HILL, B., Esq., B.C.L.:

Has been one of the head masters of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, for upwards of seven years, 16,952–4.

HILL, B., Esq., B.C.L.—*continued.*

Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, is a private school, containing 78 boys (the sons of merchants and professional men), paying about 80*l.* a year, 16,955–62, 17,084: peculiarities of the school consist principally in the method of maintaining discipline, 16,963: describes plan adopted, 16,964–87, 17,066–83, 17,085–92: system of moral training, 16,988–17,000: prizes, 16,993–4, 17,060–2: half holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays are lengthened or abridged according to the conduct of the boys, 17,002–4.

For the purpose of encouraging prudence and removing temptations to dishonesty, the boys are invited to invest their pocket money with the steward, with permission to withdraw twice a week, no questions being asked as to how the money withdrawn is to be spent, 17,005–9: there is a benevolent society connected with the school, supported by a collection amongst the boys, the funds being devoted to various charitable objects, 17,010–6: fights are allowed, and the consequence is they hardly ever take place, 17,017:

Examination of school in mathematics by an examiner from Oxford, and in other subjects by the masters, 17,018–22: special instruction with a view to future destination in life, 17,057–8: defective education of boys coming at later ages, 17,059: age at which boys leave, 17,063–5: teaching of natural science has been discontinued, 17,093–5: partial acquaintance is not advantageous, 17,096: Latin not taught to all the boys, 17,097–100: French and German, 17,102–5: teaching of English, 17,106–7: importance of Latin in teaching grammar, 17,108–11.

Examinations.—Should apply to the whole school, and the examiners be appointed independently of the masters, 17,023–4: the Universities should appoint a board of examiners, and the results of the examinations be published, examination of schools being optional on the part of the masters, 17,024–39.

Certification and Registration of Teachers.—A system of voluntary certification coupled with registration is desirable for lower middle-class schools, the certificates being conferred by the Universities, 17,040–7.

Private Schools.—Accuracy rather than variety of subjects of instruction should be aimed at in small private schools, 17,048–53: increased efficiency of endowed schools would not tend to discourage good private schools, 17,054–6.

HILL, J., Esq., Charity Commissioner:

Functions and Powers of Charity Commissioners.—Present law sufficiently protects real estate of charities against improvident transactions, 12,584–6: powers of trustees to alienate endowments and to grant leases, 12,587–9: proceedings in case of sale of or charge on trust property, 12,590–603: purposes for which charity estates may be mortgaged, 12,604: personal property, as stock for instance, is usually vested in individual stockholders, 12,605–6: instances of defalcation very rare, 12,607–8: charity funds may be vested in official trustees; how and by whom transferred; payment of dividends, 12,609–15: Commissioners cannot apply charity money, except in cases of incorporated charities; they can only authorize trustees to do what may be necessary, 12,616–20.

Witness describes responsibility of trustees and their election, appointment of masters; publicity of Board's proceedings; power of the Board in appointing trustees; number of orders made under new jurisdiction; definition of a scheme as applied to a charity or a school; applications to the Court of Chancery and to the County Courts; Commissioners follow, as nearly as possible, the practice and rules laid down by Court of Chancery; decisions of the Courts not uniform; uniformity desirable; power of Board to grant or withhold certificates in case of small charities prevents unnecessary litigation; powers, under the Act of 1860, to trustees, &c. of applying to the Court of Chancery embarrasses the Charity Board in the exercise of its jurisdiction; powers of Board in removing trustees same as powers of appointment; Board may authorize trustees to remove masters without appeal; by the Act of 1860 Board has the power to remove masters, but it is a cumbersome

HILL, J., Esq.—*continued.*

and difficult process; legal definition of grammar schools; schools exempted from Lord Cranworth's Act, 12,621–740.

With regard to schemes for improved application of endowments, the general law requires that the intentions of the founder should be adhered to, but the courts have struggled against the operation of the law, 12,741–3: decisions of the courts as to capitation fees, and as to masters taking boarders, are very conflicting, 12,744–8: proposal for removing these difficulties, 12,749–52: concentration of the power of decision in one court would not meet the case; the difficulty is the stringency of the rule, 12,755–7.

Enlarging powers of Charity Board and relaxation of legal rules would tend to utilize both educational and charitable endowments, 12,758–61: principles by which Commissioners are governed in inserting a conscience clause, 12,762–79: master should be appointed by trustees, 12,780–1.

There would be no objection to blend proprietary principle with endowment, 12,782–4: rule limiting jurisdiction of Charity Commissioners to cases of charities under 50*l.* should be relaxed, 12,787–9: doctrine of *cy près*, 12,790–4: plan proposed in substitution, 12,795: present restricted plan of appeal to Board should be abolished, 12,796–8: inspectors should be appointed by the Board, not by the Crown, 12,800.

HODGSON, Rev. J. S., M.A., Rector of Aikton, near Wigton, Cumberland, and Secretary to the Carlisle Education Society:

Aikton Endowed School.—Has an endowment of 190*l.* a year, and the Privy Council pay the salary of a pupil-teacher; in addition to the subjects required by the Committee of Council the master teaches land surveying, elements of Euclid, and algebra, 17,577, 17,580–1, 17,601–5, 17,615, 17,617: all classes of people in the parish send their children to the school, farmers' sons, yeomen's sons, and labourers' sons all being educated together, 17,579, 17,582–3: very little trouble would make it into a middle-class school as well as a school for the poor, 17,593: boys generally stay till 13 or 14, 17,616.

Endowed Grammar Schools.—Are very numerous in the diocese of Carlisle, with various incomes, 17,571–2, 17,666–9: the system under which they are now conducted renders them less advantageous for the purposes of education than they might be made; an instance of bad management, 17,573, 15,576: an Act should be passed placing them under the control of the Committee of Council on Education, with power to inspect them, and compel the trustees to comply with the recommendations, 17,574–5, 17,585, 17,658–9, 17,661–2.

Control of a central authority in London would be more efficient than county boards, 17,586–8: where small schools are near to each other they might be grouped to form an efficient school, 17,589–90: education is generally gratuitous—there is no general rule; in one school a capitation fee has been charged, but the experiment has not been successful, 17,591–2, 17,679–86: grammar school at Carlisle is rising in efficiency very much; it meets the wants of the county in supplying a good education for the sons of professional men at a moderate cost, 17,594–600.

Classical education was at one time to be obtained in the endowed schools, but classics have been dropped and science has not been introduced, 17,606–10: mathematics are taught in some, 17,611: in former times the schools were taught by clergymen having the cure of a parish, so that the two incomes secured very superior teaching, 17,618–20: position of clergy much improved by detaching them from teaching, and the position of the schoolmasters much lowered, 17,621–2.

Where the circumstances are favourable in the way of endowment it would be desirable to form little *nuclei* of education of a superior kind, and so afford great assistance to professional men and the poorer clergy; but the smaller endowed schools must be left as they are, or the schools in the parishes would be destroyed altogether, 17,631–57: a moderate capitation fee should be charged with a view to increase the income and secure an increase in the number of masters, 17,660, 17,663, 17,676: parents would

HODGSON, Rev. J. S., M.A.—*continued.*

complain of this at first, but they are generally willing to pay a fair sum for a good education, 17,677–8: parishes in diocese of Carlisle having endowed schools, with the annual amount of the endowments, vol. ii., pp. 932–4.

Endowments.—General effect of endowments is a tendency to repress voluntary effort, 11,642, 11,675.

Subjects of Instruction.—Latin should not be taught unless the pupils are likely to stay a sufficient time to enable them to read a Latin author with tolerable facility, 17,607; they should be taught science, 17,608: Euclid and elements of algebra, 17,612, 17,614: experimental science not good as mental training, 17,613.

Teachers.—Opening should be afforded for schoolmasters to rise into the clerical profession, 17,623: there are 90 certificated masters in the diocese of Carlisle, 17,624, 17,627: there is no training college in the diocese; organizing masters go round and instruct the masters in method of teaching, 17,625–6: witness's opinion of uncertificated masters not very high, though sometimes those who are fond of teaching turn out good masters, 17,628–30.

State of Education.—Education of middle class in Cumberland is worse than it was in former years, 17,584, 17,618, 17,670, 17,672–4: that of the labouring classes has improved, 17,671: education for upper middle class of Cumberland is chiefly provided in the south, 17,664.

HODGSON, W. B., Esq., LL.D., Vice-President of the College of Preceptors:

Liverpool Institute.—When witness was connected with the Institute there were 700 boys in the lower and 250 in the upper school, the sons of merchants paying a fee of 15*s.* per quarter, also a girls' school, with 300 pupils, and between 60 and 70 teachers; in addition to this there were public lectures twice a week, attended by 1,200 persons, a library of 15,000 volumes, and a sculpture gallery; income above 10,000*l.* a year, 8946, 8957, 9107.

Chorlton High School, Manchester.—About 130 scholars (chiefly day pupils) at time witness was principal, 8946–7.

Edinburgh High School.—Considerable difference in the classes of children now attending in consequence of the low fees, 9085, 9087–8; since Edinburgh Academy was started social standing of pupils in the High School has declined, 9036.

Peckham Birkbeck School.—Upwards of 800 scholars from the age of 4 to 16 or 17; natural sciences are well taught in this school, 9027.

Education of Middle Classes.—State of, extremely unsatisfactory, 8951–2: age at which children of lower middle-class leave school is about 14; not likely to be lengthened, 9040–3: children of merchants, &c. would probably stay till 16 or 17, 9063–4.

Subjects of Instruction.—Too much time generally devoted to classics; they are taught too early in life, 8954–5, 9009–14: in England 15 years often devoted to study of Latin and Greek; might be reduced to five years, and still more shortened by altering the method of teaching, 9013–23: Latin and Greek should not be taught before the age of 12 or 13 in middle-class schools, 8956–9, 8964, 8975–6, 9002: Greek should be taught to boys between 13 and 16, if there be time; the advantages of a knowledge of Latin predominate over those of Greek, 8964–5.

Study of classics improves the mind and cultivates the intellectual faculties, 8960: but if it came to a choice French and German should be preferred, 9046–8: Latin should not be excluded entirely, as a great deal might be done by tracing etymology of English words, 8986: grammar should be taught by constant reference to modern languages, especially German, and by means of the vernacular, 8961–2, 8972–4; every boy should understand the principles of grammar thoroughly, 8974.

Natural science should be made the means of calling out the observant faculties; pupils at Peckham Birkbeck School, under Mr. Shields, are taught upon this principle with good results, 9025–7, 9037–8: sciences to be taught to boys of 12 or 13, 9036: physical science should be taught at age of eight

HODGSON, W. B., Esq., LL.D.—*continued.*

or nine, and be preferred to classics, if choice were necessary, 8986, 9058–61: advantages of teaching social science, 9062.

Modern languages should be taught as early as possible, 8970: and as the boys in middle-class schools do not remain beyond a certain period, should be preferred to Latin and Greek, 8978–81: study of modern languages in French and German schools, 9054–7: arithmetic should be commenced from seven to nine years of age; it is a means of intellectual training if taught rationally, 9028–9.

Drawing should be taught to every child as soon as he goes to school; it is taught to every boy (nearly 1,000) in the Liverpool Institute, 9030–4: teaching should be mainly from objects, 9035.

Education of Girls.—Girls are more easily interested in the subjects of instruction than boys, 9006–7: and are liable to be too much excited by competition, 9008, 9134: their education is very imperfect, and they have been deprived of their share of educational endowments, 9128–30, 9133; system of public education as applicable to girls as to boys, 9131–2.

Competitive Examinations.—Before the age of 16 are bad, 8988–90: local examinations conducted by the universities should take place at time of leaving school, not sooner, 8991–2: on the whole beneficial, 9143–4: competitive examinations in schools not objectionable, if not unduly stimulating, but they are alien to the legitimate business of education, 9001, 9004–5.

Day and Boarding Schools.—Comparative advantages of, 9067–8, 9073–7: schools (such as those in the south of England) the buildings of which are erected by subscription, place the private schoolmaster at a disadvantage, and though intended to promote education, directly injure it, 9068–72: lowest cost of education at boarding schools to be remunerative about 30*l.* a year, 9078–84: cost at day schools about 25*l.*, 9105: parents generally are willing to pay good price for a good education, 9098–102: probability of success of schools on same principle as Liverpool Institute, 9107–18.

Status and Qualifications of Teachers might be improved by appointing them to superior educational offices, such as the inspectorships, 9122–4.

Certification of Teachers.—Should be optional, and uncertificated masters not be excluded from the profession, 9125–7: powers of certifying should be vested in a general board under Parliamentary authority, 9138–42.

HOWSON, Rev. J. S., D.D., Head Master of the Liverpool College:

Liverpool College was founded about 23 years since, "for the education of "the trading classes," at a cost of about 35,000*l.*, raised by voluntary contributions; particulars of legal *status*, 2547–52: arrangements for payment of masters, the principle of the arrangements being that the masters are paid in proportion to the prosperity of the school, 2553–4: fees paid by the pupils, 2555: in the three divisions of the school there are 909 pupils; classes of society from which these pupils come, 2556–8, 2637–9: the three schools are absolutely separate, with separate sets of masters, the points of union being a common name and range of buildings, and all wear college caps and are under one head master, 2559–62: tuition undertaken by the head master, 2566.

No one can keep a boarding house except a master, and no boy is admitted to the schools unless he lives with his parents or with a master, 2567: six boys are promoted each year from one school to another; this serves as a stimulus, and provides for those who show any superior talent, 2570–1, 2562: a system of scholarships provides a free education for some of the more promising boys, 2573–7: the power of dismissal of the masters is vested absolutely in the head master, 2582, 2630–2: constitution of the college as to the relation of the principal to the committee, the masters to the principal, &c., 2588–611.

The principle of management is that of concentrated responsibility, 2612: the directors have invested 5,000*l.*, and additional savings are accruing, 2618: there are evening classes, but they are relatively unimportant, 2626: the lecture system has been abandoned; it did not educate at all, 2629:

HOWSON, Rev. J. S., D.D.—*continued.*

sources from which the masters are obtained, and their salaries, 2640–52; the ages of the boys range from 8 to 18; the great majority of them go into business, 2653–5, 2663–7: discipline of the school, 2668–71: arrangements for dining, 2672–5: importance of contact with parental discipline and affection, 2675–6: parents sometimes complain of the boys being punished, but a little friendly conversation generally satisfies them; the principal method of punishment is detention out of school hours, 2685–8: the cane is used, but only on the hand, and the masters are instructed to never inflict a punishment of that kind when angry, 2690–4; it is a bad thing to give very much to write out, 2695–6.

There are two half-holidays each week, in addition to a day each month, 2699–701: in the upper school the staple of the teaching is classics and mathematics, and every boy learns French and drawing, and at one period in the course every boy learns natural philosophy and chemistry; then there is history and geography, and, above all, religious instruction, 2702; modifications of the course, to suit modern ideas of usefulness, have been attended with a good deal of disappointment, 2705–6: there is an entrance examination for purposes of classification, but not for rejection, 2709–11: difficulty of dealing with the older backward boys who come late to the school, 2706–8, 2712–16: a boy's position in the school is more determined by his Latin and Greek than by anything else, 2722.

There are prizes in the school for all branches of study, 2723: modifications in the course where a boy is destined for some special kind of business, 2718, 2725–6: course of instruction in the middle school, 2732–8: in this school every boy above a certain class learns vocal music, 2742: the studies of the lower school, 2754: place occupied by physical science and mathematics in the upper and middle schools, 2761–6: foreign languages are valued by the parents as a preparation for commercial life, 2783–5: particulars of the religious instruction given, 2787–2803: other educational establishments in Liverpool, 2804–5: extent to which the general principles of the Liverpool College might be made applicable to rural districts, 2813–17.

Inspection of Schools.—All schools would gain by examination and inspection; it would be a justifiable thing for the Government to demand the inspection of endowed schools, 2807–10, 2825–8.

Certification of Teachers.—It would be an immense boon if a law were passed not allowing any one to exercise the duties of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress unless it could be shown that some examination had been passed, 2818–24.

Greek as a Subject of Education.—If Greek were obliterated from teaching, it might be doubted whether even German would produce the same intellectual effects, if taught in the same way, certainly French would not, 2727–30.

Latin.—The teaching of Latin for the purposes of etymology is, perhaps, useless; but if boys could give two or three years to it, and learn exercises with correctness, and construe an easy book, such a Latin training would be highly valuable and beneficial, 2755–60.

Social Science.—Very few masters could teach it. If all masters could give a lesson as Mr. Ellis and Mr. Shields could, such instruction could not but be useful; but the educating power of this subject for boys in general may be doubted, as so few boys ever think. To spend much time in teaching political economy to boys in general would be a mistake, 2739–41.

Chemistry is to boys not a very valuable instrument of education, because of the difficulty to the young mind of comprehending chemical facts and principles, 2745.

Natural History might be a most important instrument of education, because it trains the habit of exact observation, and the power of describing accurately; if properly taught, it would be the most valuable kind of scientific education next to mathematics, 2745–6.

I.

ISBISTER, A. K., M.A., Head Master of Stationers' School:

Stationers' School is a day school founded under a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, open to the public generally, with about 80 pupils, who pay 6*l.* per year. The minimum age for admission is 8, and most of the boys leave at 15 or 16. Instruction comprises Latin, French, physical science, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic (including the elements of trigonometry and quadratic equations), and drawing; German and Greek are optional. The religious instruction includes reading from the Scriptures, a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, and teaching of the Church catechism to those boys who are willing to learn it.

The lowest class of pupils are the sons of compositors, but the majority are the children of persons in a middling way of business or engaged in professions; from various causes the class of children for whom the school was intended did not come forward, so that now the social condition of the boys is somewhat the same as of the boys in the City of London school; the master must be a member of the Church of England; the school is examined once a year by paid examiners appointed by the Court of the Stationers' Company, 9154–92, 9216–26, 9265–76.

Certification of Teachers is one of the *desiderata* of middle-class education, 9194: a body connected in some form with the Government, so as to give it the necessary influence, should grant the certificate, 9199: practice in Scotland under "The Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters of Scotland Act, 1861," might be adapted to England, 9200–6, 9209–15: the only test of a man's ability to teach is his knowledge of the literature of education, 9207–8.

Exhibitions.—There are none connected with Stationers' school, but there are several connected with the City companies, to the value of about 500*l.* a year, 9227–37. [List of these exhibitions at vol. ii., page 40.] They might be consolidated with advantage, 9238: exhibitions tenable at schools would have the effect of keeping boys at school longer than at present, as in the case of the Carpenter scholarships at the City of London school, 9243–50.

Education of Middle Classes is in a transition state, 9150: would be much promoted by carrying on side by side with the boys' occupation in life the development of their minds by means of books and lectures, as is done in the schools of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, where the results are successful, 9251–60: a similar school is supported by the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Southampton, 9261–4.

Competitive Examinations.—Great difficulty in preparing for them from the variety of text-books appointed by the various examining bodies, 9277–303. [List of text-books set for examination in the department of classical and modern languages by the principal examining boards for 1865, vol. ii., page 42.]

J.

JONES, Rev. J., M.A., Head Master of the Liverpool Institute:

The Liverpool Institute Schools consist of a high school and a commercial school, grafted on to a mechanics' institution; it is governed by directors, chosen from subscribers of a guinea a year or from life members, 6166–75: in the commercial school the fees are 17*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter, and they vary from 30*s.* to 4*l.* a quarter in the high school, 6178: the whole number of boys is about 930, about 700 of whom are in the commercial school; the two schools together almost cover the middle classes of society, 6182–3: all are day scholars; dinner is provided for those who wish it at 4*d.* a head, 6184–5, 6355–7.

JONES, Rev. J., M.A.—*continued.*

In the high school Latin is compulsory, but in the commercial school only 40 boys are taken in; if witness were to make any language compulsory in the commercial school it would not be Latin, but French, 6186–90: if boys can be kept at school long enough to obtain any available knowledge of it, Latin ought to be taught and enforced upon all, 6191–2: no religious instruction is given; the moral tone of the boys is quite up to that of any other school of the kind, 6196–203: salaries of the masters, 6212–7: subjects of instruction in the different classes, 6218, 6243–8, 6251–3, 6355–63.

Chemistry has been flourishing for a great many years, but if witness had to originate a system, he would be disposed to lay more stress upon some language, say French, and less upon chemistry, 6221: chemistry further considered, 6222–30: there is an interval of five minutes every hour for the classes to change rooms, 6240: witness has frequently noticed that the worst boys are those who come from the higher ranks of society, 6242: impositions are allowed to a very limited extent; as a partial substitute for them, boys are kept in holiday hours, 6265: flogging is tolerated; none but the head master is allowed to flog, 6266.

Classics as a training and method of teaching classics in these schools, 6267–71: unwillingness of the cleverest boys to be trained as masters, 6286–91: the leading defect of the high school is one for which the age is responsible—too many subjects are taught, 6306: appropriation of the income of the schools, 6321: the raising of the fees checked the number of pupils for a time, but there are now more boys in the school than were in it before the change; the effect of the change has been to bring in children from a higher class, 6332–4.

University Local Examinations.—In 1863 the Liverpool Institute schools passed the largest number of any school in England, 6254: entire classes are persuaded to enter, 6256–7: any temptation there may be in a private school to neglect the ordinary instruction and to pay attention to particular boys is not likely to exist in a very large school, where large classes cannot be kept going unless the boys are all working together, 6258: there is this evil about these examinations, that they rather encourage the study of too many subjects, 6260.

Education of Middle Classes is in a very unsatisfactory state; it will never be what it ought to be till the middle-class teachers are trained to their work as the elementary teachers are, 6279–80: suggestions for promoting this training, 6281–5: regular training schools for teachers are the great want of middle-class education, 6294: for all subjects below the mark of university men a trained teacher is better than any other master, 6344.

Proprietary schools have mostly been found to fail, 6315.

K.

KENNAWAY, M., Esq.:

Hele's School, Exeter.—Professes to afford education for boys preparing for the learned professions; education of an important part of the inhabitants not provided for; class for whom the school was intended by the Treasury; number and payments, &c. of scholars; extent and cost of site and buildings; suggestions for application of charitable endowments; composition of local boards of education; members of local board in case of Exeter, vol. ii., page 835–8. [*See also* LONG, Mr. C.]

KERRISON, Sir E. C., Bart., M.P., Vice-President of Framlingham College, and President of the Royal Agricultural Society:

Framlingham College was established with the idea that there was wanting in Suffolk a really sound good education for the middle classes at a reasonable rate. 22,000*l.* was obtained by subscriptions from all classes, a 5*l.* subscription conferring the right to nominate one pupil. 270 boys entered in the first term as boarders at 25*l.* a year; there is room for 300. In almost

KERRISON, Sir E. C., Bart., M.P.—*continued.*

all cases the boys who come are totally deficient in that species of education which is taught in the National schools, 6673–7: the buildings cost about 15,000*l.*; 15 acres of land were granted by an educational charity under a special Act of Parliament, 6678–9: boys are taken from other counties at 30*l.* a year, 6681:

The school is incorporated; list of the governors, 6683–7: powers of the governors, 6689–92: subjects of instruction, 6693: provision for religious teaching, 6700–5, 6754–65: abstract of the charter, 6709. The governors have the power of dismissing the master, and of making all byelaws, 6710: it is intended the school shall be self-supporting as to the annual expenses, 6716: data upon which the annual fee of 25*l.* is calculated, 6768–9: salaries of the masters, 6770–9: the punishments are left to the master; he canes occasionally, 6791: no boy is admitted under 9 or above 16, except by permission of the governors, 6804: classes of society from which the boys come, 6817–24: scale of nomination, 6828.

Ampton School, the trustees of which are five clergymen of five parishes, is in an unsatisfactory state, but the Charity Commissioners have no power to appoint other trustees, 6728–9.

Thetford School had in 1834 but one pupil in it, and has been a great many times complained of by the inhabitants, 6730–34.

Mr. Tollemache's School is a district school built by himself at a cost of 2,000*l.*; the terms are very low, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* a quarter, 6736–9.

Education of Farmers.—In Suffolk the children of small farmers attend the National schools to a great extent; the boys are taken away at 12 or 13, 6740–7: for the pursuit of agriculture, a good general education is the best foundation; after 16 a young farmer may be placed with advantage at any college where agricultural chemistry is taught, 6840–3: boys can acquire some knowledge of stock and of labour during the holidays, 6846.

Royal Agricultural Society.—Report of the Education Committee, page 660 (vol. i.). Extract from the minutes of the Education Committee, page 661. Extract from the regulations for local examinations, page 662.

KEY, T. H., M.A., F.R.S., Head Master of the University College School:

University College School.—History of the school, 2907–9: the fee paid by the boys is 6*l.* a term, making 18*l.* a year; there are small extra charges which are optional, 2911: the fabric consists of some upper rooms of University College, 2912: there is one endowment, called "the Holloway Fund," amounting to 90*l.*, 2913, 2969: the school is self-supporting and has a revenue of something over 5,000*l.*, 2914–15: the masters are paid almost entirely by fixed sums out of the fees of the boys, 2916–22.

About 350 boys are in the school; a few have been taken as young as 7; a boy is not allowed to return to the school after the end of the academic year if he has attained the age of 16, 2924, 2954: it is wholly a day school; any master is allowed to take boarders, 2925–6: the council appoint the head master, who appoints the under masters, subject to the approval of the council, 2928–32: proportion of masters to the number of boys, 2936: religious teaching has always been excluded, but the boys are very truthful and honourable indeed, 2937–44.

The pupils come from many grades, the extremes of which are far apart, 2949: the average age at which they come is 13 or 14; the complaint is that they do not come young enough, 2957–8: a junior school has been introduced since 1863, to get boys at an early age, 2962: there is no absolutely prescribed course of study; a parent may select any course he likes. Nearly every boy learns French; out of 340 boys some 80 learn German; and all but about 10 per cent. learn Latin; in Greek the number is small, about 60, 2973–5: boys who come at an early age have great pains taken with their Latin, 2978: Latin verse-writing is omitted, 2981.

The other subjects taught are mathematics and arithmetic, 2986: parents, as a general rule, do not wish their sons to learn book-keeping, even if going into commercial life, 2987: mathematics is taught to a very considerable

KEY, T. H., M.A., F.R.S.—*continued.*

extent; witness would like to get rid of Euclid, as a most illogical book, 2992: pupils who have obtained honours, 2993–4: description of teaching given in physical science, 2996: boys coming from other schools show great deficiency in the understanding of principles, and a want of accurate thought, 2997–9: chemistry has been introduced since the establishment of the school, but the general system of instruction is very nearly as it was constructed originally, 3003–10.

Systematic grammar is not taught in the lowest classes; witness's belief is that a boy learns grammar better from his Latin than from his English books, 3015: the study of history is greatly overvalued, 3020: maps are the best part of the instruction in geography, 3021: drawing seems to be valued by the parents of the middle class, 3025: writing is taught in all the lower parts of the school, 3026: arrangement of school-hours and holidays, 3029–30: the study of Latin is to be valued as teaching grammar generally, 3031: on the whole, parents of the middle class have no very clear appreciation of the value of intellectual education, 3036: there is a practical advantage in the study of even a little chemistry, 3042.

Witness is decidedly satisfied with the peculiar feature which permits parents to select the system of instruction, 3050–2: reasons for not applying time to the teaching of botany, 3057: witness would perhaps place social science above everything except arithmetic, 3060; corporal punishment has never been resorted to; a boy is detained an hour after the time, 3072–4: there is no system of monitors, 3083: a punishment book is kept, and no master is allowed to punish a boy unless he enters it in that book, 3088: arrangements for the dinner hour, 3093–5: the prizes are only book-prizes; they are given on the result of three examinations, 3108–13; description of the playgrounds, 3117–33.

KING, Miss G., Secretary to the Society for the Employment of Women:

Society has been established about six years, for providing employment for women who are dependent upon their own exertions, excepting domestic servants, 15,599–16,004, 16,012: ages of applicants vary from 15 to 40 or 50, 16,005: their education on admission is very deficient, arising from want of elementary training and mental discipline, 16,006–11, 16,033–9, 16,064–5.

Women are almost universally less well educated than their brothers, which may be attributable to the fact that the latter cannot get employment without education, and the necessity of obtaining employment for girls is not often considered, 16,013–6: the remedy for this would be opening more employments for women, but there is a prejudice among the men against the introduction of females, as women not being so steady and reliable, and objecting to a seven years' apprenticeship, tend to reduce the rate of wages, and there is a tendency to employ men in preference to women, 16,017, 16,027, 16,040–2, 16,058–9: Cambridge system of giving certificates to women will be useful as a stimulus to female education, 16,028: there is great want of good schools for girls at a reasonable cost, 16,029–32:

The society has sent out several ladies as nurses to public institutions, but not to the London hospitals, and the society is trying to introduce nursing very much, 16,044–7: there is a book-keeping class and a law-copying office in connexion with the society, 16,048–54: a great many women have been employed in printing, 16,055: society has no funds to provide special instruction for applicants, 16,056–7: a large number of females are employed in electric telegraph offices, but the pay is very small, 16,060–3.

KINGDON, Rev. G. R., Prefect of Studies at Stonyhurst College:

Stonyhurst College is divided into two departments, 12,172.

School Department.—Duties of prefect of studies, 12,171, 12,173, 12,193, 12,195: school course lasts seven years, 12,174: number in the school, 215, all boarders, 12,176–7: object of school is to give a good classical education, which is looked upon as the basis of the whole, 12,178, 12,181–3, 12,226–7: studies successfully prosecuted, as shown by examinations at London University, 12,179–80: subjects taught, 12,184–9: especial attention is paid

KINGDON, Rev. G. R.—*continued.*

to the general instruction of all the boys, the masters giving additional help to any boys who may be more backward than the others, 12,190–2: number of masters and mode of recompensing them, 12,194, 12,204–15: discipline, 12,195–9, 12,244–5: religious instruction, 12,200–1.

Charge from 40 to 60 guineas a year, 12,202: school is self-supporting, 12,203: repairs to buildings defrayed out of school revenues, 12,216–8: social position of parents very various, 12,219: no inconvenience arises from the boys mixing together, 12,220–2: advantage of classical education, 12,223–4: the school has no endowments, 12,225: system of emulation adopted for stimulating boys in prosecution of their studies, 12,228–39: kinds of amusements, 12,240–3.

Number of boys in each class, 12,246–8: age of boys on admission, 12,249–51: they generally leave at about 17 or 18, 12,253: destination on leaving school, 12,254–6: number and duration of school terms, 12,257–9: holidays at home and at school, 12,260, 12,263–72; 12,281–4: boys generally come to the school badly prepared, 12,261–2: Stonyhurst and the other Roman Catholic schools form sufficient provision for educating Roman Catholic boys of the upper and middle classes, 12,276–9: chemistry and natural philosophy are taught to the whole rhetoric class by a special professor, 12,290–3, 12,304–6: it is essential that Roman Catholic children should be taught under superintendence of members of their own faith, 12,294–6: teaching of classics, French, &c., 12,299–303.

College Department.—Is as nearly like one of the English universities as it can be made, 12,307–10: nature of instruction and how given, 12,311–23: college course lasts three years, 12,325: there are 20 pupils in the college and room for five more, 12,326–7: charge 100 guineas for 10 months, 12,328: there is no mixture of the college pupils with the school boys, 12,331: some of them go to Trinity College, Dublin, 12,332: they stay at Stonyhurst from 17 to 20, 12,333: no regular course of reading classics, 12,334.

Inspection.—Is objectionable for various reasons, whether compulsory or voluntary, 12,335–7.

Registration of Teachers.—Not necessary, 12,335.

KYBERD, Miss S. *See* FUSSELL, Rev. J. G. C.

L.

LIVEING, G. D., Esq., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, and Member of the Syndicate for conducting the Local Examinations:

Cambridge Local Examinations.—During eight years 240 or 250 schools have sent in boys to be examined; almost every class of schools sends pupils; generally the private schools are most numerous, 131–5: the proprietary schools send the larger number of scholars, 201: indications of these examinations having had a favourable effect, 137: the practice of sending picked boys prevails in the majority of cases, and creates a danger of the less apt boys being neglected by the master, but the whole school must be benefited indirectly, 138–40: several lads have distinguished themselves, and been sent to the university in consequence, but these have not come from the humblest class; boys from this class have hardly the opportunity to distinguish themselves, 142.

Expenses to candidates, 148: no concert between the two universities in the conduct of these examinations, 150: such concert might diminish labour and expense, 155: many schools send candidates to both examinations, 152: examiners are sent wherever the payment of 25 fees of 1*l.* is guaranteed, 154: all candidates are examined in Scripture and religious knowledge, unless their parents object, 157: a succession of competent scholars can hardly come out of a school which is in general badly conducted, 160: in some cases the examinations are assisted by local subscriptions, and prizes given, 163–6: a proposal to divide the country between Oxford and Cambridge

LIVEING, G. D., Esq.—*continued.*

fell through, 168–9: the number of schools coming forward for examination has always gone on increasing, 173.

Unlike Oxford, Cambridge gives no titular distinction, 174: witness voted for a title, but does not lay much stress upon it, 177: character of examination in religious subjects, 179: the Oxford and Cambridge certificates differ but little, 196; witness is of opinion that the reading by boys from private schools is better than that by boys from national schools, but the arithmetic and writing is not so good, 219–21: Cambridge system of marks, 223–6: value of chemistry as an educational subject, 227–32: the examinations are conducted by about 25 examiners, appointed annually; their fees are very small, not more than 15*l.*, but there has been no real difficulty in obtaining competent men, 237–45.

Greater advantages might be expected from an examination of the school itself, than from the examination of some of the scholars, 248: during the last three years the university has undertaken the inspection of schools, on payment of a minimum fee of 10*l.*, 249–55: list of schools which have accepted this opportunity, 256: a detailed report is sent to the governors of the school, for them to publish or not, 257–8: permission to publish the report is the only award, 287: examination of a school in Port of Spain in Trinidad, 288–90.

Education of Middle Classes.—Is better in some respects, 143: there is great room for improvement, 147, 206: some points in which improvement is necessary, 181–4: evidence of improvement afforded by the per-centages of certificates obtained in the Cambridge local examinations, 185–7.

Education of Girls.—A syndicate appointed to consider whether the university could undertake the examination of girls has reported favourably, provided the subjects of examination be common to boys and girls, 144: the admission of girls to examinations might produce the same kind of effect upon girls' schools that has been seen in the case of boys' schools, 146: the syndicate propose that girls should be examined in precisely the same preliminary subjects as boys, 210.

University of London Matriculation.—Nearly 500 candidates for matriculation came to the University of London in 1864; these candidates came from a professedly better class of schools than the pupils sent to the Cambridge local examinations, 213–18.

LINGEN, R. R. W., Secretary to Committee of Council on Education:

Middle-class Education.—Deficiency of means of education for the lower portion of middle-class, 13,050–6: better application of endowments would tend to promote improvement, but apart from endowments middle classes have the power of improvement in their own hands; in towns day schools might be established, for which, supposing buildings were rent free, and a capitation fee of 10*l.* a year were paid, a very competent master might be obtained, the Government not to originate such schools nor to control them afterwards, 13,057–61, 13,063, 13,073–80, 13,164: mode of establishing such schools and relation of masters to trustees or committee, 13,062, 13,064–6.

Endowments for middle-classes should be blended with proprietary principle and made available for these schools, 13,067: reluctance of farmers to send their children to same schools as labourers, 13,069–72: cost of building school, 13,081: advantages of boarding schools not the same for lower as for higher middle classes, 13,082–5: technical instruction not the business of schools, 13,086–7: conversion of present training colleges into schools for middle classes, 13,088: supply of masters will depend upon amount of remuneration offered, and as the tone of public opinion improves a fair inducement will be offered to university men to become teachers, 13,090–3, 13,099–102: no difficulty to be anticipated in event of proposed schools attracting present certificated masters, 13,094–8: grouping of endowments to form gradation of schools, 13,105–9.

Gratuitous education not expedient, 13,110: great discretion needed in application of endowments, 13,111: pensions to masters should form an important part of any system of education, 13,112: education in grammar

LINGEN, R. R. W.—*continued.*

schools not that which is required for part of middle-classes, 13,133–6: appropriation of endowments to exhibitions at technical schools, 13,137–9: and to high-class schools, 13,140: exhibitions in primary schools of little value, 13,141: merging of doles in general school fund would be beneficial, 13,142–7: proposed application of endowments, 13,158–60: to payment of inspectors, 13,162.

Training of Teachers.—Not necessary for middle-class schools, 13,103–4.

Inspection.—Of endowed schools should be by Universities, 13,113, 13,161: should be more in the nature of a visitation, 13,163.

Certification.—Schoolmasters generally should not be allowed to exercise profession without a certificate of competency or possessing a university degree, 13,114–22: who should grant certificates or confer degrees, 13,123–5: defects of present system, 13,127–32.

Education of Girls.—Should be conducted in more systematic manner, 13,148: means for female education more deficient than for boys, 13,149: endowments should be extended to assist in providing schools for girls. 13,150–2: suggestions for improvement, 13,153–5.

LONG, Mr. C., Head Master of Hele's School, Exeter:

Has been head master for five and a quarter years, and has also filled various situations as assistant master, 16,830–40.

Hele's School.—Endowment of building and site, 16,841–4, 16,945–6: the annual endowment amounts to 300*l.* a year, derived from a Treasury grant out of the lapsed property of Elise Hele, 16,845–6, 16,883–7: management, 16,882, 16,924: capitation fees and cost of education, 16,847–8: the teaching staff consists of the head and two other masters, with three articled pupils, the salaries ranging from 150*l.* to 15*l.*, 16,849–52, 16,930–35: there are 150 boys in the school, sons of upper mechanics, clerks, and shopkeepers, 16,853–6: number of boys between 7 and 15 at the schools in Exeter, the kinds of schools, and rate of payment, 16,857–68: education comprises instruction in Latin, mathematics, and the general subjects of a good English education, but not Greek or French or physical science, 16,869–73, 16,878–9, 16,888–94.

Age and qualifications on admission, and age to which boys generally stay, 16,874–7, 16,914–9, 16,925–9: boys have been successful at the university local examinations, 16,880–1: education satisfactory to parents, 16,895, 16,903–5: school is connected with Church of England, but dissenters are not excluded, 16,896–902: means of education in Exeter, 16,906–13: masters are appointed by the trustees, 16,920–3: removal of masters, 16,936–9: if the present fees were raised many of the boys would be withdrawn from the school, as the parents cannot afford to pay more, 16,941–4.

Education of Girls.—Means should be provided for education of girls as well as for boys, 16,947–51.

LOVETT, Mr. W:

Forwards a written communication setting forth the necessity of teaching the elements of the sciences, political economy, and social science in schools for middle classes, vol. ii. p. 673–5.

LOWE, Rev. E. C., D.D., Head Master of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint:

Mr. Woodard's System of Schools.—Objects of the founder; two essential features of the system are that the schools should be boarding schools and should be self-supporting; the bishop of the diocese is the visitor, and the general management is carried on by the society called the Provost and Fellows of St. Nicholas College, 9308, 9314–17, 9378–82: there are three branch schools—one at Lancing (St. Nicholas), with 126 pupils, another at Hurstpierpoint (St. John's), with 339 pupils, and a third at Shoreham (St. Saviour's), with 279 boys; the fees at these schools are, St. Nicholas, 60 to 90 guineas; St. John's, 30 guineas; St. Saviour's, 14 to 18 guineas, 9309–13, 9331: there is also a preparatory school near Hurstpierpoint for children under 9, under the inspection of the college, 9350–1.

LOWE, Rev. E. C., D.D.—*continued.*

The class from which boys are drawn at St. John's is the upper trading and agricultural, 9311, 9393–5: the boys at each school must come from the commercial or agricultural classes, 9352–61: there are no endowments except two fellowships of 45*l.* a year each, 9327–30, 9414: St. John's school is full, it having been constructed for 300 only; the number will probably be increased to 400 as a maximum, but could not be extended beyond that, 9337–40: buildings are not yet quite complete, 9343–5: quantity of land and its use, 9346–8: only qualification on admission is that boys shall be able to read, 9349–50: the school is conducted entirely on the dormitory principle, 9362–66: each domitory is always in the charge of two prefects, sometimes of three or four, 9409–10 (*see also* "Remarks," vol. ii. page 69): age to which boys generally remain, 9369–71: holidays, 9392.

Witness states in detail, generally as regards the schools at Lancing and Shoreham, and particularly as to his own, the business or profession to which the boys proceed on leaving school, 9401–7: the cost of maintaining the schools; cost of board; the dietaries; the salaries and length of service of the masters; places from which scholars have been received and the religious persuasion of their parents, 9412–97, 9563–77: nature of punishments, 9583–7: objects of the training school and the special school, age of students on admission, fees, and subjects of instruction there, 9498–9559: Latin and drawing are taught throughout all the schools, 9560, 9579–82, 9588–91: all the boys learn French, 9593: importance of clerical superintendence over schools, 9594–5.

Boarding schools preferable to day schools, 9341–2, 9367–8, 9384–8.

Inspection.—Essential to the vigorous vitality of the school; university fellowships suggested as the machinery for inspection; infusion of fresh blood from the universities would prevent inspection degenerating to mere routine, vol. ii. page 70.

Certification of Masters.—Certificates founded on an examination in books, independent of moral or practical training, of little value; if they were to show not only intellectual qualifications, but moral character and professional promise, they would be of great value and highly appreciated; as regards the holder of the certificate the social advantage to him would not be great, vol. ii. page 70.

Endowments.—Re-adjustment of small endowments absolutely necessary; objects to be kept in view in the process of re-adjusting, vol. ii. page 71.

LOWE, R., Esq., M.P., formerly Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and a Member of the Charity Commission:

Endowed Schools should have the most complete liberty as to what they should teach and what they should not teach, 6537: the ultimate choice of the course of study must and ought to be left to the parents of the children; the feoffees are rather the executive to carry out the will of the parents, 6539: make the parents the ministers of education, and do everything you can to give them the best information as to what is good education, 6540: witness has the poorest opinion of endowments, and perhaps if he had the power would abolish all educational endowments altogether, 6541.

If endowments must be retained, the question is how to give them as nearly as possible the merits of a free system; that is to be done very much by acting on the masters. A master's income should consist of three parts; the first of a permanent sum, the second should depend upon the proficiency of the children, and the third should depend on the number. Every endowed school should be annually inspected and examined, and a payment made to the masters in accordance with the results, 6541: the result of all examinations, whether of endowed or unendowed schools, ought to be published in the local newspapers, 6543.

The inspection would be better done through the Privy Council Office, the universities being essentially clerical bodies, and in these things no profession should have a decided preponderance, 6544: the masters shall cease to have a freehold in their office, and it would be desirable to annul the clause in many grammar schools requiring them to be clergymen, 6547: the

LOWE, R., Esq., M.P.—*continued.*

Government has as much right to interfere with endowments as with schools that it relieves directly out of the public funds, 6571.

Looks upon endowments as a great evil, and as a premium to continue teaching things after the spirit of the age has got beyond them, 6602–3; endowments are injurious to education; it is better without them, 6609: exhibitions are a good form of endowment, 6612: in the Privy Council schools there is no gratuitous education; the only gratuitous schools should be the ragged schools, 6614–15: one of the great and leading evils of endowments is that they have almost always been given for particular studies; they have been a premium upon obsolete knowledge, 6639.

Charity Commission.—Particulars of some defects in the Charity Commission Act, 6547: evil of an appeal to the Court of Chancery from the decision of the Charity Commissioners, 6547: Sir Eardley Wilmot's Act is a cumbrous piece of machinery, and would be better got rid of, 6548: the Charity Commission is a very superior machine to the Court of Chancery for the purpose of administrative changes in charities; reasons for this, 6548: inadequacy in point of numbers of the present staff for additional work, 6550–52, 6630: appointment of commissioners and inspectors, 6549, 6553–5: has unbounded confidence in the Commission as already organized, and thinks it entitled to the merit of being a sort of judicial discovery, 6620: perhaps the Commissioners might be charged with the fault, that in the schemes they have made they have gone too far in considering the wishes of the neighbourhood, 6623: would leave to the Commissioners the best mode of dealing with the small misapplied endowments, 6622–6: the Commissioners should be all lawyers, 6631–5.

Latin.—For persons not intended to fill the higher walks of life, what is called classical Latin is not a good thing to teach; grammatical Latin, or what may be called modern Latin, as a living language, is a thing which almost every one ought to learn, 6558.

Science.—Witness has always been of opinion that things are better worth knowing than words, and that our education turns too exclusively on the mere faculty of acquiring language, 6643: approves very much of the teaching of natural philosophy and chemistry, and thinks no better use could be made of portions of endowments than in founding lectureships and masterships to teach these things, 6644–6: there is no logic so subtle, so refined, and so improving to the mind as that of nature, 6647.

Surveying.—Nothing could be more proper to teach in middle-class schools than surveying, 6649.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Inspection should be accessible to all schools; in case of any complaint of a school, the Privy Council should offer inspection, and the refusal of the offer of inspection should be made known in the neighbourhood, 6560–62: undesirableness of Government interference in matters of instruction, except in schools aided by Government grants; the right of the Government to interfere ends with the Government assistance, 6563–9: principle upon which the Privy Council aids schools, 6572–3: advantages of Government inspection over private inspection, 6579–83: inspection better than examination, because it is of much more importance to know how the great mass of the school is taught than that some few boys may get considerable distinction, 6593.

Certification of Teachers.—Should be entirely against any fetter of that kind, except in schools where Government aid is given, 6616–17.

External Examinations.—The examinations of the Department of Science and Art have been one of the most successful of things; details of the arrangements, 6650–61: the Civil Service examinations have a tendency to stimulate education, 6667: thinks the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, with their two systems, will get into trouble ultimately, 6668.

Training Colleges.—A general contribution out of endowment funds to form a training college, if such a thing were necessary, might be a matter worth considering; the Government should not interfere, 6671: there are too many Government training colleges, 6672.

M.

MANN, H., Esq. *See* WALROND, T., Esq.

MARTIN, Miss F., Superintendent of Bedford Female College School, London:

Bedford College.—In most respects is similar to Queen's College, Harley Street, lectures being given to the elder girls, and a school being attached to it, 15,370–7: the practice of the college is rather to limit the range of subjects, in order that the pupils may become more thoroughly acquainted with the subjects they study, and so secure a more perfect mental discipline, 15,439–42: a few of the pupils on leaving become governesses, others marry, and others remain at home, 15,428–9: boarding house, containing 15 students, does not form part of college system, 15,415–21.

School connected with the College.—Is a day school distinct from the college, containing 60 pupils, whose ages vary from 8 to 17, paying fees, according to age, of from 4 to 18 guineas a term, which include all the subjects, except instrumental music, which is taught out of school hours as an extra, 15,378–83, 15,410–4, 15,510–3, 15,528–9, 15,422–26, 15,503: subjects of instruction comprise Latin, French, German, history, geography, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, drawing, drilling, singing, and writing, and also science; no option is allowed to parents in selecting subjects, the superintendent deciding what subjects shall be taught to certain girls, 15,384–6, 15,395–7, 15,446–51, 15,485–6, 15,530–2: rule followed in selecting subjects, 15,387.

Latin is taught to every girl in the highest class, 15,388–9: no difficulty found in teaching Latin grammar so far as preparing pupils for the college, 15,390–1: Latin useful as a means of mental training, 15,392–4: social position of parents, 15,398–400, 15,430–2: there is no religious instruction in the school, but notwithstanding a very high moral and religious tone pervades it, 15,401–4, 15,436–7: attempt to form a biblical class failed, 15,433–5: teachers are members of the Church of England, 15,438: qualifications for admission, 15,443: on the whole the children come fairly prepared, English portion of education being most defective, 15,505–9: French taught before Latin, 15,444: mode of teaching botany and natural philosophy, 15,452–3: instruction in natural sciences quickens the intelligence of pupils, 15,487–92.

Discipline and punishment, 15,456–8: no competition in the school; it is very injurious, and fosters vanity and self-will, 15,459–62: proportion of girls entering the college on leaving school, 15,463–5: no system of prizes adopted, but a presentation to the college to the value of one-half the fees forms a reward in the highest class, which is awarded as the result of the general examinations of the school, 15,478–84: no examination from without, 15,496–7; school hours, 15,514–5, 15,521–7: holidays, 15,516: in many cases the children have the assistance of private governesses in preparing work at home, 15,517–20.

Training of Teachers.—Good training does not always make good teachers; they should be free to choose their own methods, 15,467–8: no faith in training ladies as instructresses, 15,469–71.

Education of Girls.—Female education much neglected, 15,405: in private schools is often showy and superficial, 15,406: good private schools on the increase, 15,407–8: early education of girls should not differ much from that of boys, but the latter part of the education must be somewhat different, 15,409, 15,473–7: ladies should be instructed in Latin and Greek, 15,472: objections to introducing into London the Edinburgh system of class education for girls, 15,499–502.

University Local Examinations.—Doubts as to the good effect of extending them to females, 15,493–5: special examinations particularly injurious to girls, 15,533.

MASON, C. P., Esq., B.A., Proprietor of the Denmark Hill School:

Denmark Hill School is strictly a private school; there are about 120 pupils, chiefly boarders, and the terms vary from 45 to 65 guineas a year, 3144–53, 3165–7: the boys come at all ages, from 7 to 17, and the majority do not go to any other place of education afterwards, but direct to a business or profession, 3159–64, 3172–4: the fee for day boys is from 16 to 20 guineas a year; if they dine it is from four to five guineas a year more, 3178: there are five regular assistant masters, besides occasional ones, and it is arranged that no master shall have more than from 15 to 17 boys to teach at once, 3189, 3270–74.

Nearly all the boys learn Latin, but more stress is laid upon arithmetic and mathematics than upon any other subject; mechanics is taught, as well as French, German, English grammar, history and geography, and a small number of the older boys learn Greek; in the physical sciences chemistry is the main subject taught, 3195–6: extent of mathematical teaching, 3197–201, 3212: writing and spelling, 3202–5, 3275–6: one classical language is sufficient for boys who do not carry their education beyond 16 or 17, 3207: extent of knowledge attained of Latin and French, 3208–11: indifference of most parents to the learning of Latin, 3213, 3218, 3235: either French or German is compulsory, 3221.

The majority of boys who come from other schools come in an execrable state of preparation as to the elements of instruction, 3228–30: organization of the classes, 3241–52: salaries of the assistant masters, and hours of duty, 3256–68: there are no monitors, 3269: course of study desirable for boys going into professions and trades, 3277–97: difficulty of procuring eligible assistant masters, 3302–4: the teaching of French, German, chemistry, botany, and astronomy, 3305–13, 3318–20: way in which the superintendence of the master is brought to bear upon the assistant masters, 3323–4: boys of seven or eight are admitted to the lower school, which is taught entirely by ladies, as being more careful, patient, and persevering with young children than men are, 3326, 3333: subjects of instruction in the lower school, 3329–31: proportionate interest taken by boys in natural science and language, 3337–43: details of the religious training, 3344–89.

Corporal punishment with the cane and birch is resorted to very occasionally, and only by the principal; but the older boys are exempted, 3390–8, 3425–7: the boys are made to understand that they must be to a certain extent responsible for good order amongst their whole number, 3399: a master is somewhere about with the boys at all times of the day, 3400: the boys are always encouraged to maintain a perfectly confidential attitude towards the head master, 3411, 3422–4: one of the commonest modes of punishment is to keep boys on holidays, 3416–21: two large playgrounds and a cricket field are attached to the school, and in the summer time the boys go twice a week to swimming baths; the rooms are ample and well ventilated, and for 20 years the school has never been broken up by illness, 3428–49: prizes are given twice a year publicly before the friends of the boys, 3452–3: lowest rate at which competent teaching could be given in a school of the social position of this school, *page* 358 (vol. i.).

Inspection of Schools is preferable to the examination of some of the boys, 3461–2: would have such an amount of publicity attached to inspection that it should be a privilege for a school to be able to be inspected, 3478: the best bodies to undertake the inspection would be the two old universities and the University of London, 3479: at the present time probably only a very small per-centage of the private schools in the country would be willing to come under that sort of inspection, 3483–4.

Registration of Teachers.—The practical difficulties that stand in the way of carrying out the scheme with anything like effect will quite neutralize any possible advantage that can be derived from it, 3464: witness sees no objection to any system of registration not compulsory, 3476.

The College of Preceptors has had a beneficial influence upon the schools subject to its examinations, 3468–9.

Private Schools, so far as fully one-half of them are concerned, might be suppressed to-morrow with great advantage to the community, 3486: a fair

MASON, C. P., Esq., B.A.—*continued.*

education at a private school for 15*s.* a quarter cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of demand and supply, 3488–9: private schools in England to be thoroughly successful must be rather profitable concerns, 3499; no better use could be made of endowments than the diverting them to the establishment of schools of considerable size where the fees were very moderate, and the number of boys would enable efficient teaching power to be brought to bear on them, 3501: the management of them should be in the hands of a small number of public men, known to be men of high education, 3510.

Masters of Endowed Schools.—Restrictions which necessitate having members of the Church of England or Masters of Arts as head masters of endowed schools are inexpedient, 3502.

MORTIMER, Rev. G. F. W., D.D., Head Master of the City of London School:

City of London School.—History of the school, 3513: the present income from the school property is about 3,000*l.* a year, and on the falling in of all the leases the income will be something like 10,000*l.* a year, 3519: schedule of the property, *page* 385: the income is applied to the general purposes of the school, except that eight boys, called the Carpenter scholars, receive a free education and 25*l.* a year, and a donation on leaving the school, 3524: the governors of the school are the corporation of London, but the practical working of the school rests with a sub-committee, 3529: the head master and the second master are elected and dismissed by the full court, and being officers of the corporation are re-elected annually, 3533–5: the other masters are elected by the committee, 3540: the system works extremely well, 3543: the head master must be an M.A., at least, of one of the English universities, 3545.

The average number of boys in the school for the last seven years has been 624; they are all-day scholars, 3550–2: form of admission, 3553: boys come from all parts of England, but principally from the vicinity of London, 3558: the cost of tuition, including drawing materials, is 11*l.* per annum, 3561–6, 3579–80: the school is as full as the building will hold; at present 230 boys are standing over for admission, 3568–9: they are admitted at almost any age under 15; the average age on admission to the commencing division is 8, 3570–3: the corporation keep the buildings in repair, 3581: employments of the parents, 3583–93: list of scholarships tenable at the school and at the universities, *page* 386: list of prizes awarded annually, *page* 365: great numbers go to the University of London and other examinations, 3621–2: list of honours and distinctions gained by pupils in the universities and elsewhere, *page* 367.

There are 13 regular masters, or one master for about 50 boys, 3625, 3639–40, 3647–9: salaries of the masters, 3626–33, 3650–7, 3667–8: with proper arrangement the present number of masters is sufficient; in fact boys teach each other more than the masters teach them, if they are all thoroughly classed, 3643: if the school were dependent on its own resources, the capitation fee would have to be doubled, 3659–66: object of the school, as stated in the Act of Parliament, 3669: the compulsory studies are English, Latin, French, mathematics or arithmetic, writing, book-keeping, history, and the elements of chemistry and natural philosophy; the optional studies are Greek, German, drawing, and vocal music, 3672–6.

Four other large schools are accessible to the citizens, but the number wishing to come to this school shows the system is approved, 3681–4: the mathematical standard is higher than any other school in the kingdom, and boys from this school have taken the highest mathematical honours, 3685–6: the elementary subjects are well attended to; spelling is the most difficult thing to teach; a great many men never spell correctly through life, 3688–92: as a rule English schools do not teach French so as to supersede some sojourn on the continent, 3698: German is well taught at this school by an exceedingly good master, 3699: boys of all religious denominations are admitted; character of the religious instruction, 3705–21, 3768–78.

The Act of Paliament places considerable power in the hands of the head master for maintaining the discipline of the school; he has absolute power to expel, 3722.

MORTIMER, Rev. G. F. W., D.D.—*continued.*

A report is sent to the parents twice a year, which serves as a sort of *quasi* expulsion, 3723: nobody has a right to inflict corporal punishment except the head master, unless under a written order from him, 3727, 3780–88: witness often refers it to the class to punish a boy if there has been anything sneaking, 3735: the devotion of old scholars to the school is something wonderful, 3736–7: mode of passing boys from the lower to the upper school, 3741–7: school hours are from 9 to 12, and from half-past 12 to 3, 3750.

The boys are never without a master teaching them, 3750–54: nearly one-third of the whole time is given to mathematics or arithmetic, 3759: mode of teaching mathematics, 3761: some physical science is compulsory on all the school, 3762: the destination of the boys hardly affects the course of instruction at all; the great object is to teach a boy to think and to be industrious, 3804–9: methods of teaching arithmetic, 3812–16: the science examinations at South Kensington are extensively used to test the instruction given by the school in natural science, 3818: methods of teaching Latin and history, 3831–5: there is no playground; the boys play in Victoria and Battersea parks, 3843–6.

Certification of Teachers would be very useful, if optional, and the issue of the certificates were undertaken by the three Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, 3836–8.

Inspection of Schools.—All schools should be subjected to the inspection of examiners who have no connexion whatever with them; in the case of any school of a tolerable size inspection should be compulsory, 3839–40.

MOSELEY, Rev. H., M.A., F.R.S., Canon of Bristol, and Member of the Council of Military Education:

Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and for Direct Commissions.—Beneficial action of the examinations of the Council of Military Education upon the general education of the country; formerly only 20 to 30 per cent. obtained one-third marks in mathematics, now it is 80 per cent., 1827–9, 1851: the examinations for Woolwich are competitive; superior results of the competitive examination, which works perpetually upwards, while the qualifying examination has a contrary tendency, 1830–1: at the present time candidates are admitted from 16 to 19 years of age, 1833: not more than five subjects may be selected, of which mathematics must be one, 1837: there has been an improvement in classics, but not a corresponding improvement to that in mathematics, 1839–40.

Proportion of candidates who come from the different classes of schools, 1840–4: estimate of the relative success of the classical and the mathematical men after their admission to Woolwich, 1852–9: at Sandhurst the subjects of examination are lower subjects as a rule; here the examinations are qualifying, not competitive, 1863: numbers of marks for the different subjects, 1864–5: the examiners do not report so positive an improvement in these qualifying examinations for Sandhurst as in the competitive examinations for Woolwich, 1866–8: social difference in the two classes of candidates, 1869–70: the qualifying examination for direct commissions is rather more severe than that for Sandhurst; the candidates are much older, 1873–5: about the same amount of improvement is shown in the examinations for direct commissions as in those for Sandhurst, 1876–7.

A general inference to be drawn from these examinations is, that next to nothing is learnt at school by a great many of the boys, but the great bulk of them, after leaving school, spend from three to twelve months with a private tutor, 1883–7: great injustice is done to these tutors in applying to them disparagingly the term "crammers;" cramming, in the great majority of cases, means the patient steady application of the student for a certain time to a certain thing; in that way a private tutor does good work, 1905–6: statistics of the Woolwich examination of December 1864, showing particularly the numbers of marks gained in mathematics and in classics, *page* 211: in some cases it might be undesirable that an intense application to some department of study should be continued over a long period; witness's impression is, that it would be practicable to combine a special preparation for public examinations with a good wholesome general education, 1909–14.

MOSELEY, Rev. H., M.A., F.R.S.—*continued.*

Bristol Trade School.—This school was established on the ruins of a National school, which was common to the whole city of Bristol; it is intended for the sons of tradesmen and the upper class of mechanics. The fee is 3*l.* a year. There is one principal subject of instruction, round which, as it were, all the rest are grouped, and that subject is experimental science, 1923: the subjects taught are chosen with a view to a good education of the mind for a handicraftsman, and the school is certainly a success; it started with about 60 scholars, and now there are more than 100, although the fees have been largely increased, 1924: it is only a day school; boys from any class are taken, but practically they come from the lower part of the middle class, 1925–9.

Reasons for the success of the school, 1930: it is under the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington; this department offers prizes to the masters for teaching many subjects, 1931: subjects taught, 1932–41: the funds altogether are about 30*l.* a year, and in addition to this there are some subscriptions, 1947–9: justification of the eleemosynary character of the school, 1951: it would damage the school to raise the fees, 1953: analysis of the trades the pupils follow after leaving school, page 214: these pupils confirm the success of the school most fully, 1955: it would be most desirable to have more schools of the same sort, 1959: reasons why the example of Bristol has not been followed, 1961–5.

This school competes with the class of school above the National schools, but many parents, from a feeling of conventionalism, elect to pay a higher fee at a private school for a more pretentious but less solid education, 1987–92: the head master receives over 200*l.* a year, 1996–8: steps to be taken towards the creation of such a class of schools as this generally in the country, 1999: there is an evening school in the winter attended by an older class of persons; it is prosperous, 2007–11: the system of examinations explained, 2012–14: attendance at the Bible lesson is compulsory unless parents object, 2017: the school is fully large enough for the present staff, 2019: the master was trained at Cheltenham training school, and had a certificate of the first class, 2021–2.

Subjects of Instruction.—Parents have to be taught themselves what solid education is; after good writing, reading, and arithmetic, they only think of what their betters learn, 1970–1: witness would infinitely sooner have a man who knew his business, and all the great laws of nature that link themselves with his particular trade, than one who could write a beautiful letter with fine spelling and fine words, 1972.

Education of Middle Classes.—The great defect lies in the inadequate education of the schoolmasters, and the first step towards improving the existing state of things would be to provide another and a better set of schoolmasters, 2026: this object might be attained by a system of training schools, 2029–32: the main defect in the teaching of the middle classes is the want of exercise of the understanding of the child in the work of teaching; it is altogether a mechanical thing, 2033: the lower or industrial section of the middle class, if not the whole middle class, might be instructed in the elements of physical science, 2048: reasons why training schools should be provided at the expense of the state, 2053–6: Latin and Greek and modern languages, as taught to the middle classes, constitute a branch of education essentially and necessarily superficial, pretentious, and unreal, 2060: all important institutions of education should have clergymen at their head, 2068.

N.

NORRIS, Rev. J. P., formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools:

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The examiners assembled at Cambridge after the fourth year's examinations, comparing the papers sent in with those received after the operations of the first year, noticed evidence of more careful teaching, 401: attributes these examinations being confined to the best schools to the circumstance that only the best schools are anxious to have their results known, 406: these examinations give a fair test of the

NORRIS, Rev. J. P.—*continued.*

different schools intellectually, but not morally, and not as to sanitary arrangements, 410: reasons why the system wants prestige, 411–13, 415: any inconvenience attending the giving the best boys undue advantage over others is common to all systems of examination, 416: in the few good schools that have sent in pupils, fluency and spirit seem generally to be their merits, and looseness and inaccuracy their faults, 422.

Comparing the subjects taught, should say that writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, and knowledge of the Bible are much better taught in the National school, but that in the middle-class school there is more knowledge of literature, and more love of reading, 423, 443: the representative of the university is generally well received, 426–7: opposition has rarely been shown, and then either because there were no creditable results to show, the pupils were too young to send to lodgings for a week in a country town, or a dislike was expressed to the term "middle class," 428–32: since June 1862, Cambridge has added to its system the duty of inspecting schools, 453; slowness of the public in taking advantage of the inspection system attributable to its expensiveness and the want of advertisement, 454–6: witness thinks if the fees were cut down to 5*l.* instead of 10*l.*, more than twice the number of schools would avail themselves of the inspection, 459: remuneration of examiners not inadequate, 462–3: Oxford has not done anything yet in regard to inspection, 466.

Education of Middle Classes.—Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the state of middle-class education, 421: favourable, though indirect, effect of training college system upon middle-class schools, 433–6: in religious knowledge the pupils from middle-class schools are below the standard of pupil-teachers of the same age, 446–8: effective aid might be rendered to middle-class education by the rescue from their present state of inefficiency of the 400 or 500 endowed middle-class schools of the country, 521: help these endowed schools to improve themselves, and trust to the competition of those improved schools to better the rest, 528: Government should not interfere with the unendowed schools, and with the endowed only by improving the trusts, inspecting them for a year or two, and letting in daylight, 529: Bunbury School changed in two years from a miserable to an excellent one; what has been done here might be done in 400 or 500 of such schools all over the country, 541.

Registration of Teachers.—Does not approve the principle of registration of teachers, and would decidedly prefer a diploma or certificate from Oxford, Cambridge, or London University, 531–6.

Subjects for Instruction.—Written statement of the best subjects for instruction in schools for the middle classes, page 60 (vol. 1).

P.

PAGET, J., Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Member of the Senate of the University of London:

St. Bartholomew's Collegiate Institution.—Students are admitted here to pursue their studies in the hospital under regulations similar to those observed in the universities, 2075: a large number of the students are the sons of those already engaged in practice, and the greater part of them are educated in the better class of proprietary schools and grammar schools, 2082–3: the students commonly remain over the whole period of their studies, for three years, 2095: about 40 are now in the institution, which has been a successful experiment, 2096, 2102: Dr. Andrew is the present head of the college; no clergyman has ever been at the head of it, 2109–10: the students are expected to attend chapel, but not compelled, 2113: the general cost to the students is a little more than that of living in lodgings, 2114.

College of Surgeons Examination.—Subjects for examination, 2084: any student having passed one of a large number of examinations which stand in lieu of that which has to be passed at the college may evade that examination altogether, 2086: the very large majority of those who are candidates pass, 2116.

PAGET, J., Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.—*continued.*

Education of Medical Students.—It is a matter of the greatest importance that medical students should receive a good education in general subjects before they begin their professional career, 2089: the present condition of their knowledge of scientific subjects is highly unsatisfactory, 2090: it would be far better if they had the same amount of knowledge in scientific subjects as they now possess in classics, 2091: all the scientific knowledge that is supposed to assist the study of medicine has to be acquired after they begin their medical studies, when occupied about matters much more immediately important, 2127.

Students come rather bettter prepared than they used to be, but they are still very ill prepared, 2130: there should be a special instruction in science, not merely with reference to the medical profession, but as a part of the general education of an English boy, 2134: it is particularly desirable that students should come with more scientific training, even at the sacrifice of a certain amount of their present literary studies, 2155: Latin is not more necessary for members of the medical profession than it is for other persons in the same rank of life, 2160: instruction in physical science would be valuable for the sake chiefly of the positive knowledge acquired, but in a measure also for the mental training, 2161.

As a rule medical students should be trained in general education, including science, up to 17 or 18, and then should proceed to the study of their profession, 2173: Greek might be excluded from the course of instruction, 2180–81: with the exception that it assigns greater weight for classical knowledge than for scientific knowledge, the matriculation examination at the London University is as good as could be designed for medical students, 2185.

PAKINGTON, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P.:

Education of Middle Classes.—Has long been of opinion that if our general system of education for the working classes were what it ought to be, the lower stratum of the middle class might well be provided with elementary education at the National schools, 7014: it would be reasonable to call upon the parents of the middle classes for a higher rate of payment than you would require from the labourer; way in which this system has been put into practice at Cutnall Green School, Worcester, 7015: particulars of another mode of arriving at the same result, as practised at Chalfont, Buckingham, 7016: an inference to be drawn from these cases is, that there is no objection on the part of parents to mixing children of different classes, 7016: at Chalfont the children sit together on the same benches and learn the same things up to a certain point, but the higher branches of instruction are carried on in another part of the room, separated by a curtain, 7024.

For younger children and elementary instruction the local school is to be preferred, but for elder boys, and the higher teaching, a county or district school is required, 7034: the general position of those classes who could pay to a boarding school from 25*l.* to 35*l.* a year is that they have to pay a very high price for a very bad article, 7042: the lower division of the middle class is worse off for education than any other class in the country, 7072: a true solution of the difficulty with regard to them is to be found in an improved and extended system of National schools, 7079.

Endowed Schools.—If the Education Department had larger powers a great number of small endowments which are acting as impediments to education might be rendered most important auxiliaries, 7025: the combination of small endowments, if not too distant, for one district school would be beneficial, 7030: one cause of endowed schools being bad is, that they are hampered by want of power to dismiss an inefficient master, 7043: where an endowment is a liberal one, it should as far as possible cover the educational requirements of all classes in the locality, 7049: would urge the inspection of these schools, with the object of seeing that the original objects of the foundation are carried out, 7051–2: in the larger schools it would be desirable to encourage the study of the dead languages, but the study should be optional with the parents, 7064–9: it is most important that something should be done with all those little endowments which are useless, 7081.

PAKINGTON, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P.—*continued.*

University Local Examinations.—Is not very sanguine as to the effect of them; has heard them much complained of as tending to the disadvantage of the less clever boys, 7061–2.

PALMER, Sir R., Attorney-General:

Powers and Proceedings of Attorney-General as to Educational Charities.—Matters under control of Charity Commissioners do not come before Attorney-General, but matters which must come before the Court cannot be taken there without his permission; so also with regard to appeals where the value exceeds a certain amount and proceedings generally; proceedings by information, both *ex officio* and with a relator, are elaborate and expensive, and should be superseded by a simpler mode, 14,129–33, 14,199: consent of Attorney-General should be required in all appeals, 14,199–205.

Chancery Jurisdiction.—No great inconsistency in decisions of the several courts; the chief point of difference has been on the conscience clause, but that question practically is settled, 14,134–6: in all schemes settled by the court, it says religion shall be taught according to principles of Established Church, excepting children whose parents shall object to such instruction, 14,137: cases where foundation deed restricts teaching to that of Established Church very rare, 14,138–9: so also are cases of dissenters, 14,140–1: this system has worked very well, but dissenters do not like it, 14,142.

Forms of clause expressed differently by the different courts, 14,143–7: a general form should be settled, and made consistent with the Act, 14,148–50: meaning of the court in applying conscience clause, 14,151–4: action of the court in this matter dates as far back as Lord Eldon's time, 14,155: examples of difference in various forms of conscience clause, vol. ii. p. 560: form adopted by Charity Commissioners, p. 561: religious persuasion of trustees —Ilminster case decided that for Church schools the trustees must be members of the Church; but where a school is founded for general education, it would be unsafe to say that, because the court directs instruction in the principles of the Church of England there should not be trustees of any other religious denomination; it would be presumed that every man is a churchman until the contrary be proved, 14,156–60.

Views of judges as to capitation fees differ widely, 14,161: courts would not turn a free school into one in which capitation fees were to be charged unless some instruction were given in addition to that required by the deed of foundation, 14,162: application of *cy près* to cases where original endowment had become insufficient for free education, 14,163–6: courts have not power to sanction capitation fees where the education has been free; the power if granted ought to depend on necessity, 14,167–9: great difference of opinion of judges as to boarders, 14,179–80: difficulties attending questions as to introduction of boarders, 14,181–3: there is no difficulty on the part of the court in securing a liberal education in a classical school, on the one hand, and a reasonable consideration for the claims of inhabitants whose children do not go to the universities, on the other, 14,184–5: court has no jurisdiction to alienate charities for distribution of doles where the foundation is clear and the object practicable, nor could it alienate educational endowments and reduce them to dole funds, 14,206–9.

Doctrine of Cy près.—Is practically very arbitrary and indefinite, 14,172: courts have applied eleemosynary charities to schools, but they would be unwilling to interfere unless the case presented some exceptional features, 14,173–7.

Charity Commissioners.—Powers of dealing with capitation fees and the appropriation of non-educational charities should be vested in the Board, and all non-contentious cases be disposed of by it, subject to appeal, but no appeal to be allowed without consent of Attorney-General, 14,170, 14,178, 14,186–92, 14,199–205, 14,210–1: plan proposed as to appointment of inspectors, 14,194–8: the power to appropriate non-educational charities might be exercised by including schemes in *omnibus* bills, as in cases of inclosures, or in cases of small amount giving Board absolute power, 14,211–2, 14,216–7.

PALMER, Sir R.—*continued.*

Endowments.—In cases of endowments of which the founders have been dead 50 years inhabitants of locality intended to be benefited should have power to authorize transfer of funds to other purposes, 14,213: creation of new charities should be subjected to regulation, and new testamentary endowments to be approved by Charity Commissioners, 14,214–5.

Endowed Schools.—Definition of "grammar school" should be altered by Legislature, 14,218–24: masters should not be dismissed at will of governors or trustees, 14,225–31: their income should depend in great measure on pupils' fees, 14,232: independence and position of master of great importance, 14,234–8: power might be given to trustees to control education, subject to consent of superintending board, 14,233: trustees should be selected from the educated classes, and not be too numerous, having an official trustee associated with them, 14,239–42.

PATTISON, Rev. M., D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford:

Education of Girls.—It would not be difficult to organize a much better education than at present exists for daughters of the upper middle class, who are mainly educated by governesses, a few by select boarding schools, and many by neither, 17,799–804, 17,813–4: deficient supply of competent governesses, 17,805: day schools preferable for either girls or boys, but particularly for girls, 17,807–8: girls of the middle middle class are chiefly educated at boarding schools; their education very unsatisfactory, 17,809–12: girls are generally worse educated than their brothers, 17,816–7: public opinion on the state of female education, 17,818, 17,821: the average man of the middle middle class, from his own want of culture, is more than indifferent about girls' education; he prefers a woman who is less educated to one who is more educated, 17,819–20, 17,822, 17,880.

To remedy defects in the case of the upper middle class an institution should be established in large towns and populous neighbourhoods, where systematic courses of lectures at a moderate fee should be given to girls after their governess education is over; this institution should be of local origin and locally managed by ladies, under a central board in London, with a model school to serve as a pattern for the rest; it would be necessary to obtain some pecuniary aid from Government, 17,823–9: endowments might be made available for education of girls in lower and middle middle class, 17,830: endowments of some of the grammar schools might be employed towards the education of girls in the upper middle class, but public opinion is not yet sufficiently prepared to approve of that, 17,831–2: routine way of teaching arithmetic by governesses is a serious defect in female education, 17,848: male teachers not necessary for girls, 17,864–6: principles on which studies for girls should be regulated, 17,877: effect of minds and tastes of young men upon girls, 17,878–9: influence of accumulation of wealth on education, 17,882.

Plan at Oxford for improving Education of Girls.—Origin, 17,833, 17,837: number attending the classes, 17,836: social position of pupils, 17,838: there are three terms a year, for which four guineas and a half are charged, 17,839–41: subjects taught, 17,842: music has not been attempted for want of room, 17,843–5: mathematics and natural science have not as yet been taught, 17,847, 17,852–4: drawing, 17,849–51: management, 17,856–8: number and payment of teachers, 17,859–60: Oxford and other large towns afford facilities for supplying very competent teachers, which would not be the case in country places, 17,861–3: a system something similar to this at Oxford has been adopted in Germany, 17,834–5, 17,883–9.

Inspection.—Persons at present employed in the Universities could not undertake inspection in addition to their other duties, 17,890–1.

Examinations.—Examinations, whether for boys or girls, should be done without if possible, 17,867, 17,874–6: Cambridge examination for girls has had the effect of awakening the schools and directing public opinion to the great defect of those schools, 17,868: when an organized system of preparing for examinations is brought to bear upon them, the evils counterbalance the advantages, 17,869–71: in the Indian Civil Service the effort of the examiners is to defeat the system of cram, but they are not very successful, 17,872–3.

PAYNE, J., Esq., formerly Proprietor of a Private School at Leatherhead:

School at Leatherhead.—This was a strictly private school; the terms for boarders ranged from 50 to 70 guineas, 6880: per-centage of time given to each subject of study, 6883: about one-fourth of the school were sent to the University local examinations; for the most part the boys were selected, 6886–7: the advantages of these examinations are considerable, and outweigh any disadvantage attending the risk of neglect of the less clever boys, 6889–90: no doctrinal catechism was taught, but the Bible was read in the school every day, and prayers were read twice a day, 6895–903.

Latin and French were taught to all, German and Greek were optional, 6911–13: chemistry was very efficiently taught; it is a very valuable discipline of the mind, 6916–17: way in which chemistry was taught, 6926–33: boys who learn chemistry and become interested in it generally pursue it themselves after they leave school, 6935: young boys cannot be advantageously taught science, 6940: corporal punishment was entirely dispensed with, but witness always declined to give a pledge that he would not use it, 6975: salaries of the masters, 6980: sleeping arrangements, 6981–4: had occasion to expel one or two boys, 6990.

Education of Middle Classes in general is not good, one reason being that many schools content themselves with inferior manuals of instruction, 6954: many parents get the cheapest teachers without regard to qualification, 6993: the greatest difficulty of all is to get the schoolmaster properly remunerated, 6996.

Certification of Teachers.—Is favourable to the principle, but hardly sees how it is to be carried out, 6960.

PEARS, Rev. S. A., D.D., Head Master of the Grammar School at Repton in Derbyshire:

Repton Grammar School is in connexion with Etwall Hospital; they were founded together in 1557 by Sir John Port; the income is about 2,400*l.* a year, 1,300*l.* of which goes to the school and 800*l.* to the hospital, 4326–8, 4335; the office of governor is hereditary, 4333; the buildings are insufficient, 4337: the mode of admission is the same as at the public schools, and boys residing with their parents in Repton or Etwall are admitted without charge, 4339–40: about 210 boys are in the school, 36 of whom are day boys, 4343–4: eight foundation scholars are nominated by descendants of the founder, and boarded free, 4344–7.

The system of day scholars and boarders is the difficulty of the school; the station of the boys is so very widely different, 4348–9: education given to the day scholars, and their object in life, 4350–59: out of school the boarders and day scholars are separated entirely, 4360: the cost of board and tuition to the boarders is 76*l.* a year, 4363: the great majority come well prepared after a year or two at a preparatory school, 4367: all the boys are required to attend the services of the Church of England, 4376–8: the head master must be a clergyman, 4382: a change in the arrangements of the estates and property might be introduced with advantage, 4384–5: the school has increased very quickly, and it is still increasing, 4396: jealousy among the boys from the mixture of widely different classes, 4397, 4405: appointment and dismissal of masters, 4406–13: management of the property, 4414–15.

The best constitution for the government of this school would be one like that of Rugby, 4418: the totally gratuitous education given to the Repton boys is a bad thing, 4426: what is wanted is a subsidiary school, the admission to which should be about 10*s.* a quarter, to occupy the place of a training school for the grammar school, 4428–32: reasons why it has been found necessary to make a separation of the boarders and day scholars out of school hours, 4453–5, 4463–7.

Subjects of Instruction.—Witness has a very strong opinion that the opening of the mind by simply putting knowledge into it is a delusion; the staple of education should be something which requires work on the part of the boy, 4488–9: place in education of botany, music, and drawing, 4489–92: the study of physical science of inferior importance as a means of mental training, 4494–507.

PEARS, Rev. S. A., D.D.—*continued.*

Inspection of Schools.—For those of the size and character of Repton school is not desirable, it is so extremely difficult to find a man who can inspect a whole school well, 4448.

PINCHES, C. H., Esq., Ph.D., F.C.P., Proprietor of Clarendon House Collegiate and Commercial School:

Clarendon House School is a strictly private school, of which witness has been master upwards of 20 years; there are about 140 pupils, 40 of whom are boarders and the rest day boarders and day pupils. The cost of tuition is from 8 to 13 guineas a year, and of boarders from 40 to 55 guineas, 3850–60: the boys are sons of professional men for the most part, probably not 20 are the sons of shopkeepers, 3861–2: pupils are not taken under eight years of age, and not unless they can read with tolerable fluency; they remain till about 15 or 16, 3866.

There are six assistant masters, each of whom is required to be able to take completely a group of boys in all the subjects; they reside in the house, and their salaries vary from 30*l.* to 60*l.*; they have many opportunities of private teaching, 3866–71: witness manages the science department in the shape of weekly lectures, 3876: the subjects taught are Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, and physics, 3881: arrangement of the classes, 3883: every boy learns French, nearly all learn Latin, and about 20 learn Greek, 3884–6: as far as possible whole classes are sent up to the Oxford local examinations; witness thinks it objectionable to pick out boys and send them as samples, 3888–91: extent of instruction in exact sciences, 3892: the teaching of spelling, 3893–4: the subjects preferred by parents are French and mathematics, 3895–7: the principles of grammar are taught chiefly through the Latin language, 3903.

In physical science the teaching is pretty comprehensive, and boys are sent regularly to the Oxford examinations with tolerable success, 3906: description of the religious instruction given, 3907–24: corporal punishment is very rarely inflicted by the cane over the back, 3925: objections to the use of the birch, 3926: some of the masters are always within reach of the boys, 3928–9: there is a playground of limited dimensions; the boys go to Battersea park to play at cricket and football, 3933–6: the system of prizes, 3939: arrangements of the bed-rooms, 3954–61: meals and dietary, and washing arrangements, 3962–70: the division of time on Sunday, 3971–2.

The Civil Service Examinations have had, to a certain extent, an injurious effect, by stimulating certain studies which are known to pay well; they have had the effect of bringing about greater accuracy in spelling and arithmetic, 3942–3.

The University Local Examinations have done a great deal of good in furnishing a curriculum of study; the standard for passing is rather too high, in the compulsory subjects in particular, 3944–8.

Certification of Teachers would be attended with some advantages, but they are perhaps overrated, 3975–85.

Inspection of Schools is desirable for those of the lower grade, 3986.

PLUMPTRE, Rev. E. H., M.A., Professor of Divinity and Chaplain at King's College and Dean of Queen's College:

King's College.—The students consist generally of the sons of the professional class: the usual age of entrance is 16 or 17; many of them are looking forward either to the universities or to the Indian Civil Service examinations, and for the most part they have been fairly trained, 1407–9: a large number come from the better sort of proprietary schools, but not many from the great public schools, 1411, 1414: many come with a very low standard of general knowledge, 1419–20: system of examination, 1424–6: a great many students come from the country and from the colonies, 1428: of matriculated students who come under the whole discipline of the college, there are 420; of non-matriculated occasional students, choosing their own special subjects, there are 610, 1433: matriculation is simply an undertaking to conform to the rules of the college, 1437–8.

PLUMPTRE, Rev. E. H., M.A.—*continued.*

The course is marked out on the idea of three years; the greater number stay only two years, 1439: a good many come to King's College as an intermediate step between school and the university, 1444: there is less soundness in scholarship than there was, 1447, 1479–80: character of the religious knowledge of the students, 1451–2, 1509–11: numbers who go to the universities, and into holy orders, 1456–62: particulars of supervision, and of cost of college fees and of lodging, 1464–7: the boys who come from the great public schools are generally better trained and taught than those who come from private or proprietary schools, 1471: there is no entrance examination, 1476: all the teaching is in conformity with that of the Church of England, but a student of any religious body may matriculate, 1481: the college has no power to give degrees, but progress and good conduct are recognized by making students associates of the college, 1482: affiliated schools, 1486–92: conditions and advantages of associateship, 1493–4: subjects of study, 1513–21: literary preparation of medical students, 1523–5.

King's College Evening Classes.—Opened in 1854, to meet the wants of young men in public offices or houses of business in London; they have met with a very considerable acceptance, 1404: the subjects most generally taken up are French and mathematics, 1499: the session begins in October and ends in March: about a week before Easter there is an examination; prizes and two kinds of certificates are given, 1500–1: the main object of those who attend is self-improvement rather than any distinction they might gain, 1502: about 16 per cent. attend the class for religious instruction, 1507: matriculation is not a necessary condition of attending the classes, and only a few do matriculate, 1506: the evening class students are spontaneous workers, and the general tone of ability and style of work is very good, 1508.

Queen's College.—Aims at "the general education of ladies, and the "granting certificates of knowledge," 1528: there are about 200 pupils altogether, 1530: 14 or 15 is the age at which they commonly enter, 1532: they come from much the same class of society as the students of King's College, 1532–3: expense of education at this institution; names of the instructors, 1536–7: the general superintendence of the course of instruction is under the control of a committee, and the moral discipline of the college comes under the supervision of the lady visitors, 1539–41: there is a lady resident, 1542: the course of instruction is planned for four years, but most of the ladies remain only three years, 1543: subjects of study, 1544–8, 1584–91: witness is more and more satisfied with the system of instruction, 1549: reports are sent to parents at the end of each term; there are no prizes or class lists, and anything approximating to rivalry has been always avoided on principle, 1550–54: the ladies at this college come with a better proportion of knowledge than boys of the same age and rank, 1555–6: certificates of two classes are given, 1562: there is no endowment, but a reserve fund is being formed, 1571: the system of affiliation has been only partially carried out, 1597.

Education of Girls.—Witness's impression of the education of girls is on the whole favourable, 1563: the step just taken by the University of Cambridge is likely to work very well indeed, 1566: in spelling and writing the girls' standard is on the whole much better than that of the boys, but it is not the same in arithmetic, 1568: girls do not need the principle of emulation as boys do, as a preparation for the life that lies before them, 1578–9: up to a certain point and in certain subjects girls make more rapid progress than boys; the fable of the hare and the tortoise would a little express the distinction, 1581, 1595–6: up to the point when the studies of the male mind become distinctly professional, the standard of male and female education might very well be identical, 1598–9.

Certification of Teachers.—Should approve of a system of certificates, but would begin by making it optional, 1602–4: an expansion of the Oxford and Cambridge machinery might be made applicable, 1605.

Inspection of Schools.—A system of school inspection might work well; inspection should be compulsory as regards endowed schools, but optional to private and proprietary schools, 1609–14.

PORTER, Miss M. E:

Private School at Bolham, near Tiverton, was established by Miss Heathcoat for training daughters of professional men in reduced circumstances as governesses; it contained 40 pupils, and a small class of children as a practising school, 15,040–50, 15,057–8, 15,060, 15,062–3, 15,145: charges for and cost of board and education, 15,051–4: subjects of instruction, 15,059, 15,064, 15,117–32, 15,142: the school has answered its purpose, for out of 200 pupils who have left, 115 are known to be successful in their different situations, 15,061: age and qualifications on admission and length of stay, 15,100–1, 15,115: religious system, 15,112–4.

Boarding Schools.—Generally preferable, but there are great advantages on the part of girls residing with their family where the home influence is good, 15,072–5.

Female Colleges.—Girls educated in the colleges acquire a certain hardness of manners, 15,076: should be more female teachers in the higher classes, although parents reckon it an advantage that they are taught by men; the difficulty however is to find female teachers, 15,077–80: more unity of plan required in the classes, 15,103–5: there is more unity of plan in private schools, 15,106.

Education of Girls.—Standard is lower than it ought to be, which is attributable to defective teaching, 15,081–4: parents attach more importance to boys' education, 15,099: indifference of parents one of the obstacles to raising standard of female education, 15,107: if girls were better trained and educated their social position would be improved, 15,108–11: advantage of mathematics and Latin, 15,133–5: girls could not go so far in mathematics and classics as boys, 15,136–7: they should study one or more accomplishments, 15,138: effect of emulation, 15,139–40.

Training.—Great want of special training for teachers, 15,085: some large schools for training governesses needed, 15,086, 15,096–8.

University Local Examinations.—Extension of, to females by Cambridge has had a good effect, 15,090–5.

PRICE, Rev. BARTHOLOMEW, M.A., Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford:

Oxford Local Examinations.—Seven examinations have taken place, and in each year candidates have been sent in from about 300 schools, 558–9: centres chiefly confined to the south and west of England, 562: some parents complain of the expense, not only of fees, but of travelling and lodging, in sending boys to the nearest centre, 564: pupils for examination come for the most part from commercial schools, 571–2; as a rule, picked scholars are sent, which is objectionable, although the success of picked boys may serve as an encouragement to the other boys; the only trustworthy test is to examine, say, the first two classes in the school, 580: some boys, especially those from the north of England, have shown wonderful ability in mathematics; kinds of information shown in natural philosophy, 628: successful encouragement given to mathematics by these examinations, 629: the best boys from middle-class schools know more of mathematics, and in better form, than boys in the public schools, 642.

Desirableness of teaching physical science, for training habits of observation, 692–3: Latin is an optional, not a necessary subject, 707: the system of marks, 628–31: operation of the religious examination, 650–2: unfair operation in the case of boys not passing the Church of England examination, 698: witness thinks there is no limit to the examining power of the university, 638: the point which the university press is the usefulness, the expediency, and the necessity of schools sending boys every year, whether they succeed or not, 637: the subjects taught in schools from which candidates are sent appear to be taught more in reference to acquiring information than for mental training, 682: 1027 candidates presented themselves in 1864 for examination; the number accepted was 818, and 209 were rejected, 699–702: the Cambridge system of sending examiners to inspect schools on the spot has not been adopted by Oxford, 683: points of difference between Oxford and Cambridge, 725, 730.

R.

RANKINE, W. J. M., Esq., C.E., LL.D., Professor of Engineering at the University of Glasgow:

Education of Engineers.—The youths destined for the profession of an engineer who come to the University of Glasgow come with an accurate knowledge of arithmetic, and have some knowledge of geometry and of elementary algebra, 2306–9: the evil of superficial knowledge has of late years almost disappeared, 2310: on admission each student furnishes a statement in writing of the extent to which he has studied arithmetic, mathematics, and mechanical and physical science, 2316: is strongly in favour of the study of physical science as a general means of training the mind, 2317–19: it is only in the case of a student who shows a special aptitude for mathematics that it ought to be pursued to the higher branches; many boys of great ability for certain purposes are not capable of following the abstruser branches of mathematics, 2322–3.

Geometry is more of the nature of training for the mind, and algebra is more of the nature of a thought-saving machine, 2326: literary education is of great importance, but a boy intended for the engineering profession would not require more of that than those intended for other professions, 2339: the only special instruction required by young men destined for engineers is that they should study mathematics a little further than those intended for other professions, and also engineering and mechanical drawing, 2350: Latin and French should be included in the subjects of study; Greek is not necessary as a preparation for the profession, 2362–3, 2366.

University of Glasgow.—Statement of ages of first year's students in arts, page 240: proportionate number of students of engineering science of different nationalities, page 241.

RAWLINSON, Rev. GEORGE, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford:

Oxford Local Examinations.—The expense of these examinations might be best reduced by increasing the number of centres. The university are willing to take additional applications, and to send to a larger number of centres; but the thing needed is that the public should desire the examinations more, 567: desirableness of diffusing the system more generally, especially among the agricultural population, 573: the whole scheme of examination was settled by the delegates, in consequence of the statute giving such a very slight outline, 587–9: as to the relative merits of the education given in the different classes of schools, should place the old endowed schools in the first class, the proprietary schools in the second class, and the mere private schools in the third class, 591: the relative importance attached to the different subjects in which candidates are examined may be expressed by placing English, classics, and mathematics as subjects of primary importance, modern languages and physical science as subjects of secondary importance, and music and drawing separately as subjects of third importance, 595–6.

Manner of conducting religious examination; objections on the part of parents, 599–611: the examiners have never published any scheme of marks or any statement of how marks are apportioned, 612; a good handwriting is taken into account; it does not seem to be a plucking subject, 632–3: has not examined any boys in classics at all equal to the first-rate boys in public schools, 639; a small per-centage of candidates are sent in from mechanics' institutions, 654: points of difference between Oxford and Cambridge, 661–71, 721–4, 726–9: the kind of teaching given in Latin, English history, and religious instruction, 673–81, 713.

Education of Middle Classes.—Taking the candidates who are sent in to the Oxford local examinations as the pick of the schools, it may be inferred that the general condition of middle-class education must be very bad indeed, 620: want of sound elementary grounding; the boys are carried on to what seem to be higher subjects without being duly grounded in the lower ones, 621: the great goodness of some of the best boys is worth noticing, 626.

RICHARDS, W. F., Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Commercial Travellers' School:

The Commercial Travellers' School was established in 1847, for the orphans and necessitous children of commercial travellers, 5941–5: the total number of pupils is 172; 106 boys and 66 girls, 5947: all are admitted by election, and fed, clothed, and educated free, 5948–50: the annual income is over 7,000*l.*, and exceeds the expenditure; the accumulated funds amount to 20,000*l.*, 5952–6: the property consists of 30 acres of freehold land, and the buildings vested in trustees under an ordinary trust deed, 5957–60: the age of admission is from seven to 12; from 15 to 15½ is the age at which they leave, 5966–7: the education given is a commercial one, 5968–70.

The masters are appointed by the general purposes committee, who manage the finances, but do not interfere with the head master in the discipline and instruction of the school, 5978–91: French is made a much stronger subject than Latin, 5992: there are no exhibitions; there is a medal, and also annual prizes, 6002: the girls are taught the usual English subjects, with French, but no music or drawing, 6005: provision for religious instruction, 6018–28, 6107–12: the fabric of the school cost about 30,000*l.*, raised by subscription, 6029–31: the actual expense of each child is about 35*l.* a year; the cost of machinery for raising money is considerable, 6*l.* or 8*l.* a year on each child, 6048–9.

Particulars of the meals, 6051–7: there are excellent grounds attached to the school, 6058: great care is taken to keep the boys and girls as distinct as possible, 6063: the boys are regularly instructed in music, and have an excellent brass band, 6072: there is a holiday of five weeks in the summer, 6087: arrangements for placing out the boys in business, 6089–93: extent of the instruction in mathematics and Latin, 6094–8, 6078–82: the chief instrument of discipline out of school hours is occupation, 6123: there is a daily register of conduct, 6125: corporal punishment is very little resorted to, and only by the masters, 6127–8: two visitors attend the school about once a fortnight, 6129–30: each child has a separate bed, 6134.

Certification of Teachers would be desirable, if optional; the certifying body should carry with it weight and position, 6149–53.

Inspection of Schools would be very useful, 6154: an inspector would ascertain whether the discipline and management of the school were satisfactory, as well as whether a few boys were well instructed, 6163.

ROBINSON, Rev. H. G., Prebendary in York Cathedral, and formerly Principal of the York Training College:

York Training College had in connexion with it a model elementary school; the pupils of the training college were never allowed to teach in the school, but spent a certain amount of time there, observing the processes, taking notes, &c., 6375–7: it was very popular, and soon got the maximum number of scholars (120), 6378–9: it was altogether a day school, 6383: the main features were frequent examinations and a good deal of written work, 6384.

York Yeoman School was formerly in connexion with York Training College, 6366: it was founded by the late Earl of Carlisle as a kind of agricultural middle-class school, 6374: statement respecting York Yeoman School, page 622.

Private Schools.—Boys who had been brought up at private schools were very much more backward than boys who had been at National or elementary schools under Government inspection, 6388.

Education of Middle Classes.—The lower you go in the scale of the middle classes the more defective the education is, 6392: it will never do to leave middle-class education to private adventure; the only resources are the establishment of large county schools, the appropriation of endowments, and, in towns, the foundation of day schools, 6395: middle-class education, once fairly set on foot, ought to be self-supporting, 6398: 30*l.* a year for each boarder ought to make a school self-supporting, 6405: if State money be employed at all, it should be done without distinction of class in the matter

ROBINSON, Rev. H. G.—*continued.*

of receiving State aid, 6418: the fees of a middle school should be made as low as possible, 6449: anything really essential to good education should not be left optional, 6489: provision for difficulties in regard to religious instruction, 6518–23: memorandum on the constitution of county boards of education, *page* 623.

Endowed Schools are the best resource at the disposal of the country for organizing a system of good middle-class education; mode in which they might be utilized, 6407–8: small endowments in villages might be capitalized, and the money employed in founding a good middle school for the neighbourhood, 6412: the purely classical character of the education given in endowed schools has diverted many from their original purpose of being middle-class schools to being higher class schools, 6441–2: witness would go a long way towards stripping them of this classical character, provided one classical school were retained in each district, 6443–4: in some cases small endowments have impeded rather than promoted the progress of education, 6453: a regular system of exhibitions should form part of any scheme of middle education, 6454.

Certification of Teachers would exercise a very wholesome check upon the professional schoolmaster, 6422: any recognized universities of the country, and some other bodies besides, should have the power of granting diplomas, 6459: witness thinks it would be quite possible to examine candidates in the special art of teaching, 6463: the examination need not be conducted by the certifying body, 6465: the diplomas might be graduated; a man might register for any grade, but the upper grade should cover the lower one, 6469: the system need not be extended to anybody but the person actually responsible for the working of the school, 6474: improve the principals, and you will find the subordinates improve very rapidly, 6487.

Inspection of Schools might be compulsory with regard to endowed schools; to county and private schools it could only be offered, 6424.

Training Colleges.—It is very desirable indeed that middle-class training schools should be established; some endowments of no local use might very well be de-localized for that purpose, 6428–9: you cannot have a middle-class training college without a good model and practising school, 6498: witness is in favour of a small training school, 6504.

ROBSON, J., Esq., B.A., Secretary of College of Preceptors:

College of Preceptors.—Founded in 1846, "for the purpose of promoting "sound learning, and of advancing the interests of education, more espe- "cially among the middle classes;" means employed, 1–7, 34: conditions of membership, 8: the council confers three degrees,—associate, licentiate, and fellow,—and in conferring diplomas recognizes examinations by other bodies, 9: an important branch of operations is the examination of schools, 11: an agency department, for enabling principals to obtain assistant masters, gives an insight into the condition of private schools, 12: increase of business in this department, 89: numbers of lady and gentleman members, 13: increase in number of new members, 14: no examination required for membership,—a serious defect, but difficult of remedy, 16–17.

Manner of examination of schools, 18: a principal object of the examinations is to give a master an independent test of his own teaching, 20: practical value attached to the certificates to scholars, 20: twelve prizes of trifling value have been instituted, 23: professional position of ordinary members, 24–5: membership is a test of character and standing rather than of intellectual fitness, but the test is becoming more stringent, 26–32: advantages of membership of the college, 33: one of the objects of the institution is to turn the profession of a schoolmaster into a close profession, 35–6: beneficial influence of the college and university examinations upon private schools, 37.

The funds of the college are provided by the members' annual subscriptions, and by the fees paid by pupils examined, 43–8: teachers have to be examined in certain subjects to entitle them to the various diplomas, but they may take one subject at a time, 50: difference in examination for ladies and for gentlemen, 52: the proportion of failures among ladies is rather less

ROBSON, J., Esq., B.A.—*continued.*

than among gentlemen, 54: in 1864, 108 schools sent 1,301 pupils for examination; 65·5 was the general per-centage of success, 55–8: the examinations are confined almost wholly to private schools, 61: standards represented by the examinations for certificates in the three classes, 64–8: ages of the pupils who have succeeded in passing these examinations, 69–71: it is a usual thing for a lad who has taken a certificate to go up on a future occasion for a certificate of a higher class, 72: no restrictions are imposed upon masters as to the number of pupils to be sent up, 73:

All applicants for membership of the college must be engaged in tuition at the time they apply, 75–7: the number of pupils examined in the country is at least double the number examined in London, 78–9: arrangements for appointment of examiners, and for holding examinations, which are exclusively by papers, 80–7: failure of the benevolent fund, 88: the monthly meetings, for the discussion of educational subjects, are better attended now than they used to be, 90–2: per-centages of subjects selected for examination by 1,300 candidates, 98: neglect of classics in schools examined by the college, 103: cost of tuition, with and without board, 104–22, 392 *et seq.*

Education of Middle Classes.—A rapid improvement has been going on of late years, the effect of the improved educational requirements of middle-class society, and of the Oxford and Cambridge and similar examinations, 39–42: inferences from the examinations held by the College of Preceptors that the standard of efficiency in schools is rising, 59–61.

(*Further Examination.*)

Registration of Teachers.—No person should be allowed to exercise the profession of a schoolmaster without some licence or certificate of competence, 292–3: the licensing bodies ought to be very various, as in the medical profession, 294: there might be one general compulsory examination, sufficient to test elementary knowledge; and then there might be higher and subsequent voluntary examinations, 296: a provision analogous to that in the Medical Registration Act might be enacted, and no unregistered master be able to recover his fees in a court of law, 304, 326; but this suggested penal provision has been withdrawn by the committee appointed to procure the passing of a Scholastic Registration Act, 376–80:

The actual examination and granting of licences might be undertaken by existing educational bodies under the general supervision of the State, 306: the certificate of competence should include moral character as well as intellectual attainments, and should also include the practice of teaching, and some knowledge of mental philosophy, and its connexion with the art of teaching, 313–14: there is abundant evidence that many men of the highest attainments are utterly unable to teach and to control a class, 315: ways in which an authorized list of certificated teachers would affect the character of teaching, 323, 356–7, 382: presumption that managers of schools would not elect any teacher not on such list, 329: class of schools most in need of a resource of this kind, 330.

Ultimately, it should be made a condition of being a schoolmaster that he should go to some training school, such training schools to be instituted by the examining bodies, 334–5: it is not proposed to interfere in any manner with the subjects taught; only to test the capacity to teach, 339: the supposed analogy between the teaching of a school and the teaching of religion considered, 345: there is excellent evidence that legislative action is desired by the great body of the schoolmasters, 365–6: in the very great majority of cases, parents cannot be trusted to choose schools and schoolmasters for themselves, 368: remedies for any disparity in the standard of qualification through the unequal action of the various examining bodies, 369: there should be a distinct recognition of the scholastic profession as a separate and independent one, and any obsolete Act of Parliament requiring every teacher to receive a licence from the ordinary should be repealed, 386–90.

ROCHE, Mons. A.:

Has had classes in London for young ladies for 30 years, which are now very well attended; want of grammatical knowledge of English in pupils, and very little development of the intellectual faculties; these defects attri-

ROCHE, Mons. A.—*continued.*

butable to ignorance on the part of the teachers; each foreign language should be taught by natives; subjects taught, method of teaching; classes might be established with success in every town; teachers of language are neither rewarded by adequate income nor by consideration, vol. ii., pages 954–5.

ROGERS, Rev. W., M.A., Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate:

Education of Middle Classes.—Details of system of day schools proposed by witness and others for supplying means of education for middle classes in the metropolis; the appropriation of city charities for which there are no recipients for the purpose; cost of buildings; course of education to exclude classics; management; right of nomination given to donors of 100*l.*; religious instruction will be left to the master, 13,567–649, 13,675–7, 13,684–5: present condition of middle-class education extremely bad, 13,650.

Existing schools are not sufficiently numerous, charge too much, and do not give the education that is wanted, 13,651–5: Latin is not generally taught in those schools, 13,656–9: charge proposed in new schools (4*l.* a year) is estimated to cover expense of teachers, &c., buildings and plant being provided, and this sum meets the means of the class for whom schools are to be founded, 13,661–74, 13,688–9: kind of masters for intended schools, 13,678: salary of head master, 13,680–3: distinction between National schools and proposed schools, 13,693–4: reasons for exclusion of classics, 13,695–700: variety of religious opinions represented on the committee, 13,701–7: age to which boys will probably stay at school, 13,708–10: physical science to form one of the chief elements of instruction, 13,711.

ROMILLY, Right Hon. Lord, Master of the Rolls:

Jurisdiction and Practice of Court of Chancery in Charity Cases, &c.—Rolls Court is one of four Chancery Courts having concurrent jurisdiction in charity cases, 13,423–4: besides which the Charity Commissioners have jurisdiction in non-contentious cases, 13,425: no great diversity of decisions; there is some difference of opinion on certain points, but the Court of Appeal keeps them all straight, 13,426–30: courts require further powers in dealing with intentions of founders, and should be bound by fixed rules, 13,431–5, 13,448–9: all questions relating to management should be decided by Charity Commissioners, with power to state a case for decision of a court where any question of law arose, 13,436–40, 13,464–5.

Control of Attorney-General over commencement of charity suits, 13,441–7: courts should have full power to dispense with Latin and Greek in all grammar schools, and to decide on sufficiency of income, 13,451–5: advantages of re-appropriation of charities after a certain time, 13,456–60: appropriation of doles, &c. for purposes of education, 13,468–73: courts will set aside bequests if contrary to public policy or morality; decisions on this point not uniform, 13,474–9.

Doctrine of Cy près.—Courts might do much better if they had wider discretion in application of the rule, 13,450: is of universal application in the courts where the original endowment fails, 13,461: the body intrusted with the management of charities should have power to set aside this principle, 13,462–3.

Education of Girls.—Endowments should be made applicable to purposes of, 13,480–3.

ROUNDELL, C. S., Esq., Governor of Giggleswick Grammar School and of Dulwich College:

King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, Giggleswick.—Formerly governed by eight trustees, inhabitants of Giggleswick, but in consequence of dissensions between them and the head master the Charity Commissioners intervened and appointed 10 new governors from the country gentlemen of the neighbourhood, 12,009–12: endowments amount to 1,200*l.* a year, 12,015: education is given gratuitously, and is of the ordinary classical description, 12,016–7: qualifications for admission, 12,018: number of boys,

ROUNDELL, C. S., Esq.—*continued.*

80, 12,026: description of school under original charter and under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 12,019–25, 12,027–30.

Endowed Schools.—Pernicious effects of free admissions to; they should be entirely abolished, allowing the children of the locality to pay a reduced fee, 12,031–8: rule of Court of Chancery with respect to boarders is mischievous; powers of Charitable Trusts Act should be enlarged so as to admit of appropriating school funds for permanent school purposes; all laws which unfairly press upon dissenters in excluding them from the governing bodies of schools should be abolished; and masterships of endowed schools should be within reach of nonconformists, as this would induce them to seek a university education for their sons, 12,039.

S.

SANDERSON, Rev. R. E., M.A., Head Master of St. Nicholas' College, Lancing:

St. Nicholas' College, Lancing.—Number of pupils in the school, a little over 120, of whom 70 are in the upper, and 50 in the lower school, 9599, 9615: fees, inclusive of almost all charges, 60, 80, and 90 guineas a year, 9600: parents of the scholars are chiefly professional men, a few are country squires, others are clergymen, 9601–3: the class of boys is higher than at Hurstpierpoint, 9635: four or five boys go to the Universities every year, 9604: boys frequently stay at school till 18 or 19, 9667: the school has no special connexion with the county of Sussex, the pupils coming from all parts of England, 9605–6.

Education much the same as that given at the public schools, the study of dead languages entering largely into the course, 9607–9: there is a scholarship at St. Nicholas open to the boys at Hurst, 9636–8, 9659–66: the school is self-supporting, 9640–1: buildings are intended eventually to accommodate from 350 to 400, 9643: Mr. Woodard does not propose to erect a school similar to Lancing, but others on the model of Hurstpierpoint and Shoreham, 9647: beneficial effect of St. Nicholas' College on the rest of the system, 9649: master's tenure of office is practically permanent; provost may remove him, subject to appeal to the bishop as visitor, 9655–8: proportion of school fees available for housekeeping, salaries, &c., and remuneration of masters, 9692: all the Fellows in the college are clergymen, but they are not required to be so, 9693–4.

Subjects of Instruction.—Mathematics, music, 9612–4: French and German, 9616–9: Latin and Greek form the chief work of the school, 9621: English composition is given occasionally, the boys from time to time writing essays on a given subject, 9624–5: English history is taught in the under school before ancient history, 9627–8: drawing is taught, but it is optional, 9630–1: religious instruction strictly Church of England, 9632: physical science, Italian, and English grammar are not taught at all, 9611, 9620, 9629: reason for omitting physical science from the school course, 9676–80: subjects taught in modern department, 9671–5: recommendation of Public Schools Commission as to subordinate introduction of other studies besides language and mathematics mainly impracticable, 9682–5.

Teachers.—Moral qualifications besides good scholarship requisite in a good teacher, 9690: special training in the art of teaching extremely desirable, 9691.

SEELEY, J. R., Esq., M.A., Professor of Latin in University College:

Latin as a subject of Instruction.—Mention of some advantages which the study of Latin is, in witness's opinion, wrongly supposed to have. The vast majority of school boys never become sufficiently independent of grammar and dictionary to have any enjoyment of the Latin books they read. The real advantages of the study of the classics are for the most part only advantages to such students as are intended for a more or less intellectual life. Latin ought to occupy the same place in education that the calculus does in

SEELEY, J. R., Esq., M.A.—*continued.*

mathematics; it is the introduction to the higher and professional education; it makes no part of the ordinary commercial education, 16,615: a good grounding in Latin grammar, with a view to the study of French, appears to be an indirect way to come to the easy subject through the hard one, 16,619.

English Literature as a subject of Instruction.—Refinement of the taste seems to witness a matter of the very highest importance in middle-class education; without it, boys are without the power of resisting *ennui*, and therefore, under a constant temptation to coarse and even vicious amusements. An adequate training in English literature would be the best possible remedy for this. Suggested plan for teaching the subject, 16,616.

Greek.—Suggested improvement in a detail in the teaching of Greek, 16,617.

French is perhaps practically more useful in after life to boys, but is not quite so good as *German* as a training for the mind, 16,618.

SHORT, Rev. W. F., M.A., Head Master of Oswestry School:

Endowed Schools.—Plan for making these schools more generally useful, 4176–80: estimated expense of board and tuition, 4181–4, 4267–80: these schools should have their modern and their classical sides, and should be available for the children of all denominations, the general local control being placed under a county board, 4186–92: up to a certain age (11 to 14) the education for all ought to be distinctly the same, 4197–8: apportionment of funds to the central and the tributary schools, 4200–4206: the religious difficulty, 4207–12: would prefer that all the boys should be boarders, 4213: the endowments are very unequally scattered, and should be taken possession of by a general compulsory measure, 4218–20.

In some cases the buildings might be sold, and the money made to supply a sholarship, 4224–5: constitution of local boards, who should be liable to check from a central Government board, like the Charity Commission, 4226–9: the vested interests of existing schoolmasters would have to be got rid of gradually, 4239: provision for local disappointments and jealousies, 4244–7: witness would wish to see these endowed schools *the* system of national education for the middle classes, 4256: subjects of instruction, 4260–64: in the small towns a middle-class school may invariably be made self-supporting, 4285: instance of Oswestry school, 4287–95.

Certification of Teachers.—Inspection of Schools.—The system of inspection, if properly arranged, might be very desirable, but witness would not like to see anything like certificates, 4312.

The University Local Examinations have, no doubt, done good, but not to the extent hoped for; they very often lead a master to neglect the general welfare of his school in order to get two or three boys high up in the list, 4313–14.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir J. K., Bart., late Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education:

Endowments.—In 1841 Committee of Council proposed a bill which empowered trustees, where the annual endowment did not exceed 100*l.*, with consent of Her Majesty, to apply the income to purposes of education other than those expressed in the trust deed, but this bill did not proceed beyond the House of Lords; another bill (drawn by Lord Cottenham) was introduced in a subsequent year, which proposed that where the annual value of the endowment did not exceed 200*l.* the Attorney-General and a trustee might lay before the Queen in Council a scheme for the better application and administration of the trust and for the appointment of new trustees; this bill also never reached the House of Commons; certain powers of the latter bill are now beneficially exercised by Charity Commissioners, 17,426–33.

National importance of endowments, 17,478: in considering the most beneficial public use of endowments means of giving assistance to poorer members of the professions must be kept in view, 17,507–9: endowments should not be withdrawn from the poor and apathetic, 17,510: grouping of endowments, 17,533–6.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir J. K., Bart.—*continued.*

Charity Commissioners.—Powers for extending doctrine of *cy près*, &c. would be beneficially exercised by Charity Commissioners, giving, in the case of small endowments, only a limited opportunity of appeal, and none where the trustees concurred, 17,433: in case of small endowments no sanction by higher authority to Commissioners' decisions would be required, but in large endowments the decision should be submitted to the Privy Council, a department of Public Charities being constituted; in some of the more important cases it would be necessary to receive the sanction of Parliament, 17,434–5, 17,437–40.

Administrative and judicial powers should be concentrated in one department, 17,436: proposed extension of powers, 17,444–5, 17,474–7: Commission should be divided into two departments, one scholastic, the other legal, both being united as a board for general purposes, under the control of the Privy Council, 17,448–50: course of procedure of proposed board, 17,474–7: masters to be removable by two-thirds of the trustees; such decision to be confirmed by the Commissioners, 17,471–3.

Endowed Schools.—Uniform course of instruction should be laid down by a central official body, a very wide discretion being allowed, 17,446: periodical examination indispensable, 17,447: important principle involved in the question as to whether education should be free or not; part of the idea of liberty in this is that those of the greatest capacity may rise from the humblest ranks to the highest, and for this purpose there should be no insurmountable barrier between the elementary and the grammar school; if free education be done away with for any local reason compensatory facilities in the shape of grammar school scholarships should be established, 17,490–7.

Endowments of 200*l.* a year and under are scarcely applicable to any other purpose than a day school, but with regard to schools having a larger endowment, boarding houses should be planned under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and be conducted on the hostel system, the food and lodging not to be a source of profit to the master, 17,498–500, 17,506: proprietary principle might often be blended with an endowed school with advantage, 17,501: objection that free admission of boarders from other parts of the country interferes with local advantages of day scholars may be obviated by giving the master a capitation fee on the day scholars, 17,502–3: middle classes would supply funds for erection of hostels, 17,504–5: there can be no general rule for the reduction of fees, 17,511.

Town councils should have the power to found endowed schools, having right of electing the members of the governing body in proportion to the funds contributed, 17,512–5: qualifications of trustees, 17,516–7: the upper portion of these schools would be self-supporting, but the preparatory department would probably require some annual aid, 17,518: objections to establishment of these schools would be met by admitting children of working classes into the preparatory department at a fee about double that of the ordinary elementary schools, 17,519–20, 17,522, 17,529: advances of money, to be gradually repaid, would greatly facilitate the action of town councils, 17,521: the advantages of these schools would reach the working classes, 17,523–5: rate of fees, 17,526–8: mode of appointing trustees must vary in rural and town districts, 17,530, 17,532.

No necessity for county boards, unless as boards of reference and of suggestion, 17,531, 17,533: head master should have the power of appointing and dismissing all subordinate masters, communicating to the governing body the grounds of action, 17,537–41: general regulations for the school, 17,542: who to regulate the studies, 17,543–4: head master should be allowed large discretion, the governing body having the final decision, 17,545–6: cost of three principal divisions of middle-class education, 17,547: wherever the staff is sufficient the system of bifurcation might be made successful, 17,548: when bifurcation should commence, 17,549–53: teaching of Greek and Latin, 17,554–9: success of middle-class schools connected with National schools depends upon the character of the promoters, 17,560: prejudice which exists on the part of farmers against sending their children to National schools will in time disappear, 17,561–3.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir J. K., Bart.—*continued.*

Department of Public Charities.—Should be constituted out of the Privy Council, the Lord Chancellor being *ex officio* a member of the department, so that a relation would be established between the elementary, the grammar schools, and the universities, 17,435, 17,457, 17,462–3, 17,480–4, 17,488–9: functions of this department would be similar to those of the Committee of Council on Education, 17,458–9: all contentious matters in charities to be decided by Judges of Charities sitting on the spot, and reviewed by a central Court of Charities in London, 17,436, 17,460–5: summary of suggestions as to proposed department—its members, powers, duties, and objects, 17,568.

Minister of Education.—A Minister of Education already exists in the Vice-President of the Committee of Council; whether he should be a member of the Cabinet is a question of time and of the growth of the department he superintends, 17,485–7.

Court of Chancery.—Concurrent jurisdiction of the several courts tends to complication and varieties of decision, 17,436.

Doctrine of Cy près.—Limits of extension of the doctrine should be defined by statute, but in cases where a charity had been in existence for say 60 years, there should be very little limit to the discretion of the department dealing with charity matters, 17,441–3, 17,466–8, 17,479.

Inspection.—Functions of inspectors extremely important; they should be selected on account of their high scholastic qualifications, and should be appointed by the department under which they act, 17,451–6: inspectors of elementary schools should not be employed in the inspection of educational charities, 17,469–70: inspectors should be of two classes—legal and scholastic, vol. ii. p. 923.

Teachers.—Plan similar to the pupil-teacher system might be introduced in small rural schools, 17,564–6: extension of education will tend to attract middle classes to the ranks of the scholastic profession, 17,567.

SIBLY, T., Esq., Head Master of the Wesleyan College, Taunton:

Wesleyan College, Taunton.—Was established 22 years ago, 12,341: it is a proprietary school, and as a commercial speculation has succeeded, paying a dividend of 5 per cent. besides gradually liquidating the debt incurred for land and buildings, 12,348–53: the number of boys varies; in 1864 there were 190, all boarders except three or four, paying fees of from 30 to 34 guineas a year, 12,343–7, 1354: the school is quite full, some few pupils having been refused, 12,355–6: it is not intended to increase the buildings, 12,357.

There are trustees, and a directory, who appoint the head master and manage the religious instruction of the school, 12,358–61: head master has entire charge of the secular instruction, the chaplain and house governor attending to the religious education of the boys, 12,363–6, 12,369–70, 12,375–8: there are nine regular under masters and three or four occasional teachers, who are appointed by the directory after consultation with the head master, 12,371–2: salaries of under masters, 12,373: under masters take an active part with regard to the discipline of the boys, 12,379–84: course of instruction not distinguishable from that of other large schools; it includes French, Latin and Greek, arithmetic, and physical science, great prominence being given to mathematics, 12,385–92, 12,398–9: method of teaching physical science, 12,438–41: value of physical science as a means of mental discipline, 12,442–4.

State of pupils' education on admission, 12,393, 12,396–7: holidays, 12,400–3; special attention is paid to boys who appear less apt than the others, 12,404–6: age of boys on leaving, 12,416, 12,436–7: amusements, 12,417–8: about two-thirds of the boys are sons of nonconformists, the remaining third of Church of England parents, all subject to the same religious teaching, 12,419–25, 12,428–30: very few sons of farmers in the school, and these come badly prepared, 12,426–7.

Preparatory Schools are improving, not so much in regard to spelling and reading, as to classics and mathematics, 12,394–5: schools conducted by

SIBLY, T., Esq.—*continued.*

ladies prepare young boys best; if help were given to these schools it would tend to improve education throughout the country, 12,459.

Examinations.—Standard of University local examinations too high; if it were adapted to the instruction given in the schools, it would be available for boys who pass at an early age into business, 12,412–5: the boys are prepared, but not specially, for the matriculation examination of London University, 12,445–6: most of those who pass go into some business or profession, 12,447.

Endowed Schools.—As a Dissenter, witness sees no cause of complaint, 12,450, 12,460–1.

Certification and Registration of Teachers.—Would be of greatest value to masters, and a man who could not produce a certificate from some public body should be debarred from teaching, 12,451–5, and vol. ii., p. 345.

Inspection.—Not objectionable if adapted to the classes, 12,457: inspectors should be appointed by the Universities, 12,458.

SIMPSON, Rev. J., Vicar of Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland.

Endowed Schools.—There are 158 in the diocese of Carlisle, about 58 or 60 of which are in Westmoreland, 14,245–6, 14,255–6, 14,337: with some exceptions they are not doing what they were intended to do; which may be attributed to three causes, viz. the increased value of labour, the greater cost of living, and change in the position of the clergy, 14,248–9, 14,272–9, 14,333: thirty or forty years ago these schools were doing good work, and the children of yeomen remained at school till 17 or 18, but this class, through the land getting into fewer hands, has ceased to exist, 14,248–9: this change has also affected the character of the masters, 14,280.

Children of labourers and yeomen attend the same schools, and receive the same kind of education, which in many cases is not nearly so good as that given in National schools, 14,251–4, 14,257: establishment of a central school, with sufficient income to command services of a good master, would attract the children of farmers and tradesmen, who now have to send them to boarding schools at a cost of between 30*l.* and 40*l.* a year, 14,258, 14,290–8: main defects of education now given, 14,323–7: Latin is at present taught, but very indifferently; it should continue to be taught in proposed schools, 14,328–32.

Trustees at present are in almost every case a self-elected body; their appointment should be regulated by the legislature, 14,339, 14,369–71: education is generally free, but a capitation fee should be charged, 14,340–1: religious difficulty may be met by the good sense and forbearance of all parties, 14,342–7: kind of education farmers would value must include reading, writing, and arithmetic, mensuration and sciences bearing on their occupations, 14,348–59 (see also further suggestions for improving and increasing means of education in Westmoreland, vol. ii. page 579).

Inspection.—Endowed schools for educating middle classes should be compulsorily inspected, and pupils examined once a year, care being taken in publishing inspector's report so as not to create a want of confidence in the school, 14,261, 14,304, 14,360: if reports were made for two consecutive years of bad state of school, mastership should become *ipso facto* void, 14,262: appointment of inspectors, 14,263–6: expense of inspection, 14,304–9.

Examinations.—Some scholars have been sent up to Oxford local examination, and succeeded tolerably well, 14,299–303.

Exhibitions.—Many of the exhibitions connected with the county of Westmoreland have been abolished, which to an extent has injuriously affected the schools, 14,313–6: there are some scholarships remaining, but many have been thrown open to the whole of England, 14,316–9.

Endowments should be consolidated to form central schools, allowing children residing in districts from which the endowments would be taken to come to the school at a reduced fee, each school having day scholars and

SIMPSON, Rev. J.—*continued.*

boarders, 14,259–60, 14,268–9, 14,280–9, 14,321–2, 14,341: endowments interfere with collection of subscriptions for National schools, as they are justly looked upon as a running contribution towards the schools, 14,320: property from which endowments in Westmoreland are derived, 14,334: mode of carrying out proposed scheme for amalgamating endowments and appointment of managers, 14,270–1: want of care by trustees in managing school income, 14,335–6: amount and present application of endowments, 14,337–8.

Training, Certification, and Registration of Masters.—Training not so much required in middle-class schools as sound scholarship, 14,361: system of certification would work well in cases of more important endowed schools, but it could not be applied to schools where the endowment amounted to 15*l.* or 17*l.* a year, 14,362–4: a certificate or diploma after examination preferable to registration; this system has been followed in Westmoreland, 14,365–8.

Education of Girls.—There are no good means at present for educating girls, small farmers and tradesmen sending their daughters to the village school, 14,372–3.

SMITH, G., Esq., M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

Subjects of Instruction for the Middle Classes.—For those not intended for the university, witness's impression is that the two subjects at present available most likely to train the whole of the faculties, are Latin and geometry; as something to train the taste, probably music would be the most available subject, 8819–20, 8827–8: should allow great latitude as to the additional subjects, 8832: would relinquish Greek, because of the hopelessness of enforcing two dead languages, 8835: when a boy is destined for the universities he should learn Greek, 8838.

It is a question whether physical sciences at present are quite in the state to be made the subject of education: but in every middle-class school there should be lectures, to convey to boys the great impressions and facts of science, 8840: boys in general are more likely to reach a satisfactory point in music than in drawing, 8845: should doubt whether social science is at present in a state to be very available for boys, 8909: if driven to relinquish either Latin or mathematics, should retain Latin, 8933–5.

Endowed Schools, generally speaking, are not doing work in proportion to their endowments, 8855: the danger of endowments is that they tend to make all institutions torpid; but they may be at a certain crisis the means of raising education above the mere popular demand of a class in need of intellectual improvement, 8856: the great use at this moment of these endowments is that they are the things upon which you can operate to set up a good pattern, 8865: the boards of trustees should be improved, and the schools put under thorough inspection, and power should be taken to remove an incompetent master, 8858–9.

Christ's Hospital.—Witness thinks this endowment could not be put to the best use without altering its character very much, and turning it into day schools, 8884.

Inspection of Schools.—The endowed schools should be compelled to submit to the inspection of a university; the inspection should be not less than once a year, and means should be provided for doing the thing well, 8924–30: witness would be very glad to appropriate a part of the university funds, and even to appropriate fellowships to the purpose, 8916: is strongly against making the political government the centre of education, and in favour of placing the centre in the universities, 8860.

Day Schools.—Is in favour of day schools rather than of boarding schools, 8821.

Certification of Teachers.—No master should be appointed to an endowed school without a certificate; it is highly probable that other schools would voluntarily come within the same conditions, 8865: the profession of school-

SMITH, G. Esq., M.A.—*continued.*

master would ultimately become a close profession if certificates were real guarantees, 8868: it would be very difficult indeed for a certificating body to judge of anything but the acquirements of the teacher; but a certificate would still be a great advantage, 8898–9: Oxford and Cambridge Universities might be trusted for not lowering the standard, 8901–6.

Training Colleges.—Should like to see tried the experiment of a training college for masters of midde-class schools at one of the universities, 8911.

Universities Extension.—Does not think, as English society at present is constituted, it is quite possible to admit a very large body from a lower class to the universities, 8942.

SMITH, Miss M. E.:

Has had some practice in teaching, and has been a visitor of Bedford College, and is now on the committee of management, 15,707–9.

Bedford College is attended by the children of the upper middle class, 15,710: age of girls on admission about 14 to 16: course adopted as regards pupils, 15,727, 15,800: education before admission, 15,728–34: amount charged and nature of the education, 15,801–3, 15,806: difference between Bedford College and Queen's College is that the former limits the number of subjects, 15,804–5: length of time over which the college course extends, 15,807–8: Greek is not taught, but in Latin students go very far in reading and composition, 15,809–10.

An attempt has been made to teach science, but from some unassignable cause it was not successful, 15,811–12: difference between the school and the college, 15,828–9: college is purely secular, the children are supposed to receive religious instruction at home, 15,830, 15,835–43: absence of religious instruction does not affect the discipline of the school, 15,844: there is a small boarding house, but it is quite distinct from the college, 15,833: drawing is taught as an optional subject, 15,845–8.

Education of Middle Classes.—That of girls in the upper middle class very unsatisfactory, the chief defect being the want of thorough teaching, 15,711–2: the education of girls in the lower middle class is worse still, and lower than that of boys in the same condition of life, 15,713–5: interference of parents a great impediment, 15,717: they attach undue importance to accomplishments, 15,719–20: course of instruction for girls, and order of subjects, 15,721–3, 15,726, 15,738–53: up to about 16 education should be much the same for girls as for boys, 15,724–5: girls and boys might be taught together up to about 12 or 13, but after that the education must be distinct, 15,735–7, 15,823–4.

Chief causes of defects in girls' education is the want of knowledge on the part of parents and incompetence of teachers, 15,754–9: remedy, 15,760–3: home education desirable for girls, 15,764–7: as to employment of male and female teachers in girls' schools, 15,768–72: day schools should be established in every large town, the elementary classes for children who cannot be taught at home, and the higher classes for children of wealthy people and for students who would become teachers, and especially for young mothers, 15,773–6, 15,782–6, 15,797–8: effects of deficient education of girls, 15,777–81: value of the study of languages and method of teaching, 15,787–92.

Emulation in education of girls does no harm, 15,795–6: opinions are strongly in favour of teaching science, 15,813–6: social science the best abstract subject for teaching in middle-class schools, 15,817–8: what the education of governesses should be, 15,826–7: importance of acquiring knowledge of elementary subjects in early years; needlework and housekeeping not necessary subjects of instruction during school years, 15,849: great defect in girls' education is its superficial character, 15,850–2: if girls were more soundly taught, the respect of the opposite sex would increase rather than diminish, 15,854–5.

Examinations.—Cambridge examination acts beneficially, 15,819–20: its chief value depends upon the standard being the same for both sexes, 15,821–2: limit of age in the Cambridge examination, 15,825.

SMITH, W., Esq., LL.D., Classical Examiner at the University of London.

University of London Matriculation.—The University of London has exercised an influence larger in area, but the same in degree, as that exercised by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the great grammar schools, *i.e.* has given unity and consistency to many middle-class schools and to Catholic and dissenting colleges, 970: instance of Stonyhurst College, 971, and of certain dissenting colleges, where the expenditure for tutors has been increased from 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year to 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.*, 972: beneficial influence upon private schools, 973, and upon dissenting and Catholic colleges; reasons why this influence has not been felt so distinctly by private schools, 1061–3: objection that the *curriculum* is too extensive considered, 975, 1036.

In the case of these examinations does not think it advisable to request masters to send up whole classes, 976–8: various ways in which the University of London has influence, 1022: classes of schools connected with the University of London, 1037: strictly *bonâ fide* character of the matriculation examination, 1064: the ordinary remarks about cramming are exceedingly ill-judged, 1066: it is an evil impossible to entirely guard against, but the growing skill of examiners makes it more and more difficult for answers to be given by cramming, 1184–8: the University of London is in reality only a board of examiners appointed by a body of gentlemen who are appointed by the Crown, 1110.

Civil Service Examinations.—Has certainly seen some good effects from these examinations, 1182–3.

Registration of Teachers.—Inadvisability of attempting any general system of registration; would not interfere in the least with the perfect right of everybody to set up a school and to teach it as he liked, 1084.

Subjects for Instruction.—Is only acquainted with the middle-class schools of the better kind, where the knowledge acquired by most boys in exceedingly meagre; the practice of the old grammar schools is too much followed; there is too much teaching by rote, 979–81: a desire to imitate public schools induces the giving an education in classics, which is only a very superficial and inadequate one, and prevents attention to other subjects which might be taught with advantage, 982–90: English grammar is taught very imperfectly; it would be a great improvement if every class read some English author, 991: the knowledge shown of English history is very fair, 1010: the English papers are expressed as well as might be expected from boys not well taught, and the handwriting is generally not bad; should speak favourably of the performances in English literature, 1016–19.

A very small proportion of boys indeed would be able to read with ease any Latin book four or five years after leaving school, 1015: Latin versification and Greek would be better discontinued in commercial schools, 1055–6: if written compositions from Latin into English were made a regular part of the work, it would do more than anything else to improve a boy's knowledge of the classical languages as well as of his own, 1057: mode in which classics might be taught to young men who are likely to enter into business early in life, 981, 1168–70: modern languages are exceedingly badly taught, 992: does not consider mathematics of the same advantage in training the mind as classics, 1006, 1043–61: general indifference of parents to the subjects taught, 1041–2.

Education of Middle Classes.—A principal thing wanted for the improvement of middle-class education is some body *ab extra* to give a stimulus and to point out what the course of education should be, 1083: an unpaid board, appointed by the Crown, of men eminent in various positions in society, might exercise an indirect influence on middle-class education by examining schools, bestowing prizes, and giving certificates to masters; but there should be no compulsion, 1084–90, 1099–1101, 1136–9.

Advantages which might proceed from the operation of such a board, 1118: would assign to it the superintendence of that education which lies between the British and Foreign schools and the national schools on the one hand, and the nine or ten great grammar schools on the other, 1176: objections to giving these powers to any body like the College of Preceptors, consisting of schoolmasters, 1149: difficulty of obtaining good assistant-

SMITH, W., Esq., LL.D.—*continued.*

masters, 993, 1040: general scale of salaries, 994: unpopularity of teaching as an occupation; two causes for this,—the disesteem of the community, and the difficulty of rising to any considerable position, 995–6: there is abundance of time for teaching, but a want of knowledge how to occupy it, 998–9: salaries of French masters, 1013.

The large mass of boys after leaving school do not go on with their studies, but go directly to the business of life, 1020–21: where an improvement in the education given has involved an increase in the terms, the numbers attending the schools have been pretty stationary, 1028, 1033–5: many good schoolmasters have been under-masters in the same school, 1047: has inspected several schools, and furnished reports, but on condition they were not to be published, 1050–54: comparative merits of proprietary, grammar, and private schools; one great defect of private schools arises from the impossibility of obtaining good assistant-masters; the apparent defect created by the inducement to look to the immediate saving of money has no bad influence on an intelligent master; he sees it is more for his interest to give a good salary than a low one; the boys at the University of London come better trained from private schools than from the proprietary and grammar schools; some masters conduct these private schools with considerable care and ability, 1067–72: most proprietary schools aim at giving a good education to the sons of persons in the neighbourhood who cannot afford the public schools or the more expensive private ones, 1073: drawback attending these schools through the interference of the directors; the master's position is not so independent as that of the head of a private or of a grammar school, 1074–9: the trustees should have the power of removing a master, but while he remains master he should be entirely independent, 1191–8.

The results of the examinations show the teaching of classics in the private schools to be equal to the teaching in proprietary and grammar schools; and in English literature the private schools are superior, 1126-8: hindrance to the profession of teaching from its being identified with that of the clergy; as long as it is considered necessary for a schoolmaster to be a clergyman, a large number of people who might be trained for educators are shut out, 1094–5, 1144–6: parents are more solicitous as to the religious and moral training of the children than as to their intellectual training, 1103–4: a middle-class University unnecessary, 1111.

Boys in day schools do not as a rule progress as those in boarding schools, 1133: corporal punishment has been sparingly adopted in most private schools, but with the cane, not with the rod, 1134–5: the standard of education is, at present, all too low, 1154–6: practical disadvantages arising from clergymen being schoolmasters, 1160–62: if more high scholastic appointments were open to laymen, public opinion would no longer require the head masters of schools to be clergymen, 1166–7: advantages of separation of schools into two departments, 1171–3: reason for thinking the German real-schule would fail in this country, 1174.

SOUTHWOOD, Rev. T. A., M.A., Head Master of the military and civil department of Cheltenham College:

Cheltenham College.—In the military and civil department boys are prepared for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the India service; the special preparation follows the general education, 5525–6: the necessity of preparing for the competitive examinations is a great stimulus to the boys, 5528: subjects of instruction, 5532–8, 5547–53: about half the boys in the military and civil department are sent there to get a general education, and are not intended for the competitive examinations, 5555: one of the original rules of the school is that the boys should be the sons of *bonâ fide* gentlemen, 5562–3.

Advantageous effects of the learning of Latin on the special studies of this department, 5570–73: reasons why so many boys are sent to this special department, 5574: nature of the instruction given in physical science, 5579–85: the teaching of physical science is valuable as a means of discipline, because it teaches the inductive process, 5586: the question of inaptness

SOUTHWOOD, Rev. T. A., M.A.—*continued.*

for particular branches of study, 5587–91: the place given to English language and literature at the college, and in the competitive examinations, 5593–602: extent to which mathematics must be carried to ensure success at Woolwich, 5612–14: inferiority of French to German as a means of mental training, 5620–22.

T.

TEMPLETON, J., Esq., M.A., F.G.S., Proprietor of Mansion House School, Exeter:

Mansion House School is a private school of between 40 and 50 boarders, and about as many day scholars, 7629–34: particulars of cost of board and education, 7638–42: for boys who come early enough Latin is made the basis of instruction; those who come too late take mathematics, 7648: boys going to the University or into professions are taught Greek, 7652: the teaching of physical science, 7660: two-thirds of the boys learn French, 7664: parents in asking for a sound practical education may be understood to mean that they do not wish their boys to be taught Latin or Greek, 7667: boys staying at a school only one or two years may be sent away with a taste for a certain amount of English literature, 7672: details and difficulties of the religious instruction, 7676–93: the cane is used for the younger boys, but by the head master only, 7721–3: salaries of the masters, 7725: sleeping arrangements, 7726–7.

University Local Examinations.—Witness has always sent up his pupils in classes, and perhaps has passed more candidates than any other schoolmaster in England, 7694–8: there is a chance of mischief in sending picked boys, but if a small school sends in two or three boys it does good to the whole school, 7700: these examinations have been most beneficial, but their influence might be extended if the centres were multiplied, so as to save the cost of travelling and lodging, 7702–5: other beneficial effects of these examinations, 7712–20.

Inspection of Schools.—The open competition made by schools and pupils being brought together is for private schools more beneficial than inspection; but for endowed and national schools, where the course of instruction is more uniform and fixed, inspection is valuable and necessary, 7706–10.

Endowed Schools.—Some modification in the course of instruction is required, to meet the case of those boys who have not the ability to take classical instruction, 7711.

Private Schools.—The general morality of these schools is better than that of the ordinary public schools or the grammar schools, 7729.

Education of Middle Classes is improving, partly from the stimulus given by the University and other examinations at one end, and from the impetus given at the other end by the superior education given in the National schools, 7736–7: advance in the appreciation of education by parents, 7739–41: relative advantages of boarding and day schools, 7742–4: state of education in Scotland, 7749–56.

Education of Girls.—To a well-educated girl, a classical education, if she has the means of learning it, is most valuable, 7766.

Training Colleges for masters would be valuable, 7770.

Certification of Teachers.—Thinks the movement for a registration of schoolmasters is a mistake, 7775.

THOMPSON, H. S., Esq., Member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society:

York Yeoman School.—Object of promoters, 11,662: the annual charge was fixed at 22*l.*, as being a sum which farmers would pay, 11,668: causes of

THOMPSON, H. S., Esq.—*continued.*

failure, 11,673, 11,698–702: number of boys who attended 50 to 70, 11,674: connexion with training school, 11,675: school amalgamated with Holgate grammar school, 11,676.

Holgate Endowed Grammar School.—Founded in 1548; qualification of masters, 11,724: occupations of parents, 11,677: very few sons of farmers are pupils, 11,678: charge for boarders 28*l.* a year, 11,679; which is quite as much as farmers can pay, and it is not the sort of school they like, 11,680, 11,707: age to which boys remain and their ultimate destination, 11,722–3.

Education of Middle Classes.—Children of lower division of middle classes worse educated than any others; some go to the National schools, but the majority of the agricultural portion are too far removed from villages to avail themselves of those schools; they are unable to pay a high rate, and consequently young farmers scarcely get any education at all, 11,663–4, 11,666: tenant farmers would avail themselves of boarding schools if the charge were brought within their means, 11,667: farmers could afford to pay from 20*l.* to 25*l.* a year, but schools would not be self-supporting at this sum, 11,668–9: at 30*l.* a year, supposing buildings were provided and 100 boys attended the school, the school would support itself, 11,670–1.

Farming should not be taught at the schools, 11,697, 11,773–6: Latin should be taught, 11,710–1: defects in education for the agricultural class, 11,757–60: course of education adapted to children of farmers, 11,761–72, 11,777–86: local body of managers for schools, 11,686: composition of governing body, 11,688–9, 11,698–702, 11,736–44: county board would be very unwieldy, 11,735: area for schools, 11,690–92: proposed schools not intended for day scholars, but they should not be excluded, 11,730–1, 11,750: as to control of head master by trustees, 11,747: *ex-officio* and stipendiary trustees, 11,787–90.

Endowments.—Amalgamation of small educational and non-educational endowments desirable, 11,681–2: application of small local endowments, 11,683–4, 11,703–6: endowments should be removed as little as possible from the locality to which attached, 11,693: misapplication of, 11,724: objects of founders and how they should be carried out, 11,726–9.

Inspection.—Compulsory Government inspection would remedy many existing evils, 11,685, 11,696, 11,712–8, 11,721, 11,745: a summary of the results to be published, the details being communicated to the managers, 11,719–20.

Exhibitions.—Not desirable, unless for the university, 11,732–4: when confined to particular localities they are generally badly bestowed, 11,791–4.

THORNTON, Rev. F. V., M.A., Rector of Callington, Cornwall:

Established a private school in connexion with the National school at Callington, a small town of 2,000 people, for children of various classes of society, similar to one which had existed in Hampshire, 15,534–7, 15,557–9: history and origin of the school in Hampshire, classes of children, education, industrial training, fees, 15,539–56, 15,584–8, 15,604–5: in Callington the system is working excellently, children from every class in the town being found in the school, and there is now a demand for accommodation of boarders, 15,560–2: inducements for girls to remain till 14 or 15, 15,563–5: Latin is taught to every child in the school, boys and girls, children of labourers and of middle class alike, 15,565–74.

Fees vary from 3*d.* a week to 10*l.* a year, according to the circumstances of parents, 15,589–95: very little complaints from parents as to rate of fees, 15,596: no inducements are held out to keep boys at school; witness's sons remain in the school till they leave for a public school, and his daughters till they have finished their education, 15,598, 15,653–4: training girls as domestic servants should form part of the ordinary school work, 15,599–600: half-time system not adapted for rural districts, 15,601–3: state of boys' education on leaving school, 15,606–7, 15,609–10: educational interest is kept up by a night school and institute, 15,608, 15,611–3: in the day school the sexes are

THORNTON, Rev. F. V., M.A.—*continued.*

absolutely mixed up to 14 years of age, but not so in the night school, 15,614, 15,619–22: beneficial influence of sexes on each other, 15,615–8.

The school is under Government inspection, the whole of the lower division being under the charge of an assistant master, who is responsible to the Privy Council, 15,640–5: the system might be extended to other districts, the buildings being provided by the Government where there is no grammar school, 15,646–9: there is no peculiarity in the school course, it is a thorough grammar school education, 15,651–2.

Children of different religious denominations attend the school, but this creates no difficulty, as children for whom exemption is requested are omitted from the special Church teaching, 15,655–60: instruction comprises expounding the Scriptures, French and German, Greek and Latin, mathematics, and natural science, 15,661–8: chemistry has been attempted but without success; it should not be taught except by experiments, 15,669–70: political economy or social science is only taught incidentally, 15,671–2.

Schools at Neufchâtel and Morat.—Children in them come from all classes of society; these schools are the best in Europe, 15,581–3.

Education of Middle Classes: Girls.—Want of an accurate foundation, 15,623–4: lower middle-class children not in National schools go to private schools of a very poor description, 15,625–30: wives of continental tradesmen better able to assist their husbands in business than Englishwomen, 15,631–2: female education might be improved by opening small grammar schools for girls as well as boys, 15,633–9, 15,650: day schools preferable for girls, 15,698–9.

Inspection of Endowed Schools.—The inspectors should be appointed by the Universities, 15,673–6, 15,678: inspection should not be compulsory, 15,677.

Examinations.—University local examinations have produced improvement in the character of middle-class schools, and been the means of awakening the public mind to the necessity of such improvement, 15,679–81: university examinations preferable to training schools, 15,695: if London University were to establish an examination for girls, the subjects should be much the same as for boys, 15,696–7, 15,702–6.

Private Schools.—Schools for the upper middle class are very fair, but for the lower division are very inferior, 15,682–5.

Proprietary Schools become private schools in nine cases out of ten, 15,686–7.

Certification of Teachers.—Female teachers should possess a certificate, but in case of masters a university certificate preferable, 15,691–4: certification of female teachers should not be compulsory, 15,700–1.

THRING, Rev. E., M.A., Head Master of Uppingham Grammar School:

Uppingham Grammar School.—Is a classical school of the first class for the inhabitants of Uppingham and some adjacent towns, 9586, 9858: there are three annual exhibitions of 40*l.* each open to the whole school; salary of head master, 150*l.*, of the other foundation master, 120*l.*; this is the amount of the endowment, 9857, 9859, 9871: qualification of masters 9858: governors have the power of fixing the fee to be paid by the scholars, which they settled at four guineas a year, 9860–2: 296 of the boys are boarders, residing in houses erected by the masters independently of the foundation, 9863–70, 9937–52: the cost to the parents for a boarder not learning extra subjects is 75*l.* a year, 9872–4, 9904–6.

Day boys, who are principally sons of tradesmen in the town and neighbourhood, pay from 16*l.* to 20*l.*, but they might receive the same education as the other boys for 6*l.*, the extra 10*l.* being for tutorial instruction, 9875–81: day boys remain at school till 16 or 18, 9885: nature of the education given, 9882, 9887–92; kind of extra tuition given, 9907–13, 9961–71: reasons for not teaching all the boys extra subjects, 9914–5: physical science not taught, except a little chemistry; reasons for exclusion, 9953–6: outdoor amusements form a conspicuous feature of the school, 9918–20;

THRING, Rev. E., M.A.—*continued.*

governing body (who are also the governors of Oakham school) is self-elected, excepting the patron, who is a descendant of the founder; there are 24 trustees (of whom seven are *ex officio*), whose power in the management is almost *nil*, 9921–31: necessity for change in the school, 10,039*a*.

Education of Middle Classes.—A set of schools which should make modern subjects the main matters of instruction much needed for children who have to leave their education early, 9890, 9901, 9972–3: curriculum for such schools, 9976–87: classical languages of great value in reference to acquiring a knowledge of English in middle-class schools, 9893–4: steps to be taken to improve, 10,010–1P.

Subjects of Instruction.—Main subjects should be arithmetic, low mathematics, a modern language, and Latin, 9895–6.

Endowments.—Would not like to see several endowments grouped, as it would destroy individual responsibility, 9988–91: should be turned into the best day education that the money would give, 10,004: or devoted to schools of tenant farmers, 10,009.

Governing Body.—Trustees should only manage funds and property, but there should be a responsible head to the trust, 9993–5.

Proprietary Schools.—Unless the master is left entirely free from control of shareholders, the schools would soon deteriorate, 10,006–7.

Inspection.—No necessity for it in the case of endowed schools; the university acts as inspector, 10,014: inspection which would ensure the non-abuse of endowments, and not interfere with internal management, would be welcomed, 10,016–18.

Competitive Examinations.—Local examinations are exceedingly beneficial, 10,019–28: Indian examination includes too many subjects, 10,029–37: Woolwich and Artillery examinations, 10,038–9.

TORR, W., Esq., of Aylesby Manor, Lincolnshire, Farmer:

Education of Middle Classes.—Means of educating tenant farmers' children deficient, 12,046–7, 12,076: farmers near witness are of a rather wealthy class, and take an education above farmers generally, 12,048–54: boys leave school too soon; they should be kept at school from 8 till 16, 12,072–3, 12,089–90: in case of lower class of farmers the school age might be reduced to 14, 12,125: boarding schools preferable to day schools, 12,086–9: young farmers are anxious to be better educated, 12,112: farmers are generally contented with kind of education their children receive, and are more disposed than ever to pay the necessary cost of educating their children, 12,116–20: lower class of farmers might afford to pay about 6*l*. a year, 12,130–32.

Education of Girls.—More defective than that of boys, 12,081.

Subjects of Instruction.—For farmers' sons should include arithmetic and book-keeping, mathematics, geometry, elements of chemistry, English, drawing, &c., 12,062–71, 12,084–5, 12,122–4, 12,138–53: advantage of a knowledge of chemistry, 12,100–4: to what extent political economy should be taught, 12,137: religious instruction, 12,154–6: instruction in farming would interfere too much with general education, 12,073–75, 12,083, 12,163–7: all the practical business of a farmer's life can be learnt after 16, 12,091.

Middle-class Schools.—Boys are not kept well at the earlier drudgery of education, and have too many holidays, 12,113–5.

Proprietary Schools.—Not successful in the north of England, they have not attracted public confidence, 12,077–80.

TUCKWELL, Rev. W., M.A., Head Master of the College School, Taunton:

College School, Taunton.—Founded by Bishop Fox prior to the Reformation, 10,356–7: nature of the foundation, 10,358: present income from endowment about 28*l*. a year; this will probably be increased to 150*l*. on reletting,

TUCKWELL, Rev. W., M.A.—*continued.*

10,360–2: situation of school not suitable; but if adjacent ground were purchased the school would be much improved, 10,364–5: school gives the ordinary grammar school education to 59 boys, of whom 12 are boarders, paying 60 guineas a year, and the remainder day boys, paying 10 guineas, 10,366–72: social position of boys' parents, 10,373.

Witness considers the school available for the education of the sons of higher trading class and also of the lower class, 10,374–5: number of day boys might be increased to 150, 10,376–8: head master appointed by Warden of New College, 10,389: under masters appointed by head master, 10,392: boys seldom stay over 16, 10,399: physical science taught, 10,395: there are no trustees of the school, only of the property which forms the endowment; they do not interfere with the management nor take any interest in the school, 10,408–11.

Proprietary School.—A proposal supported by persons of various political and religious opinions has been made to engraft a proprietary school on to the college; witness describes the object, expense, and mode of raising funds proposed, 10,381–7: proposes to adapt the education to future professions of boys, 10,396–7, 10,402: this plan would provide for sons of gentlemen, professional class, tradesmen, and farmers, 10,404–5: higher class of parents would not object to boys mixing together in the games and work of the school, 10,406–7: site of proposed school, 10,425–32: not intended to meet the wants of lowest section of middle class, 10,433–39.

Subjects of Instruction.—Classics, 10,440, 10,497: mathematics, 10,441: modern languages, 10,442: would teach physical science to all the boys in proposed school, as it is interesting and eminently useful as a means of mental discipline, 10,443–9, 10,475–6: states the age at which he begins to teach physical science, and describes mode of teaching proposed in proprietary school, also the progression of subjects as branches of physical science, 10,452–70, 10,477, 10,492–6: sciences to be taught to boys going to the University, 10,471: drawing is not taught, except as an extra, 10,482–5: religious teaching rigidly Church of England, as a site annexed to the college school is left on the condition that every boy learns the catechism, 10,504–9.

Inspection.—Mode suggested, 10,510–4, 10,516–7.

Minister of Education should be appointed, 10,515.

TWELLS, Rev. H., M.A., Head Master of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith:

Godolphin School, Hammersmith.—School established by a scheme of the Court of Chancery nine years ago, under the will of Mr. Godolphin, 10,043–8: amount of endowment, 10,049–51: composition of trust and appointment of masters, 10,052–3, 10,098: subjects of instruction, 10,055, 10,083–6, 10,146, 10,154: religious instruction, 10,075–82: classification of pupils, 10,059: the school is composed of foundation boys receiving their education free, appointed by the heirs of the founder, 55 boarders paying about 55*l.* a year, and from 120 to 130 day boys paying 10*l.* a year, 10,059–64, 10,068–74.

Social position of parents of boarders and day boys, 10,063, 10,067: very few of the boys go to the universities, probably through there being no scholarships or exhibitions connected with the school, 10,088–91: exhibitions would be very advantageous, but should not be established by raising the capitation fee, 10,092–95; qualifications of masters for the modern department, 10,096: modern department contains 30 to 35 boys, 10,103–5: mathematics not taught to any great extent, physical science not at all, 10,107–8: no part of the funds devoted to education of girls, 10,158–9.

Competitive Examinations.—Some boys compete in the Government examinations, 10,109–11; others go into the university local examinations, 10,112–3: satisfactory effect of local examinations, 10,114–7: a few scholars passed the Artillery and Direct commissions examinations, and others the matriculation of London University, 10,118–21.

TWELLS, Rev. H., M.A.—*continued.*

Education of Middle Classes.—Schools for lower middle class much needed, 10,128–9: if funds would allow, such a school might be engrafted on Godolphin's foundation, but the schools should be kept separate, as the parents of the class of boys now in the grammar school would object to their sons mixing with children of a lower position, 10,130–2: education at St. Mark's Training College very good, and is of that kind needed for boys below the endowed schools but above the National schools, 10,133–5, 10,140: school fee should be from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year, 10,137–9: curriculum for such schools, 10,141–5: if buildings, &c. were provided, a competent schoolmaster might carry on the school by means of the fees, 10,152–3.

Private Schools.—Masters of them are of no very great standing, and have no capital, 10,150: fees at, 10,151: a few private schools in Hammersmith for girls, but not of any standing, 10,155.

Education of Girls.—Great want of schools for, 10,156–8.

V.

VOELCKER, A., Esq., Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society.

Education of Farmers' Sons.—All who devote themselves to agriculture as a class are deficient in their education, 2199: the sons of farmers are generally sent to miserably managed private schools, 2202: farmers are very anxious to give their sons a better education than they themselves had, and would be willing to pay for a good education, 2205–6: if really efficient county schools were established, in a short time they would become self-supporting, 2212: arrangements are made for opening a county school in Suffolk, to give a good sound education to the tenant farmers' sons, adding also scientific instruction; the proposed average expense of board and education is 35*l.* a year, 2214–16.

The West Buckland School in Devonshire will be of very great use indeed; the expense of board and lodging is about 25*l.* a year; in a short time it is likely to become self-supporting, 2217–20: should prefer a system of county and public schools to even the best system of private schools, 2222: the teaching of chemistry is not adapted for younger boys, 2223: would give to boys destined for farmers a general education, not a special instruction, at any rate not to boys under 16 or 17, 2225: experimental farms had better be left alone; they entail expense on the schools and do no good to the boys, 2226.

It is impossible for 60 or 80 lads all to take part in farming operations, and that for which no one is responsible is never done well; another reason is that the various systems differ so much in different parts of the country, 2232: some attempts at experimental farming at Cirencester College proved of little value, 2235: the schools that profess to give special education do not produce pupils very eminent in the special pursuit for which they have been trained, 2236: outline of the best general training for farmers' sons, 2238–45: defective character of their present instruction, 2251–8: reasons why the teaching of chemistry is not a good instrument of general education, 2273.

W.

WALKER, F. W., Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Manchester:

Grammar School, Manchester.—Founded under the direction of Hugh Oldham in 1510; the education at present given is in accordance with a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1848; there are 250 boys in the school, under eight or nine masters, 11,000, 11,008–10: nature of education and religious instruction given, 11,001, 11,005–7, 11,027, 11,096–7: age to which boys

WALKER, F. W., Esq., M.A.—*continued.*

remain, 11,002–4: salaries of masters, 11,048–50: the school is entirely free, and not restricted to inhabitants of any particular locality, 11,012–3.

Income of school, and its application, 11,016: the trustees manage the property of the foundation, the management of the school, including appointment of subordinate teachers, being vested in the Dean of Manchester and the head master, 11,020–3, 11,042–6, 11,052–3: details of proposed scheme for rendering the school more useful, 11,024–6, 11,036–41, 11,047, 11,054–6, 11,058–63, 11,079–80, 11,098–106: no playground from want of space, 11,057: power to take boarders would be an advantage, 11,098–100.

Subjects of Instruction.—Greek and Latin should be taught, 11,028–31: physical science might be advantageously substituted for part of classics in case of boys not going to the universities, 11,070–8.

Examinations.—Effect of university local examinations, 11,064–9.

Evening Classes. — If there were any at the school they would be well attended, 11,084: number attending, at Owen's College, and subjects taught there, 11,085–92.

Private Schools.—Masters of them a conscientious energetic body, who quite understand their work, 11,032–3: sum charged by them from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a year for day boys, 11,034.

WALLACE, Rev. J., M.A., Head Master of Loughborough Endowed School:

Loughborough Endowed School.—Is one branch of a large charity, governed by a Chancery scheme, which limits the school fee to 4*l.* a year, 10,521, 10,537–9: building was constructed about 15 years ago at a cost of 6,000*l.*, and is well suited to its purposes, 10,523: income from endowment 688*l.* 16*s.*, which is devoted to education of sons of gentlemen and the middle classes, 10,522, 10,524, 10,540, 10,544, 10,575: salaries of masters, 10,525: the whole expenses of the school are defrayed by the trustees, 10,526: there are 97 scholars, of whom about 27 are boarders paying 50 guineas a year, 10,527–36, 10,541.

Number of masters and their duties, 10,542–3: school fee covers everything except drawing, for which 2*l.* extra is charged, 10,539, 10,545: if the fee were raised the numbers would probably diminish, 10,546–7, 10,579–80: boys of various classes come from a distance for the sake of the education, 10,551–2: no difficulty experienced from variety of social position, 10,559–60: present charge for boarders sufficient, 10,568–71: application of capitation fees, 10,576–8: there are no exhibitions, nor any exemption from payment of fees, 10,596–8: privilege of taking boarders is limited under the scheme to the head master, but the commercial and agricultural masters have leave to take them also, 10,614: hours of instruction are the same throughout the school, 10,615–7: boys go into the English class partly from the circumstances of parents and partly from a desire not to learn Latin, 10,618–20.

Lancastrian Schools, Loughborough.—Reading, &c., taught well there, 10,547: clerks, &c., send their children to them, 10,548–50: some children from Woodhouse come to them, others go to the National school at Woodhouse Eaves, 10,631, 10,642: Lancastrian school is called the high school, 10,640.

Subjects of Instruction.—All the boys learn Latin, except in the agricultural division, who take English instead, 10,553–5: boys in agricultural school are allowed to take chemistry instead of Greek, which is the only branch of physical science taught, 10,556–8: subjects taught in agricultural department, 10,653–75: Greek should not be taught in commercial division, 10,676–9.

Endowments.—Proposal by trustees of Loughborough school to appropriate endowment of Barrow and Woodhouse schools in order to found a commercial division as a distinct branch in which a sound English education should be given, and Latin as far as Delectus, instruction in Latin being

WALLACE, Rev. J., M.A.—*continued.*

valuable as a means of mental training, 10,561–7 (see also vol. ii. page 167), 10,581: income of Barrow 135*l.* a year, part of which is applied to the National school, leaving 100*l.* towards proposed school, in which the boys would be taught by six masters instead of by one, 10,584–7, 10,592–5.

There are only 9 pupils in Woodhouse school, receiving a very elementary education, 10,601–2, 10,605: income at Woodhouse is very small, but there is a nice house there which might be let for the benefit of the foundation, 10,603–4, 10,628–30: how Barrow and Woodhouse proposed to be dealt with, 10,621–7, 10,633: there would be no feeling at Woodhouse against scheme suggested, but cannot say as to Barrow, 10,632: as to annexation of small endowments generally, 10,634–8: proposed schools should be under one management, 10,649: the head master appointing all subordinate teachers, 10,650–1.

Middle Classes.—Unable generally to pay more than 4*l.* a year, 10,644–8.

WALROND, T., Esq., Secretary to the Civil Service Commission; MANN, H., Esq., Registrar:

Civil Service Examinations.—Value of Latin as a study compared with French, 15,331–3: arithmetic and spelling are the subjects on which most candidates are rejected, 15,334, 15,338–9: cause of this, 15,340–4: English history, 15,335–6: effect of examinations upon schools and public offices, 15,345–9, 15,357–8: cramming, 15,350–6: effect of open competitions as compared with close competitions, 15,359–62: moral character of candidates, 15,363: proportion of pupils coming from private schools and from poor schools, 15,364–9.

The following documents were handed in as evidence: (A) Memorandum on the Competitive Examinations for the Civil Service of India, vol. ii., page 649; (B) Memorandum on (1) Home Service Examinations, page 652; (2) Indian Civil Service Examinations, page 656; (3) Table showing Results of Open Competition held in February 1866, for one clerkship in Civil Service Commission, page 662; (4) Tables showing class of schools attended by candidates, pages 663–4; (5) Tables showing total number of candidates passed and not passed in each subject, page 665; (6) Places of Education, pages 666–8; (7) Professions of Fathers of Candidates, pages 669–73.

WATERFIELD, O. C., Esq., Head Master of a private School at Sheen.

Mr. Waterfield's School is a preparatory school for the great public schools, and contains 110 boys, all boarders; the terms are 80*l.* for boys under 10 and 90*l.* for boys over 10, 16,429–33: no boy is taken under 8 nor allowed to remain after he becomes 15; reasons which make it desirable to enforce a strict separation of ages, 16,437–40, 16,454: the dormitories are so arranged as to secure a certain amount of privacy, and are at the same time so open that no noise is possible without detection, 16,449–51: each boy has a separate bed, 16,483: there are nine classical masters for the 110 boys, 16,456.

Private Schools.—The faults of private schools are faults of inefficient teaching, and unwise rather than cruel management, 16,445.

Inspection of Schools by an inspector appointed by the universities highly desirable; dangers of a Government inspector, 16,442–3: an intelligent inspector would be able in a short time to ascertain how far teaching by rote prevailed in a school, 16,446: it would be unnecessary to make inspection obligatory, it would be the interest of everybody to adopt it, 16,447: an inspector's report should embrace an account of the mode of spending the play hours, and of the domestic arrangements of the house, 16,447–8: to cover the cost of inspection a fee might be paid by the schoolmaster to the university, 16,461–6.

Some system of examination of schools by Government is the necessary complement of a subsequent system of competitive examination for Government appointments; the State would be much better served if it examined the masters and schools as well as the pupils; the weight which would be given to any good school by the opinion of the inspector would be very

WATERFIELD, O. C., Esq.—*continued.*

valuable in strengthening the master's hands, 16,490: it would be better that an inspector should hold his office for a year than for a term of two or three years; reasons for this, and for the appointment of men who are young, 16,496–9.

The Education of Girls has some of the same defects noticed in the education of boys, that is to say, they are taught by rote rather than by thought, 16,486.

Principles and Methods of Teaching.—A man ought only to be required to teach pupils who are doing the same work or nearly the same work, and then only a moderate number of boys, 16,452: the proportion of teachers should be different in schools where the age of the boys is above 14 and in schools where boys are younger, 16,453: the school work should be as much as possible directed to the development of thought, and should not be a system of rote teaching, 16,457: inaccuracy of details seems far less important than inaccuracy of principle, 16,459: witness finds Latin almost the most valuable means of teaching, 16,478: written statement of the best principles of teaching, and of the objects and value of classical studies, page 770.

WESTBURY, LORD.

Jurisdiction in Charitable Trusts:

Administration of School Charities:

The principal occasions of application to the jurisdiction of Chancery are the settlement of schemes and the removal and appointment of officers. It is desirable to remove by statute the erroneous conception that the Church of England is the inheritor of all the grammar school foundations, and to remove altogether from the administration of these schools all restrictive rules as to the religious profession of the master and the religious teaching of the pupils, 16,625.

Almost all grammar schools were once limited to particular localities, and intended for day scholars; and the introduction of boarders, involving the building of large houses, and the bringing into the school of a great number of foreigners who are the immediate pupils of the master, should be restricted as far as possible, 16,625.

Another thing necessary to eradicate by Act of Parliament is the doctrine constantly followed by Lord Eldon, that all grammar schools are *ex vi termini* schools for the teaching of Greek and Latin alone. Would much like to have an extended scheme for the augmentation of exhibitions or scholarships to the universities, and to make them large enough to afford competent means of support in a university; a vast number of little parochial charities, so small as to be almost useless, might be consolidated for this purpose. Would like to have legislative power to consolidate schools, and to transplant the consolidated foundation to a more favourable locality. It should be part of the application of the charity funds to supply promising boys with books gratis, 16,625.

The schemes are very large with regard to the subjects of education, but additional subjects are always treated as adjuncts to the original, and the schools made places too much of pure classical education, 16,628: boarders should be excluded from ordinary grammar schools with local trusts, for two reasons; because you give the master a direct interest to promote the benefit of that class of pupils at the expense of the others, and because if a charity requires that the master should have a house, somehow or other the house will be accommodated to the pupils at the expense of the charity; instance of this at Manchester, 16,629–30.

With regard to the proposition of transplanting a school from one place to another, would preserve to some extent the principle of locality of administration, but it would be rather a narrow way of dealing with the subject, 16,638–9: cases of transplantation might be decided by the Privy Council, the Charity Commission acting as auxiliary to the Privy Council, 16,633–7.

The kind of charities particularly requiring consolidation are the small sums left to be given away in bread, &c., which sums there is no power of

WESTBURY, Lord—*continued.*

augmenting, and are by themselves incapable of giving substantial benefit, 16,640–41, 16,696–9: circumstances in which the spirit of the donor would be best answered by converting a bequest into a school exhibition, 16,643.

A result of the limitation of grammar schools to Latin and Greek has been to transfer the benefits of those schools to a class higher than that contemplated by the founder, 16,646: witness regards all these grammar schools as institutions founded for the sons of the middle and inferior classes; there is the stamp of charity impressed upon every part of the income, 16,649–50.

Anterior to the Reformation, when religion was regarded only as existing under one form and one type, there is no evidence of a desire on the part of founders of schools that religion in a definite form should be taught; and witness regards the inference that at the Reformation those religious provisions would pass over to the Established Church as one of the most mischievous doctrines of the day, 16,654–5.

The general feeling of middle-class parents in favour of boarding schools is not deserving of consideration in the question of abolishing boarders in endowed schools; if a tradesman is able to maintain his son at a boarding school, he hardly comes within the class for whom this education was principally intended, 16,657–60.

The Court of Chancery has adopted a practice of enabling a head master to receive from day scholars certain capitation fees, somewhat analogous to the payment of the children's pence in the national schools, 16,662–3: the court feels itself justified in imposing these fees only on the principle of being compelled to do it to pay for a good master; the *cy près* application proceeds on the hypothesis that the original application is no longer possible, 16,664–5.

The interposition of the Court of Chancery would become almost unnecessary if certain general principles were laid down by Act of Parliament, and the application of them left to the Privy Council and the Charity Commissioners, 16,667–73: would obtain a statutory declaration that endowed schools shall not of necessity have a provision for the teaching of Latin and Greek, the discretionary power to be wielded by the Charity Commissioners, with an appeal to the Privy Council, who should make some rule within itself, so as to create a tribunal for these purposes, 16,674–6: objections to this tribunal considered, 16,677–95, 16,711 *et seq.*

In the event of Parliament not favourably receiving the foregoing proposals, a smaller legislative enactment might be obtained, giving the Privy Council power to dispense either altogether or in *rebus existentibus*, with the obligation to teach Latin and Greek, 16,700–5: objections to giving extensive powers to trustees, 16,706–8: desirableness, in almost all cases, of a small payment to the master or to an exhibition fund, 16,709–10.

Subjects of Instruction.—With reference to the large class of persons for whom grammar schools were intended, should prefer to use mathematical and physical science as the chief instrument for strengthening and developing the faculties rather than simple instruction in the dead languages. A religious habit of mind might be produced without inculcating any particular doctrines by the daily reading of certain portions of the Gospels, and other agreed-on books, and also by the use of church music and chants, 16,625.

WHISTON, Rev. R., Head-Master of the Cathedral or King's School, Rochester:

Cathedral Schools are of very ancient origin, and one is attached to every cathedral, with two or three exceptions, 16,738–43: facts relating to Rochester are typical of the other cathedrals, 16,744: masters' salaries recommended by Cathedral Commission inadequate, 16,813–5: attempt to define class of society from which scholars are to be drawn would be unsuccessful, 16,816: improvement of cathedral schools, 16,817–23.

Rochester Cathedral School.—Was founded and endowed under Acts and Charters of Henry VIII., and certain sums were appropriated for support of the school, under a scheme submitted for his approval, 16,745: there are now 61 boys in the school, of whom 28 are boarders paying from 45*l.* to 54*l.*

WHISTON, Rev. R.—*continued.*

a year, 20 are foundationers receiving instruction free, except in modern languages and drawing, 16,747–55: the boys are sons of professional men and tradesmen, 16,756: the school gives a good education to the boys, and is able to receive all who apply for admission, 16,757–9.

School buildings are sufficient, but of a very inferior character, 16,760: connexion of school with dean and chapter as to appointment of masters and foundationers, 16,761–5: any boy is eligible for admission if his educational qualifications come up to the required standard, 16,766–70: revenue of school from property, 16,771–3: amount paid for foundationers, salaries of masters, &c., out of the corporate revenues of the church, 16,774–81: suggestions for extending usefulness of Rochester school, 16,782–90.

Site of school well adapted for expansion, 16,791: chief object of the school is to provide education for the middle classes, 16,792–3: no difficulty experienced from mixing of different classes, 16,794: parents do not object to classics forming a prominent part of education, 16,795–7: the Free school at Rochester is for a lower class, 16,798–801: private schools are not much patronized, 16,802–5: religious instruction is in accordance with Church of England, but children of dissenters are exempt from attendance, 16,824–9.

Endowed Schools might be improved, but not by grouping, 16,807–10: capitation fees preferable to free education, which would not be objected to by the parents, 16,811–2.

WICKENS, J., Esq., Junior Counsel to the Crown in Equity:

Class of cases referred to witness as representing the Attorney-General, and course pursued, 13,166–70, 13,197: proceedings in relators' suits as to schemes, 13,171–8, 13,226–33: courts have power to appropriate non-educational endowments to educational purposes, and *vice versâ*; illustrations, 13,179–87: views of judges as to expediency of different modes of applying charity funds have not been uniform, 13,188–9: law applicable to new schemes very indefinite, 13,190: a well-drawn declaratory Act would be convenient, 13,191, 13,204–5.

Powers as to capitation fees, 13,192–6: decision of V. C. Wood in Manchester case most important, 13,198–201: objections to reconsideration of schemes, 13,202–3, 13,207–8: court has no power to lay down any rule for uniformity of decisions, 13,206, 13,209–13: no general principle can be laid down as to appointment of trustees, 13,217–8: district official trustees, 13,219: objections to administrative power of court on ground of expense and want of uniformity, 13,222–5.

General authority to deal with charities after a given lapse of time from their foundation needed, 13,234–6: practice as to introduction of the conscience clause, 13,245–50: disposal of charitable funds by Crown obsolete, 13,251–2: circumstances under which the Crown possessed this power, 13,253: form of conscience clause should be settled by Parliament, 13,254: distinctions of forms in use, 13,255: form in which the clause should be cast, 13,256–8: there should be no requisition on the subject of religious instruction, 13,259–61.

Doctrine of Cy près.—Is very arbitrary, and properly so-called applies only in cases where original destination of a charity has altogether failed, 13,237–8: application of the doctrine in various cases, 13,238–44.

WILLIAMS, Rev. T., Head Master of Mount St. Mary's School:

Mount St. Mary's School was instituted in 1842 or 1843, 11,125–6: the school is conducted by members of the Society of Jesus, and contains 107 scholars, all whom are boarders, paying 36*l.* a year, 11,108–9, 11,111–4: class of society from which pupils are taken, 11,110, 11,133–4: there is no endowment, except a farm attached, which, if let, would bring in about 250*l.* a year, 11,114–22: buildings have in great measure been given, and there are no salaries paid to masters, except teachers of accomplishments, to whom boys pay extra, 11,123, 11,126–9.

Boys might be entirely educated at 50*l.* a year, provided masters were not paid, 11,130–3: course of instruction, 11,134, 11,137–43, 11,155–61, 11,163–4;

WILLIAMS, Rev. T.—*continued.*

pupils' age on admission and on leaving school, 11,145–8, 11,162: number of masters, 11,153: discipline in charge of two ecclesiastics called *præfecti morum;* their ages and duties, 11,165–6: occupation of time and amusements, 11,167–9: appointment of masters, 11,170–4: attainments of pupils on admission, 11,175: holidays, 11,176: school has been hitherto looked upon as a feeder for Stonyhurst, now very few will go, except for degrees, 11,177–80: very few Roman Catholic laymen receive a university education, 11,182: clothing used to be found for the boys; why system altered, 11,187–97.

Scholarships would tend to raise standard of education among Roman Catholics, 11,200–3.

WILLIAMS, Rev. W. C., B.D., Head Master of the North London Collegiate School.

The North London Collegiate School was established in 1850 by Mr. Dale, the vicar of St. Pancras, as a public school for the middle classes; it is divided into three departments, the commercial, the classical, and the junior, 4984–6, 5034–6: some donations were given to provide fittings, &c.; the building was hired on a lease, 4987–9: for nine guineas a year each pupil receives tuition in every branch of education; the junior department is six guineas, 4992, 5032: the number of scholars has been constantly increasing, the present number being 420, 4995–6.

There is no trust deed; witness considers himself as acting under the vicar of St. Pancras, 5001–4: the vicar and clergy are at liberty to come into the school and examine a class, 5010: of the 420 boys, about 20 board with two of the masters; all the day boys who like to go home to dine can do so, or they can go to a neighbouring dining-room, where arrangements have been made with the proprietor to give them dinner at ninepence a head, 4994, 5019–26: ten weeks' holiday is allowed during the year, 5028: parents who are tradesmen repudiate Latin; parents in a profession put their boys into the classical department, where Latin forms the leading study, 5037: superiority of the Latin boys in all branches of study, 5038–43.

About one-half the boys are tradesmen's sons, 5086: bad state of preparation in which boys come from other schools, 5087–9: nature of the religious instruction, 5097–120: instruction in science is given in the form of lectures, 5121: to give a boy a thorough scientific teaching would take too much time, 5129: witness regards chemistry more as an accomplishment than as a necessary branch of knowledge, and could not put any subject before Latin in point of utility to the mind, 5130–1: method of dealing with boys who have no turn for language or for mathematics, 5132–8.

There are 17 masters in the school, or one for about every 20 boys: if a class be smaller than 20, the boys are apt to go to sleep over their lessons, 5143: salaries of the masters, 5146: if witness were empowered to charge the boys 90 instead of nine guineas a year, he could not make the school or the teaching more efficient, 5158: a thoroughly good education may be given for 10*l.* a year to not less than 100 boys, or in the country to 50 boys, 5163–4: an education for the lowest stratum of the middle class might be provided at half a guinea a quarter, if there was no rent to pay for the school buildings or repairs, 5167–76.

The University Local Examinations have given boys a point to which to direct their minds, instead of merely receiving an education which they take as a matter of course, 5052: the standard of mere passing is rather too high for the juniors, 5055: there are too many subjects in the preliminary examination, and too much required in each, and on the day of examination the time allowed to answer the questions is not nearly enough for each subject, 5061: suggestions for remedying the defects of these examinations, 5063–70: the Oxford examination in French is too severe, 5072: the Cambridge scheme is a great deal too difficult for the juniors, 5073–5.

WOLSTENHOLME, Miss E., proprietor of a private school near Manchester.

University Local Examinations for Girls.—In Manchester the system has worked very well indeed; its good effects have been manifested in a limita-

WOLSTENHOLME, Miss E.—*continued.*

tion of the subjects taught, leading to a more thorough study, and in bringing teachers together, and teaching them to teach in concert, 16,193–4; particulars of the last examination, 16,195–9.

Education of Girls.—Their education is anything but thorough, 16,200: the small size of most girls' schools stands in the way of efficient management, 16,205: in large schools pupils can be grouped and classified better, and it becomes possible to govern by a healthy public opinion instead of by a personal will, 16,206: both boarding and day schools are required to meet the different wants of girls in regard to home influences, 16,207–14: difficulties experienced by teachers in combating a certain conventional standard of showiness on the part of some parents, 16,218–27: would object strongly to endowments for stipends, but as exhibitions to the ladies' colleges they would be of great use, 16,228.

Female education needs the help of endowments most, because parents and the public care least about it, 16,229: witness has taught her pupils Latin and French together, or nearly so, 16,236–40: is inclined to regret not having based all teaching of arithmetic upon algebra, 16,244; elementary instruction in physical science is given, and six or seven girls are reading Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy with great interest, 16,245–8: examinations and endowments afford at the present moment the best practical methods of improving female education, 16,264: some particulars of the Clergy Daughters' School at Warrington and of the Mission School at Walthamstow, 16,264–7.

WOOD, Vice Chancellor, Sir W. P.:

Court of Chancery.—Charity Board, their powers with regard to endowed schools, &c.—Schemes come before the court in every case where there is an endowment; origin of jurisdiction; difficulty from Lord Eldon's definition of "grammar school," to remedy which the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. was passed, authorizing the court to extend the instruction to other subjects than Latin and Greek, and, under very stringent restrictions, to supersede classics altogether; so that by the aid of this Act every endowed school has been thrown open to the court, except in cases where the trustees or visitor have absolute power; these latter cases very rare, 12,802–3.

Lord Cottenham's rule in the case of the Manchester schools has been that most usually followed in constituting boards of school trustees, 12,804: course pursued by Attorney-General in appointment of trustees, 12,805–6: in all non-contentious cases duties as to appointment of trustees, and preliminary arrangement and settlement of schemes, should be entrusted to Charity Commissioners, with power to apply to a judge at chambers in case of litigation arising, 12,806–10, 12,814, 12,864–9: right of appeal to be given to all parties entitled to appear on the application; nobody allowed to appear at expense of charity, except Attorney-General, 12,811–3, 12,815–24.

The right course to be taken in improving management is to secure proper appointment of trustees, 12,825: public officer would hamper their decisions; his duties should be confined to inspection, the trustees giving him full information of their proceedings, 12,825–7: what has been done by court as to schemes for schools, the subjects of instruction, boarders, and religious instruction, 12,828: conscience clause now introduced into every scheme 12,829–39: capitation fees, 12,839, 12,844–9: cases where funds would not admit of teaching Latin and Greek, 12,840–2: salaries of classical masters, 12,843.

Courts already possess sufficient powers in dealing with endowed schools generally; they require larger discretion in dealing with intentions of founders, 12,850–4: there should be a power of revising founder's intentions after a certain period, 12,855–7: Charity Commission would be a proper body to entrust the revision to, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery, 12,858–9: to what extent powers of Charity Commissioners should be enlarged, 12,860–3.

WOOD, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.—*continued.*

Commissioners should appoint their inspectors, 12,886–8: as to succession of trustees, 12,870–4: extension of powers of court as to limiting or superseding teaching of classics would be beneficial, 12,875–80: legislation desirable so as to enable court to allow boarders, 12,881–2: courts are cautious as to interfering with long continued practice, 12,897: powers of court to convert endowments for clothing, &c. and education entirely to education of girls, 12,898: usefulness of Charity Commissioners in appropriating doles to education, 12,899–902.

Matters affecting Endowed Schools generally.—Appointment of masters by heads of colleges more likely to be beneficial than by trustees, 12,883: but if there be trustees, they must have some patronage, so as to give them an interest in the school, 12,884–5: Latin should be taught to all boys, as is done in the parochial schools of Scotland, 12,889–91: knowledge of Greek not necessary to middle-class boys, 12,892.

Education of Girls.—Small endowments should be applied to establishing schools for girls, 12,893–4: Queen's College, Harley Street, and the West Central Collegiate School examples of what might be done towards establishing self-supporting schools for girls, 12,894: application of funds where sex not specified, 12,895–6: where schools had orignally been for both sexes, but now used for boys only, 12,903–4.

Y.

YOUNG, J., Esq., member of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society:

Incorporated Law Society Examinations.—An Act having been passed in 1843 for amending the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors, the judges, in pursuance of the powers given by this Act, appointed the council of the Incorporated Law Society to conduct examinations of candidates for admission to the profession, the examination being in professional subjects only, 2381: as a check to cramming, an intermediate examination, held after the expiration of half the term of articles, was instituted in 1860, and that to a considerable extent has corrected the evil, 2382.

Subjects for examination, 2383: between 300 and 400 candidates present themselves each year, 2385: no special education is desirable before the age of 16 or 17, the age of articling; whatever trains and disciplines the mind is the best preparatory education, 2388–95: a preliminary examination is conducted by two special examiners, 2398: the council accept the certificates of other examining bodies, 2399–400.

DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

CERTAIN SUBJECTS.

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DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

COST OF EDUCATION.

At Abbot's Ann school, near Andover, which is an ordinary National school, the payments are graduated from 2*d.* to 1*s.* a week, according to the position of the parents; there are a few boarders who pay from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a year; *Best* 7210–24, 7236–9, 7252–6: the school is not entirely self-supporting, 7303.

At Appleby school (endowed) the charge is 35 guineas for boys under 14, and 40 guineas above 14; *Simpson* 14,296.

At King Edward the Sixth's college, Birmingham, the education is entirely gratuitous; but the system of gratuitous education has been most injurious to the cause of education in the town; *Evans* 5632–40, 5660–61.

In Birmingham the cost of education appears to be on the average about as follows (p. 1013, vol. 2):

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Proprietary school, from 12*l.* to - - -	21	0	0
Free grammar school, New street - - -	20	8	10
Ditto ditto elementary -	3	0	9
Parochial and Congregational schools - -	1	10	0

In Brighton the charges at the girls' boarding schools range from 100*l.* to 200*l.* a year; *Creak* 10,806–8: at Mr. Creak's private boarding school at Brighton, containing 56 boys, the fees range from 70 to 120 guineas, 10,762–99.

At the Bristol Trade school the fee is 3*l.* a year; *Moseley* 1923: it would damage the school to raise the fees, 1953.

At Bruton school the cost of board and education is 30*l.* a year; *Bishop of Bath and Wells* 7096, 7.

At Callington parochial school, Cornwall, the payments are graduated according to the supposed means of the parent, and range from a penny a week to 10*l.* a year, but all receive the same education, and are in the same classes; *Thornton* 15,589–93.

At Cheltenham college the charge for tuition is 20*l.* a year for the senior classes, and 16*l.* a year for the junior department, besides extras; *Barry* 5461–2: the cost to the boarders, exclusive of the college fees, is from 45*l.* to 50 guineas a year, 5489.

At Cheltenham college for ladies the cost in the first division is 22 guineas per annum, the second division, 17 guineas, and the third, 12 guineas; *Beale* 16,072.

At Chesterfield grammar school a boarding house of 10 boys represents a profit of 20*l.* out of an average receipt of 50*l.* a boarder; *Calder* 7440: the day boys pay 6*l.* a year: the payment is too small, 7495–6.

Mount St. Mary's school, near Chesterfield, contains 107 scholars, all boarders, paying 36*l.* a year; *Williams* 11,108–14.

At Devon county school, West Buckland, the cost is 25 guineas a year including washing; *Brereton* 10,268, 9: *Voelcker* 2217–20.

At mansion house school, Exeter, the terms are 40 guineas for boarders under 12, 45 guineas for those between 12 and 14, and 55*l.* or 60*l.* for boarders above 15; the expense to day scholars is from six to ten guineas, according to age; *Templeton* 7638–40.

At Helgate grammar school the expense to a boarder is 28*l.*; *Thompson* 11,679.

At St. Nicholas college, Lancing, the fees, inclusive of almost all charges, are 60, 80, and 90 guineas a year; *Sanderson* 9600.

At Mr. Payne's private school at Leatherhead the terms for boarders ranged from 50 to 70 guineas; *Payne* 1880.

At Leeds grammar school the fee is six guineas a year in the classical school, and in the commercial school four guineas; *Barry* 5200.

COST OF EDUCATION—*continued.*

At Liverpool college the fees paid in the upper school, which is a school for the universities, are 22 guineas a year; in the middle school, 11 guineas; and in the lower school, about half the fees of the middle; *Howson* 2555.

At the Liverpool Institute schools the fees are 17*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter in the commercial school, and they vary from 30*s.* to 4*l.* a quarter in the high school. The whole number of boys is about 930; *Jones* 6178–81.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital collegiate institution the general cost to the students is a little more than that of living in lodgings; *Paget* 2114.

At the City of London school, the cost of tuition, including drawing materials, is 11*l.* per annum; *Mortimer* 3561–6: there are more than 600 boys, all of them day scholars, 3550–2.

At the Commercial Travellers' schools, Pinner, all the pupils are admitted by election, and fed, clothed, and educated free; *Richards* 5948–50: the actual expense of each child is about 35*l.* a year; but this includes the considerable cost of machinery for raising money, which is 6*l.* or 8*l.* a year on each child, 6408–9.

At Denmark Hill school, a private school, there are about 120 pupils, chiefly boarders, who pay from 45 to 65 guineas a year; *Mason* 3144–53, 3165–7: the fee for day boys is from 16 to 20 guineas a year; if they dine it is from four to five guineas a year more, 3178: the average cost each of 62 boarders has been about 43*l.* per annum, not including anything in the cost for witness's services, p. 358 (vol. 1).

Godolphin school, Hammersmith, is composed of 30 foundation boys, receiving their education free; 55 boarders paying about 55*l.* a year; and from 120 to 130 day boys paying 10*l.* a year; *Twells* 10,059–74.

At Clarendon House school, Kennington, a private school, the cost of tuition is from 8 to 13 guineas a year, and of boarders from 40 to 55 guineas; *Pinches* 3850–60.

At King's College the fees for the department of general literature are 32*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The charge for furnished rooms and dinner from 65*l.* to 75*l.*; *Plumptre* 1467.

At Rev. R. Gregory's school, Lambeth, the fee is 1*s.* per week or 10*s.* a quarter; *Barham* 14,704–5.

Four pounds a year is the charge proposed in the new metropolitan schools projected by Mr. Rogers and others; *Rogers* 13,592.

At the North London collegiate school each pupil receives tuition in every branch of education for nine guineas a year, in the junior department for six guineas; *Williams* 4992, 5032: if witness were empowered to charge the boys 90 instead of nine guineas he could not make the school or the teaching more efficient, 5158.

At the North London collegiate school for girls the number of boarders is 18, paying from 50 to 60 guineas a year; the number of day scholars 201, paying on the average nine guineas a year; *Buss* 11,442–5.

At Queen's college the scale is graduated according to age, but the cost to a girl of 15 would be 10 guineas a term, or 27 guineas for the year, if paid in advance; music is an extra; *Plumptre* 1536.

Mr. Waterfield's school at Sheen contains 110 boys all boarders; the terms are 80*l.* for boys under 10, and 90*l.* for boys over 10; *Waterfield* 16,429–33.

At University College school the fee paid by the boys is 6*l.* a term, making 18*l.* a year; *Key* 2911.

At the Mission school at Walthamstow the charge per pupil is 15*l.*; *Wolstenholme* 16,267.

At Wimbledon school, where all are boarders, the terms are from 100 to 120 guineas a year; *Brackenbury* 17,301–58.

Private schools near London charge from 4*l.* to 6*l.* for day scholars; *Twells* 10,151.

At Loughborough endowed school the school fee is limited to 4*l.* a year, but there are 27 boarders who pay 50 guineas; *Wallace* 10,521–41.

Manchester grammar school is entirely free and not restricted to inhabitants of any particular locality; *Walker* 11,012, 13.

Private schools in Manchester charge from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a year for day boys; *Walker* 11,034.

COST OF EDUCATION—*continued.*

At Marlborough college the cost to the son of a clergyman is 54*l.*, and to the son of a layman 72*l.*; there are extra charges for optional studies, 4099–103; *Bradley* 4029–31.

At Newcastle grammar school everything except French is taught for a guinea a quarter; *Bruce* 16,307: the higher class of education might be provided at Newcastle for from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year, 16,368: the more intelligent artizans in Newcastle might be willing to pay two guineas a quarter for a good day school education, 16,390–92.

At Mr. Bruce's private school, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the highest terms for boarders were 45*l.* per annum, and for day scholars four guineas a quarter; *Bruce* 16,271-5.

At Oswestry school a boy can be kept really well, almost luxuriously, for rather under 30*l.*, paying all expenses of masters, servants, &c. Has no doubt that in some schools 23*l.* or 24*l.* could be made to pay. *Short* 4182–3.

At Repton grammar school the cost to the boarders of board and tuition is 76*l.* a year; *Pears*, 4363.

At Rochester Cathedral school 20 foundationers receive instruction free, and 28 boarders pay from 45*l.* to 54*l.* a year; *Whiston* 16,747–55.

At St. Saviour's school, Shoreham, the cost is nominally 14*l.* a year, but extras bring it up to 24*l.*; *Barham* 14,721, 14,754–8.

At Southampton grammar school the sons of all ratepayers are admissible as matter of right on payment of a capitation fee of 6*l.* a year; *Haukin* 4532–3.

At the Suffolk county school, Framlingham, 300 boarders are taken at 25*l.* a year; *Kerrison* 6673: data upon which the fee of 25*l.* is calculated, 6768, 9.

Mr. Tollemache's school in Suffolk is a district school built by himself, at a cost of 2,000*l.*; the terms are very low, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* a quarter; *Kerrison* 6736–9.

Surrey county school is adapted for 150 boys, to be boarded, lodged, and taught for 30*l.* a year; day boys will be admitted at 16 guineas, including dinner; boys not dining will pay eight; *Benson* 4823–85: data on which the annual fee was fixed; 4897–9, 4916–19.

At Mr. Davies's private school, Swansea, there are 35 boarders, and between 60 and 70 day scholars, whose ages vary from 12 to 30. Charge for boarders, including all extras, 32*l.* a year; for day scholars six guineas; *Davies* 12,469.

At College school, Taunton, the total expense for board and education is 60 guineas a year, and 10 guineas a year; *Tuckwell* 10,371–2.

At the Wesleyan college, Taunton, where nearly all the pupils are boarders, the fees are from 30 to 34 guineas a year; *Sibley* 12,354.

At Uppingham grammar school the fee for day scholars is four guineas a year; *Thring* 9860: and to boarders not learning extra subjects 75*l.* a year, 9872–4.

At the Clergy Daughters' school, at Warrington, the fees are 25*l.* a year for each girl, including board and education; *Wolstenholme* 16,264–6.

At Wellington college the cost is about 78*l.* per head; *Benson*, p. 487 (part i.).

In Welsh grammar schools the general cost of education is about 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year for boarders, and two or three guineas a quarter for day scholars; *Griffith* 16,513–16.

At Weston private school, where there are 270 boys, all of them boarders, is from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year; *Bishop of Bath and Wells* 7113–21.

At York Yeoman school 6*l.* per annum is charged for education, and in order to preserve the middle-class character of the school, it is provided that not more than 30*l.* be charged for board; *Robinson*, p. 622 (part i.).

A model school at York, of from 100 to 120 pupils, where the children only pay 10*s.* a quarter, has been self-supporting; *Robinson* 6515.

COST OF EDUCATION—*continued.*

STATEMENT OF TERMS made from the prospectuses of 42 boarding schools.

Lowest terms per annum.		Highest terms per annum.	
In 5 schools,	less than 20 guineas.	In 1 school	less than 20 guineas
In 21 „	from 20 to 30 „	In 15 „	from 20 to 30. „
In 8 „	„ 30 to 40 „	In 10 „	„ 30 to 40 „
In 4 „	„ 40 to 50 „	In 6 „	„ 40 to 50 „
In 3 „	„ 50 to 60 „	In 5 „	„ 50 to 60 „
In 1 „	„ 62 guineas.	In 2 „	„ 60 to 70 „
		In 3 „	above 70 guineas.

In the great majority of cases there are numerous extra charges for what may be called optional subjects of instruction.

STATEMENT OF TERMS for tuition alone, taken from 35 prospectuses.

Lowest terms per annum.		Highest terms per annum.	
In 2 schools	2 guineas.	In 2 schools	3 guineas.
In 4 „	3 „	In 5 „	4 „
In 7 „	4 „	In 7 „	6 „
In 3 „	5 „	In 3 „	8 „
In 5 „	6 „	In 5 „	10 „
In 4 „	8 „	In 1 „	11 „
In 5 „	10 „	In 3 „	13 „
In 5 „	12 „	In 3 „	15 „
		In 4 „	16 „
		In 2 „	20 „

These also include only the ordinary subjects, there being usually many extras; *Robson* pp. 45 & 46 (part i.).

A good commercial school of 300 boys, allowing not more than 40 boys to a master, might be maintained by a payment of about 6*l.* a year for each boy. With only 100 boys, 8*l.* would be required; or if the number of boys were 500, probably 5*l.* would be ample; *Barry* p. 534 (part i.).

It is desirable to throw the whole cost of tuition upon the parent, and to devote endowments to widening the course of instruction; *Carpenter* 948–9.

Without board the following might be taken as the lowest rates of payment for the three principal divisions of education for the middle classes. About 20*l.* for such an education as is given at University College and King's College schools; about 10*l.* or 12*l.* for a good grammar school education in country towns; and perhaps 4*l.* for the smaller tradesmen; *Shuttleworth* 17,547.

Amount tradesmen would be willing to pay; *Barham* 14,759.

A school suited for farmers might be made self-supporting with 100 boys at 30*l.* a year; *Thompson* 11,670.

Farmers who can afford so much would be quite willing to pay 25*l.* or 30*l.* for their sons as boarders; *Torr* 12,119–20: the needier class of farmers would rather pay 6*l.* or 8*l.* at a private day school than send their sons to a National school, 12,130–31.

A thoroughly good education may be given for 10*l.* a year to not less than 100 boys, or in the country to 50 boys; *Williams* 5163–4.

A fair education at a private school for 15*s.* a quarter cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of demand and supply; *Mason* 3488–9: private schools in England to be thoroughly successful must be rather profitable concerns, 3499.

In an agricultural district five guineas a year for each boy would make a school self-supporting; *Bishop of Bath and Wells* 7187.

The general position of those classes who could pay to a boarding school from 25*l.* to 35*l.* a year is that they have to pay a very high price for a very bad article; *Pakington* 7042.

Thirty pounds a year for each middle-class boarder ought to make a school self-supporting; *Robinson* 6405.

COST OF EDUCATION—*continued.*

But for the expense parents would rather send their boys as boarders; *Bruce* 16,300–304.

Statement of the financial history of Marlborough college, with a view to supplying data for future extension of the public school element to a different stratum of society; *Bradley* p. 415 (part 1).

Pernicious effects of free admissions to endowed schools; *Roundell* 12,031.

About 20*l.* a year is the average for day pupils at the superior middle class school; *Carpenter* 944.

In Germany payment is required for instruction, except only in the case of poverty, and the same system should prevail in England; *Dammann* 17,791–6.

EXAMINATIONS:

1. UNIVERSITY LOCAL.
2. MILITARY.
3. MEDICAL.
4. LEGAL.
5. AGRICULTURAL.
6. HOME CIVIL SERVICE.
7. INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.
8. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
9. COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.
10. SOCIETY OF ARTS.
11. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
12. OF GIRLS.
13. GENERALLY.

1. UNIVERSITY LOCAL:

Oxford local examinations described in detail; *Price* 558 *et seq.*

Cambridge local examinations described in detail; *Liveing* 131 *et seq.*

Points of difference between Oxford and Cambridge local examinations; *Price* 725, 730: *Rawlinson* 661–71, 721–9.

Thinks the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, with their two systems, will get into trouble ultimately; *R. Lowe* 6668.

Reasons why the university local examination system wants prestige; *Norris* 411–13, 415.

The expense of the Oxford local examinations might be best reduced by increasing the number of centres. The university are willing to send to a larger number of centres, but the thing needed is that the public should desire the examinations more; *Rawlinson* 567.

The whole scheme of the Oxford local examinations was settled by the delegates, in consequence of the statutes giving such a very slight outline, *Rawlinson* 587–9.

Manner of conducting religious examination by Oxford examiners; objections on the part of parents; *Rawlinson* 599–611.

The Oxford examiners have never published any scheme of marks or any statements of how marks are apportioned; *Rawlinson* 612.

1027 candidates presented themselves in 1864 for the Oxford local examinations; 209 of them were rejected; *Price* 699–702.

Remuneration of university local examiners not inadequate; *Norris* 462–3.

Desirableness of diffusing the university local system more generally, especially among the agricultural population; *Rawlinson* 573.

Pupils should enter for the university local examinations at the time of leaving school, not sooner; *Hodgson* 8991–2.

The university local examinations have done a great deal of good in furnishing a curriculum of study; the standard for passing is rather too high, in the compulsory subjects in particular; *Pinches* 3944–8.

The university local examinations have given boys a point to which to direct their minds, instead of merely receiving an education as a matter of course;

EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

UNIVERSITY LOCAL—*continued.*

Williams 5052: the standard of passing is rather too high for the juniors; 5055: there are too many subjects in the preliminary examination, and too much required in each, and on the day of examination the time allowed is not nearly enough; 5061: suggestions for remedying defects; 5063–70: the Oxford examination in French is too severe; 5072: the Cambridge scheme is a great deal too difficult for the juniors; 5073–5.

The university local examinations are very useful, as giving a stimulus to some schools where the boys have little to look forward to; *Calder* 7585.

The answers given at the university local examinations are generally of a superior order; *Creak* 10,873.

University local examinations have produced improvement in the character of schools for the middle classes, and been the means of awakening the public mind to the necessity of such improvement; *Thornton* 15,679–81: university examinations preferable to training schools, 15,695.

An immense stimulus has been given to education, especially to English and arithmetic, by the university local examinations. The pupils have something to work for, some hope, something to aim at, and the teachers also; *Buss* 11,468.

Cambridge examination acts beneficially; its chief value depends upon the standard being the same for both sexes; *Miss M. E. Smith* 15,819–22.

From Leeds Grammar School boys are sent to the university local examinations without inconvenience to the general education of the school; *Barry* 5330–34.

Always sends up pupils in classes to the university local examinations, and perhaps has passed more candidates than any other schoolmaster in England; *Templeton* 7694–8: these examinations have been most beneficial, but their influence might be extended if the centres were multiplied so as to save the cost of travelling and lodging; 7702–5, 7712–20: there is a chance of mischief in sending picked boys, but if a small school sends in two or three boys it does good to the whole school; 7700.

Pupils at Bramham College, Tadcaster, have been very successful at the university local examinations; more would go up for examination, but parents refuse permission; *Haigh* 15,225–32.

In 1863 the Liverpool Institute Schools passed through the university local examinations the largest number of any schools in England; *Jones* 6254: entire classes are persuaded to enter; 6256–7.

The advantages of the university local examinations are considerable, and outweigh any disadvantage attending the risk of neglect of the less clever boys; *Payne* 6889–90.

There is this evil about the university local examinations, that they rather encourage the study of too many subjects; *Jones* 6260.

The university local examinations are the only attempt that has been made to supply a great want, but as they succeed they will defeat their own object; a local university would do more good; *Brereton* 10,202–4.

Standard of university local examinations too high; if it were adapted to the instruction given in the schools, it would be available for boys who pass at an early age into business; *Sibly* 12,412–15.

The university local examinations have, no doubt, done good, but not to the extent hoped for; they very often lead a master to neglect the general welfare of his school in order to get two or theee boys high up in the list; *Short* 4313–14.

Is not very sanguine as to the effect of the local university examinations; has heard them much complained of as tending to the disadvantage of the less clever boys; *Pakington* 7061–2.

The effect of the university local examinations on the school work at Southampton Grammar school is to make the arrangement of the classes very difficult indeed; explanation of this; *Hankin* 4672–80.

The practice of sending boys from King Edward's school at Birmingham to the university local examinations was found to work badly; *Evans* 5866–70.

EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

2. MILITARY:

Military examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and for direct commissions, described in detail; *Moseley* 1827, *et seq.*

The standard of military examinations, except for Woolwich, is not higher than might be expected from boys educated at public schools; *Brackenbury* 17,422–5.

Military Examinations.—Of the direct commission examinations witness thinks very little, and to the Sandhurst examinations boys are sent from the ordinary classes of Cheltenham College without difficulty; the Woolwich examinations are the blue ribbon of the military department at Cheltenham, and they in great measure determine the course of study; *Barry* 5496–5502.

The Woolwich examinations aro too long; that is rather caused by the excessive care taken that every subject shall have a double examination. It lasts about 14 days, and the boys are completely fagged at the end of it; *Dasent* 13,979.

The Woolwich examination is notoriously one of the most difficult, and it may be called the flower of the competitive examinations; it is quite as difficult as the Indian Civil Service; *Dasent* 13,952.

It is an easier examination to get in for India than for Woolwich; *Dasent* 13,963.

The boys examined for the military examinations are generally from 18 to 19; *Dasent* 13,966.

For the examinations for direct commissions special instruction is not so much required; *Brackenbury* 17,330–35.

For a direct commission examination the qualifications are ridiculously low; *Dasent* 13,953.

3. MEDICAL:

College of Surgeons examination described; *Paget* 2084 *et seq.*

The Pharmaceutical Society's examinations are intended for persons of any age who wish to receive the title of pharmaceutical chemist. The candidates come from all parts of the kingdom, but they number less than 100 a year. Details of examinations; *Garle* 2483 *et seq.*

Improvement already accomplished in education of medical students may be attributed to the preliminary examination instituted four years ago; *Gull* 2418–20.

4. LEGAL:

Incorporated Law Society's examinations described in detail; *Young* 2381–400.

5. AGRICULTURAL:

Royal Agricultural Society of England.—Extract from the regulations for local examinations; p. 662 (vol. i.)

6. HOME CIVIL SERVICE:

Papers prepared by the secretary and registrar to the Civil Service Commission, viz.:—

Memorandum on cramming, vol. ii., p. 649.

Memorandum on the examinations for the Home and Indian Civil Services, with illustrative tables, vol. ii., pp. 652–73.

[Oral evidence of secretary and registrar, questions 15,329–69.]

The Civil Service examinations have a tendency to stimulate education; *Lowe* 6667.

The Civil Service examinations have had to a certain extent an injurious effect by stimulating certain studies which are known to pay well; they have had the effect of bringing about greater accuracy in spelling and arithmetic; *Pinches* 3942–3.

Has certainly seen some good effects from the Civil Service examinations; *W. Smith* 1182–3.

EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

7. INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE:

The subjects for the In lian Civil Service examinations are so multifarious that there is great temptation to cramming, and it is impossible to give sound teaching in each of them, but there has been considerable alteration lately; *Brackenbury* 17,322-9: the taking away 125 marks indiscriminately acts unfairly; the candidates should pass qualifying examinations in certain elementary subjects instead, 17,405-11.

For the Indian Civil Service examinations the number of subjects is so unlimited, and their scope so enormous, that witness has given them up in despair; *Bradley* 4152.

The Indian Civil Service examinations are far more questionable than any other competitive examination; their defects; *Barry* 5504.

A young fellow might get the Balliol scholarship, and have no chance of being near success for the Indian examinations, while a very inferior person might make quite sure of success; *Bradley* 4164.

8. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:

The University of London matriculation examination is intended to test the possession by the candidate of that amount of general education which a candidate of the age of 16 may reasonably be expected to have acquired in a well-conducted school; *Carpenter* 734-7: detailed statement of particulars of past examinations, 738 *et seq.*

With the exception that it assigns greater weight for classical knowledge than for scientific knowledge, the matriculation examination at the London University is as good as could be designed for medical students; *Paget* 2185.

Statement of the influences exercised on schools and colleges for the middle classes by the examinations for the University of London matriculation; *W. Smith* 970 *et seq.*

Nearly 500 candidates for matriculation came to the University of London in 1864; *Liveing* 213.

9. COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS:

College of Preceptors examinations described in detail; *Robson* 18 *et seq.*

10. SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Society of Arts examinations were established in 1856 for the benefit of the members and students of institutions in union with the Society of Arts; *Foster* 1200-2: the examinations described in detail; 1203 *et seq.*

11. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART:

The examinations of the Department of Science and Art have been one of the most successful of things; details of the arrangements; *R. Lowe* 6650-61.

12. OF GIRLS:

Examinations are very much wanted for women; at present there is hardly an examination open to girls above 18; *Davies* 11,244-5.

Girls should be admitted to university local examinations; *Creak* 10,868.

The opening of the University of London examinations to girls would serve as a stimulus to the prosecution of their studies after leaving school; *Davies* 11,287-9.

Doubtful good of extending university local examinations to females; *Martin* 15,493-5: special examinations particularly injurious to girls; 15,533.

Steps taken to induce the universities of Oxford and Cambridge to extend their local examinations to girls, the objections which had to be overcome, and the success attending the efforts made; *Miss E. Davies* 11,300-39: number and kind of schools (with the terms for tuition) from which candidates came; 11,322-7, 11,348-9.

The syndicate of Cambridge University propose that girls should be examined in precisely the same subjects as boys; *Liveing* 210.

Cambridge system of giving certificates to women will be useful as a stimulus to female education; *King* 16,028.

EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

OF GIRLS—*continued.*

The extension of the university local examinations to females is of the highest value; *E. of Harrowby* 14,124, 14,127.

The extension of the Cambridge local examinations to females has had a good effect; *Porter* 15,090–5.

Cambridge examination for girls has had the effect of awakening the schools and directing public opinion to great defects; *Pattison* 17,868.

At Cheltenham College for Ladies each pupil on entrance has an examination paper to write; *Beale* 16,081; the annual examinations of the scholars described; 16,090.

Miss Reynolds, who has been for nearly 18 years at the head of the Cheltenham Training College, does not consider that the examinations have any injurious effects on girls; *Beale* 16,174.

In Manchester the system of university local examinations for girls has worked very well indeed; its good effects have been manifested in a limitation of the subjects taught, leading to a more thorough study, and in bringing teachers together, and teaching them to act in concert: particulars of the last examination; *Wolstenholme* 16,193–9.

13. GENERALLY.

Advantages of examinations in awakening public opinion to the importance of improved education; *E. Fortescue* 11,964: confederation of county colleges for the purpose of examinations; 11,966: university local examinations do a great deal of good, but they give the universities an amount of control over the education of the middle classes which the middle classes would exercise more advantageously themselves; 11,999–12,001: suggestion that the Government should accept the certificates of the two Universities as an equivalent or substitute for the preliminary or testing examination of the Civil Service Commissioners, p. 307, vol. ii.

Has examined thousands of candidates during the last 12 years in English subjects, and is convinced that there is a very great improvement both in the teachers and in the pupils; *Dasent* 13,948.

Permissive examinations by some independent authority are almost certain to do good; *Daymond* 14,646–50.

As far as possible whole classes are sent from witness's school to the Oxford local examinations: thinks it objectionable to pick out boys and send them as samples; *Pinches* 3888–91.

At Cheltenham College the necessity of preparing for the competitive examinations has been found to be a great stimulus to the boys; *Southwood* 5528.

Superior results of the competitive examination, which works perpetually upwards, while the qualifying examination has a contrary tendency; *Moseley* 1830–1.

The universities should appoint a board of examiners, and the results of examinations should be published, the examinations being optional on the part of the masters; *Hill* 17,024–39.

It must be a very bad examiner who does not find out cramming; *Dasent* 13,975: there are a certain number of boys who will always be sent up crammed, who can only be taught in that way; 13,976.

All the members of the upper classes in schools should go in for their examination statedly every year; *Creak* 10,871.

The ordinary remarks about cramming are exceedingly ill-judged; *W. Smith* 1066: it is an evil impossible to entirely guard against, but the growing skill of examiners makes it more and more difficult for answers to be given by cramming; 1184–8.

Admission to any class of a school should be possible only after passing an examination; *Dammann* 17,698.

Many of the failures are from the natural defects of the boys themselves, and from the father who insists on sending his son in for an examination for which he is unfitted; *Dasent* 13,952.

The papers sent in during the fourth year's Cambridge local examinations, when compared with those received after the operations of the first year, gave evidence of more careful teaching; *Norris* 401.

EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

GENERALLY—*continued.*

Examinations give boys something to work for; *Twells* 10,115.

The examinations are confined to the best schools, as only the best schools are anxious to have their results known; *Norris* 406.

Thinks it would be practicable to combine a special preparation for public examinations with a good wholesome general education; *Moseley*, 1909–14.

Competitive examinations in schools not objectionable, if not unduly stimulating, but they are alien to the legitimate business of education; *Hodgson* 9001–5.

In Germany the admission to a school similar to King Edward's School, Birmingham, as well as the passing from class to class, would be regulated by examination alone; *Dammann* 17,697.

When an organized system of preparation is brought to bear upon the examination, the evils of the examination begin to overbalance its advantages; *Pattison* 17,869.

A general education is best adapted for boys preparing for examinations; *Brackenbury* 17,346–8.

Examinations, whether for boys or girls, should be done without, if possible; *Pattison* 17,867, 17,874–6.

Evil tendency of competitive examinations; *Brackenbury* vol. ii., pp. 896–7.

External examinations sit like a blight on education; they compel you to teach what will pay for an examination, quite irrespective of what is good for them; *Bradley* 4089.

External examinations strain the boys, and make their knowledge not permanent; *Benson* 4771: these examinations make it profitable to work at a manual that is merely a dry digest of facts, 4776.

If it is endeavoured to force into pass examinations more than a certain quantity of work in a variety of subjects, the risk of overwork to persons of average ability would be greater than the benefit to their education; *Acland* 2854.

Competitive examinations before the age of 16 are bad; *Hodgson* 8988–90.

Examinations should apply to the whole school, and the examiners be appointed independently of the masters; *Hill* 17,023–4.

No new body can secure the same confidence as the two old universities in the matter of examinations; *Davies* 12,502: would, as far as possible, confine the examinations to the two universities, 12,552.

In an examination you ought to be guarded against a subject which lends itself to a mere *memoriâ technica*, like political economy; *Dasent* 13,980.

List of the books set for examination in the department of classical and modern languages by the principal examining boards for the year 1865, p. 42 (vol. ii.).

A general inference to be drawn from the military examinations is that next to nothing is learnt at school by a great many of the boys; the great bulk of them after leaving school spend from three to twelve months with a private tutor; *Moseley* 1883–7.

Examinations require a great deal of extra work on the part of the master to prevent disorganization of the whole school; perhaps they operate as an advantage in keeping boys longer at school; *Walker* 11,064–9.

Any inconvenience attending the giving the best boys undue advantage over others is common to all systems of examination; *Norris* 416.

Great difficulty in preparing for competitive examinations from the variety of text-books appointed by the various examining bodies; *Isbister* 9277–303.

The examiners for the Indian Civil Service make great efforts to defeat cramming, but they are not very successful; *Pattison* 17,872–3.

Examinations give a fair test of the different schools intellectually, but not morally, and not as to sanitary arrangements; *Norris* 410.

At Wellington College an admission examination has been instituted; *Benson* 4743.

At Cheltenham College quarterly examinations are held in all the departments; *Barry* 5506.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS:

Should be favourable to a system in which the central authority was the university; the great difficulty would be to get competent examiners; *Barry* 5508–13.

Would be very advantageous; it should be done by the universities; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7197–204.

Is an excellent means of bringing schools up to a certain level, but there are schools that would be cramped by it; *Benson* 4962.

It would be much more valuable if schools themselves could be inspected instead of particular boys; *Besant* 1293–4: endowed schools at all events should be subject to a regular annual inspection, 1295–6, 1309: it would be worth while to publish particular reports of particular schools, 1313: would offer inspection to all schools, but make it compulsory upon those that are endowed, 1332.

For endowed schools a system of inspection is required; *Best* 7343.

Should like to see a general system of compulsory inspection of all schools: *Best* 7379–80.

Let all facility be given to those who wish for thorough inspection and examination of their schools. Let full publicity be given to the results, and let the same honourable mention of it be made in the press as is accorded to the public schools, so that no master may be driven to the painful expedient of advertising in order that the world may know what his scholars have accomplished; *Brackenbury*, p. 896 (vol. ii.)

A system that would allow a school to avail itself of a university inspection might be very valuable, but would be sorry to see a Government inspection carried to all schools; *Bradley* 4062.

Doubtful benefit to endowed schools of a system of Government inspection; the tendency would be to try and reduce them to one shape, which is more easy to do than to test capacity and devotedness; *Bradley* 4133–4.

Would make inspection compulsory on all schools, but especially on schools that are endowed; *Calder* 7619–23.

Great advantage might be derived from a general system of inspection, analogous to the Government inspection of lower class schools, but it should be entirely voluntary; *Carpenter* 907–9.

Government, as superior trustee, might insist upon the inspection of endowed schools; a voluntary inspection would be then likely to extend itself to proprietary and private schools; *Carpenter* 961–2.

In the case of private schools no system of inspection would be satisfactory; *Creak* 10,790: but in the case of endowed schools, the State has a right to see that the trusts are properly administered; 10,791–2.

The inspection of girls' schools would be very useful indeed; *Davies* 11,250.

Private girls' schools would be glad to have inspection; but it should be voluntary; *Miss E. Davies* 11,252–3.

Endowed schools should be compulsorily inspected by examiners appointed by the universities; *Dean of Ely* 17,203–4.

Endowed schools should be under the control of the Committee of Council on Education, who should have power to inspect; *Hodgson* 17,574–5.

All schools would gain by examination and inspection; it would be a justifiable thing for the Government to demand the inspection of endowed schools; *Howson* 2807–10, 2825–8.

Inspection is objectionable for various reasons, whether compulsory or voluntary; *Kingdon* 12,335–7.

Inspection of endowed schools should be by universities; *Lingen* 13,113, 13,161: should be more in the nature of a visitation; 13,163.

Inspection essential to the vigorous vitality of a school; university fellowships suggested as the machinery for inspection; infusion of fresh blood from the universities would prevent inspection degenerating into mere routine; *Rev. E. C. Lowe* page 70 (vol. ii.).

Every endowed school should be annually inspected and examined, and the result published in the local newspapers; *R. Lowe* 6541–3.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Inspection would be better done through the Privy Council Office, the universities being essentially clerical bodies, and in these things no profession should have a decided preponderance; *R. Lowe* 6544.

Inspection should be accessible to all schools; in case of any complaint of a school, the Privy Council should offer inspection, and the refusal of the offer of inspection should be made known in the neighbourhood; *R. Lowe* 6560–62.

Advantages of Government inspection over private inspection; *R. Lowe* 6579–83.

Inspection better than examination, because it is of much more importance to know how the great mass of the school is taught than that some few boys may get considerable distinction; *R. Lowe* 6593.

Inspection of schools preferable to the examination of some of the boys; *Mason* 3461–2.

Would have such an amount of publicity attached to inspection that it should be a privilege for a school to be able to be inspected; *Mason* 3478.

The best bodies to undertake inspection would be the two old universities and the University of London; *Mason* 3479.

All schools should be subjected to the inspection of examiners who have no connexion whatever with them; in the case of any school of a tolerable size inspection should be compulsory; *Mortimer* 3839–40.

Since June 1862, Cambridge has added to its system the duty of inspecting schools; *Norris* 453: Oxford has not done anything yet in regard to inspection; 466.

Slowness of the public in taking advantage of the inspection system attributable to its expensiveness and the want of advertisement; *Norris* 454–6: if the fees were cut down to 5*l.* instead of 10*l.*, more than twice the number of schools would perhaps avail themselves of the inspection; 459.

Persons at present employed in the universities could not undertake inspection in addition to their other duties; *Pattison* 17,890–1.

For schools of the size and character of Repton School inspection is not desirable; it is so extremely difficult to find a man who can inspect a whole school well; *Pears* 4448.

Inspection of schools is desirable for those of the lower grade; *Pinches* 3986.

A system of school inspection might work well; inspection should be compulsory as regards endowed schools, but optional to private and proprietary schools; *Plumptre* 1609–14.

An inspector would ascertain whether the discipline and management of the school were satisfactory, as well as whether a few boys were well instructed; *Richards* 6163.

Inspection of schools might be compulsory with regard to endowed schools; to county and private schools it could only be offered; *Robinson* 6424.

Inspection not objectionable if adapted to the classes; inspectors should be appointed by the universities; *Sibly* 12,457–8.

Compulsory inspection should be applied to endowed schools, and pupils examined once a year, care being taken in publishing inspector's report so as not to create a want of confidence in the school; *Simpson* 14,261, 14,304, 14,360.

Endowed schools should be compelled to submit to the inspection of a university; the inspection should be not less than once a year, and means should be provided for doing the thing well; *G. Smith* 8924–30; witness would be very glad to appropriate a part of the university funds, and even to appropriate fellowships to the purpose, 8916.

The open competition made by schools and pupils being brought together is for private schools more beneficial than inspection; but for endowed and national schools, where the course of instruction is more uniform and fixed, inspection is valuable and necessary; *Templeton* 7706–10.

Compulsory government inspection would remedy many evils; *Thompson* 11,685, 11,696, 11,712–18, 11,721, 11,745: a summary of the results being published, and the details communicated to the managers, 11,719–20.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Inspection should not be compulsory, and the inspectors should be appointed by the universities; *Thornton* 15,673–8.

No necessity for inspection in the case of endowed schools; the university acts as inspector; *Thring* 10,014: inspection which would ensure the non-abuse of endowments and not interfere with internal management would be welcomed, 10,016–18.

Mode of inspection suggested; *Tuckwell* 10,510–17.

Inspection of schools by the universities highly desirable; dangers of a government inspector; an intelligent inspector would be soon able to ascertain how far teaching by rote prevailed; unnecessary to make inspection obligatory; it would be for the interest of everybody to adopt it; an inspector's report should embrace an account of the domestic arrangements of the house, and of the mode of spending the play hours; *Waterfield* 16,442–8: the cost of inspection might be covered by a fee paid by the schoolmaster to the university, 16,461–6.

Some system of inspection of schools by government is the necessary complement of a system of competitive examination for government appointments: the State would be much better served if it examined masters and schools as well as pupils; the weight given to any good school by the opinion of the inspector would be valuable in strengthening the master's hands; *Waterfield* 16490: it would be better that an inspector should hold his office for a year than for a term of two or three years; reasons for this, and for the appointment of men who are young, 16,496–9.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION:

1. LANGUAGE.
2. MATHEMATICS.
3. NATURAL SCIENCE.
4. POLITICAL ECONOMY—SOCIAL SCIENCE.
5. TECHNICAL.
6. GENERALLY.
7. AT PARTICULAR SCHOOLS.

1. LANGUAGE.

Classical attainments are absolutely necessary now for the finest cultivation, and, looking to history, these classical studies were the only things, speaking broadly, that scholars had to employ their minds upon; *Acland* 2867–8.

Language a more essential element in education than mathematics or physical science; *Benson* 4784.

Should give the comparison in favour of those boys who had been chiefly educated by classical studies; *Brackenbury* 17,343.

Language should be the basis of education for middle classes; reasons for this; *Brackenbury* p. 895 (vol. ii.).

For those who want to enter business not later than 18, classics and mathematics should be put on an equal footing; if compelled to make a choice would choose classics; *Bruce* 16,338–40.

Regards the study of language as of very great importance in various ways; *Bryce* 17,233: the study of language, besides its peculiar uses, cultivates all the faculties, though it cannot cultivate any one of them so effectually as the science appropriate to that faculty would do. If properly conducted, this study will do more for intellectual culture than any other single study; nevertheless, the culture attainable by the study of languages alone is very defective, 17,234: age at which classical studies should be commenced, 17,253–6.

If a boy be of average ability, would rather he did not neglect Greek, because he would not bestow more industry upon anything else; *Calder* 7414: many boys have been sorry they did not learn Greek when witness wished them, 7419.

Language should be the backbone of education, and mathematics an addition; *Dean of Ely* 17,216.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

LANGUAGE—*continued.*

For schools in country towns, if you can ensure the primary subjects, the best staple of education is the classics; *Evans* 5887.

Too much time generally devoted to classics; *W. B. Hodgson* 8954: Latin and Greek should not be taught before the age of 12 or 13 in middle schools, 8956–9, 8964, 8975–6, 9002: Greek should be taught to boys between 13 and 16, if there be time; the advantages of a knowledge of Latin predominate over those of Greek, 8964–5.

In England 15 years often devoted to study of Latin and Greek; might be reduced to five years, and still more shortened by altering the method of teaching; *W. B. Hodgson* 9013–23.

Study of classics improves the mind and cultivates the intellectual faculties; *W. B. Hodgson* 8960: but if it came to a choice, French and German should be preferred; 9046–8.

Latin should not be excluded entirlely, as a great deal might be done by tracing the etymology of English words; *W. B. Hodgson* 8986.

Would not make Latin compulsory upon boys leaving school at about 14 for commercial life; if any language were made compulsory, it should be French; *Jones* 6190: if the boys could be kept at school for another year or two, should say most decisively that Latin ought to be taught and enforced upon all; 6192,

Believes that classics give by far the best mental training; *Jones* 6270*a*.

A boy learns grammar better from his Latin than from his English books; *Key* 3015.

One classical language is sufficient for boys who leave school at 16 or 17; *Mason* 3207.

Latin and Greek and modern languages, as taught to the middle classes, constitute a branch of education essentially and necessarily superficial, pretentious, and unreal; *Moseley* 2060.

A very small proportion of boys indeed would be able to read with ease any Latin book four or five years after leaving school; *W. Smith* 1015: Latin versification and Greek would be better discontinued in commercial schools; 1055–6: if written compositions from Latin into English were made a regular part of the work, it would do more than anything else to improve a boy's knowledge of the classical languages as well as of his own; 1057: mode in which classics might be taught to young men who are likely to enter into business early in life; 981, 1168–70,

Finds Latin almost the most valuable means of teaching; *Waterfield* 16,478.

Could not put any subject before Latin in point of utility to the mind; *Williams* 5131.

The omission of Latin from the teaching of students not intended for the universities or a profession would be a loss to them; reasons for this; *Benson* 4779–83.

Greek might be dropped entirely, but it would be difficult to dispense with Latin until the teaching of English is more systematized; *Bradley* 4087.

Perplexity and loss of time are caused by teaching Latin and English grammar upon different systems; *Bruce* 16,318.

Latin should be one element of education; *Bruce* 16,424–5.

Some boys are almost incabable of being taught Latin; perhaps they would be equally incapable of learning physical science. Once suggested the substitution of German for Latin at Christ's Hospital, but the Governors did not think it advisable to adopt the suggestion; *White* 8514–20.

Distinction between the classical instruction required for the university and that required for teaching English; *Bowker* 8568.

For youths intended for business, Greek might be substituted by modern languages; *Creak* 10,830–32.

Uniformity in Latin and Greek grammars would be very advantageous; *Creak* 10,894–6.

Latin and Greek preponderate in English schools to the disadvantage of other subjects, knowledge of Latin most desirable, and classics should always form part of a liberal education, but in schools not purely classical

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

LANGUAGE—*continued.*

subjects more immediately applicable to the purposes of practical life should have especial consideration; *Dammann* 17,710–15.

Latin is the most valuable thing to teach; it is the most precise language, and therefore should not give English as much time as Latin, for the simple reason that it might be taught more easily; *Dasent* 14,010.

Should be sorry to see Greek dropped; *Dasent* 14,011.

Thinks the teaching of French and German to boys more useful than the teaching of Latin, and the effects in training are about the same; *Daymond* 15,546–8.

Advantages of teaching Latin; *Edmunds* 13,731–5: general objection of parents to Latin is dying away; 13,736–9.

Latin is the best basis for learning English; *Dean of Ely* 17,217.

The discipline which the learning of Greek involves is of greater value to a boy than the acquisition of certain popular facts; *Evans* 5835.

A certain amount of knowledge of Latin would be useful in regard to a knowledge of English; *Griffith* 1729–31.

Not desirable to teach Greek to boys who are likely to leave school at about 16; *Haigh* 15,263–5.

Latin should form an important element in education; value of instruction in Latin; *Haigh* 15,307–8.

Classics should not be placed as a necessary part of the education of those who leave school at from 13 to 15 for the ordinary concerns of life; *Harrowby* 14,096.

Latin is not needed for lower middle class; even the higher class leave school with a very imperfect knowledge of it; *Harrowby* 14,066–9, 14,098.

Female authors write very good English, although they have learned but very little Latin; *Harrowby* 14,091–2.

English should not be sacrificed for the sake of teaching it by means of Latin, which if introduced must be subordinated; *Harrowby* 14,031–2.

Greek should not be excluded from the higher class of grammar schools, but it is not needed in the case of boys leaving for business at 16; *Harrowby* 14,075–6.

If Latin were not taught till boys were 12 or 13, and they were taught English, they would at 14 or 15 be far before those who had been taught earlier; *Harrowby* 14,079.

There are very few boys that you cannot interest in Latin if you begin at the age of 9 or 10; *Hill* 17,100.

A knowledge of Latin grammar aids very much to teach English grammar; does not think French can ever take the place of Latin, German might; *Hill* 17,108–10.

Latin should not be taught unless the pupils are likely to stay a sufficient time to enable them to read a Latin author with tolerable facility; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,607.

If Greek were obliterated from teaching, it might be doubted whether even German would produce the same intellectual effects, certainly French would not; *Howson* 2727–30.

The teaching of Latin for the purposes of etymology is, perhaps, useless; but if boys could give two or three years to it, and learn exercises with correctness, and construe an easy book, such a Latin training would be highly valuable and beneficial; *Howson* 2755–60.

Latin appears to witness to be the basis of grammatical teaching; values it chiefly as an instrument of education, but also as essential for opening the way to advancement in life; *E. C. Lowe* 9589–90.

For persons not intended to fill the higher walks of life, what is called classical Latin is not a good thing to teach; grammatical Latin, or what may be called modern Latin, as a living language, is a thing which almost every one ought to learn; *R. Lowe* 6558.

Latin is in every way an excellent mental training; *Martin* 15,392.

Would decidedly rather teach a boy Latin than French or German as a mental training; *Mason* 3280.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

LANGUAGE—*continued.*

Latin is not more necessary for the members of the medical profession than it is for other persons in the same rank of life; *Paget* 2160: Greek might be excluded from the course of instruction; 2180–81.

Mention of some advantages which the study of Latin is, in witness's opinion, wrongly supposed to have. The vast majority of school boys never become sufficiently independent of grammar and dictionary to have any enjoyment of the Latin books they read. The real advantages of the study of classics are for the most part only advantages to such students as are intended for a more or less intellectual life. Latin ought to occupy the same place in education that the calculus does in mathematics, it is the introduction to the higher and professional education; it makes no part of the ordinary commercial education; *Seeley* 16,615: a good grounding in Latin grammar, with a view to the study of French, appears to be an indirect way to come to the easy subject through the hard one; 16,619.

Suggested improvement in a detail in the teaching of Greek; *Seeley* 16,617.

Does not see the necessity, speaking abstractedly, for the maintenance of Latin as a part of purely commercial education; but where a boy has capacity it will be a very great disadvantage that he should not have this accomplishment; *Shuttleworth* 17,559.

Would relinquish Greek, because of the hopelessness of enforcing two dead languages; *G. Smith* 8835: when a boy is destined for the universities he should learn Greek; 8838.

If driven to relinquish either Latin or mathematics, should retain Latin; *G. Smith* 8933–5.

Would teach Greek and Latin to peasants, if there were the means and the staff; *Walker* 11,028.

Study of some other language besides English needed; French the most useful; *Fortescue* 11,968–71.

German a good substitute for all the other languages together that girls usually learn; German a better instrument of education than French or Italian; *Kyberd* 15,907–9.

Modern languages should be taught as early as possible; *Hodgson* 8970: as the boys in middle schools do not remain beyond a certain period, modern languages should be preferred to Latin and Greek; 8978–81.

French useful as a mental discipline, and also extremely useful to the boys after they leave; *Richards* 5995.

French is perhaps practically more useful in after life to boys, but is not quite so good as German as a training for the mind; *Seeley* 16,618.

Modern languages are exceedingly badly taught; *W. Smith* 992.

Inferiority of French to German as a means of mental training; *Southwood* 5620–22.

2. MATHEMATICS:

A great number of boys are inaccurate in their arithmetic, and a large proportion have no idea whatever of the principles; *Besant* 1340: very few know much more than the first book of Euclid 1345: would recommend the teaching of the first three or four books of Euclid in commercial schools 1367–70.

Pure mathematics is the most effectual instrument for cultivating strict and rigorous deductive reasoning; but it does nothing for the other faculties; *Bryce* 17,234: age at which mathematics should be taught, 17,266–8.

Suggestions for the teaching of arithmetic, geometry, and algebra; *Bryce* 17,269–74.

The great deficiency of mathematical teaching is, that the lower branches are too rapidly slurred over, and pupils pushed on into higher branches; *Dasent* 14,014.

Is rather in favour of mathematics as the best mode of training the mental faculties; *Davies* 12,524.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

MATHEMATICS—*continued.*

Some study of Euclid,—just the first elements,—a very desirable thing, especially as a matter of mental discipline; *Fortescue*, 11,970.

In teaching mathematics far too much time is given to Euclid; many boys who have read six books of Euclid really know nothing at all about geometry; *Griffith* 1664.

The knowledge of algebra should not be carried far; *Gull* 2437.

Would like to get rid of Euclid, as a most illogical book; *Key* 2992.

It is only in the case of a student who shows a special aptitude for mathematics that it ought to be pursued to the higher branches; many boys of great ability for certain purposes are not capable of following the abstruser branches of mathematics; *Rankine* 2322–3.

Geometry is more of the nature of training for the mind, and algebra is more of the nature of a thought-saving machine; *Rankine* 2326.

Should be inclined to think mathematics more useful to a boy than Latin; *Richards* 6097.

Perhaps the most powerful instrument of educational discipline of all is the study of geometry and of Euclid; *Sibly* 12,444.

Does not consider mathematics of the same advantage in training the mind as classics; *W. Smith* 1006, 1043–61.

3. NATURAL SCIENCE:

Lectures on chemistry are of no good in an educational point of view; none of these scientific subjects can be taught to boys to any purpose, except they be taught practically; *Acland* 2883–5.

Until manuals have been written on a reasonable scale and by the best minds, this question of teaching science will always be in confusion; *Acland* 2886.

Desirableness of obtaining sets of dissections and convenient apparatus; *Acland* 2891.

A great majority of young men are excessively deficient in the knowledge of the commonest facts of science; *Besant* 1300: it would be a very valuable thing if they could be taught experimental facts, 1319.

The theoretical study of science is useful, but would not take up a boy's time with it if it could be advantageously devoted to classics and other subjects; *Bruce* 16,401.

Up to the age of 16 would regard the substitution of science for classics rather as subordinate and ancillary to classical studies than as a substitute for them; *Evans* 5890.

A good deal might be done in teaching science without resting it on the mathematical basis; but it would not be called by scientific men good knowledge, nor would it be a good educational training; *Griffith* 1763.

Would look more to having science taught than elementary Latin; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,608.

The elements of science should form a part of school teaching, as science may be said to form the foundation of all those arts, appliances, and inventions that supply the wants and minister to the comforts and happiness of civilized life; *Lovett* p. 674 (vol. ii).

Has always been of opinion that things are better worth knowing than words, and that our education turns too exclusively on the mere faculty of acquiring language; *R. Lowe* 6643: approves very much of the teaching of natural philosophy and chemistry, and thinks no better use could be made of portions of endowments than in founding lectureships and masterships to teach these things, 6644–6: there is no logic so subtle, so refined, and so improving to the mind as that of nature, 6647.

Would infinitely sooner have a man who knew his business, and all the great laws of nature that link themselves with his particular trade, than one who could write a beautiful letter with fine spelling and fine words; *Moseley* 1972.

It would be far better if medical students had the same amount of knowledge in scientific subjects as they now possess in classics; *Paget* 2091 there should be a special instruction in science, not merely with reference to

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

NATURAL SCIENCE—*continued.*

the medical profession, but as a part of the general education of an English boy, 2134: instruction in physical science would be valuable for the sake chiefly of the positive knowledge acquired, but in a measure also for the mental training, 2161.

From an educational point of view purely, instruction in science subjects is very valuable indeed, for the very reason that it teaches the inductive process; *Southwood* 5586.

It would be vary important to have in each district some general museum and laboratory where lads who had a taste for the physical sciences could go and extend their knowledge of science; *Templeton* 7660.

Would teach physical science, as it is interesting and eminently useful as a means of mental discipline; *Tuckwell* 10,443–9, 10,475–6: witness states the age at which he begins to teach physical science, and describes mode of teaching, also the progression of subjects as branches of physical science, 10,452–70, 10,477, 10,492–6.

Physical science might be advantageously substituted for part of classics in the case of boys not going to the universities; *Walker* 11,070–78.

A very useful amount of natural science may be taught in schools in addition to the ordinary course of study, in almost every case without injury to health, but on the condition that it is properly taught; *Acland* 2862–3.

In making a selection from the whole range of physical science, it is desirable to choose the more accurate and precise kind first, and then the more advanced and complicated kind; *Acland* 2865.

Defective character of the teaching of physical sciences; *Acland* 2880–82.

Should look upon physical science, not as a means of acquiring information merely, but as an exercise of the faculties; *Benson* 4765.

Two or three hours a week might be given to the teaching of natural science without serious interruption to the other studies; *Besant* 1322.

As a means of education should not place physical science nearly so high as language; *Brackenbury* 17,364.

A drawback to the teaching of physical science is the difficulty of getting boys to work on their part in the preparation; *Bradley* 4122.

Does not think that the teaching of physical science has a very striking effect as a discipline of training for the mind; *Bruce* 16,314.

For cultivating the power of observing and classifying objects, the study of some department of natural history, it matters little what department, is the proper instrument; *Bryce* 17,233.

Physical science should be taught to all classes of boys; its use as an educational means is to cultivate the inductive faculties, and to interest boys in intellectual pursuits generally; *Bryce* 17277–81, 17298.

Science studies elicit the faculty of observation, but do not supersede the rigorous training of classics and mathematics; *Calder* 7564.

Sees no reason to believe that a certain amount of knowledge of natural philosophy and of chemistry is in the least degree incompatible with a thorough and accurate knowledge of classics and pure mathematics; *Carpenter* 878–9.

Does not think that what is taught as physical science in schools generally brings out much from boys; *Webster* 8264–8.

Physical science can only tell with advantage upon a small number of boys; *Creak* 195.

In England natural science and history are neglected, and should be taught. In German schools natural science is a subject of instruction, and is taught concurrently with classics; *Dammann* 17,721–39: age at which science is taught in Germany depends on the character of the school, but it would be at about 14, 17,734–5.

What witness has seen of the teaching of physical science has generally resulted in teaching nothing at all; *Dasent* 14,015–17.

Taking the average attainments of boys, they might very well begin the study of physical science at 13; *Evans* 5899: boys attach quite as much importance to the study of physical science as they do to any other branch

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

NATURAL SCIENCE—*continued.*

of study; parents do not see the pecuniary value of it, 5905: science scholarships tenable at schools would tend to correct this bias on the part of the parents, 5906.

Natural science valuable as a training of the mind, and as furnishing recreation; *Ford* 11,875.

Desirableness of introducing into schools the teaching of the elements of physics, as being the basis of all other science; *Griffith* 1627–34: additional reason for the choice of physics as a means of teaching, from its connexion with mathematics and great established laws, 1647.

Inferior value of botany as a subject of instruction, as being likely to lead to a mere recollection of names; *Griffith* 1652–4.

Way in which the teaching of physics might help boys in their study of mathematics; *Griffith* 1661–3.

A certain amount of training in language is necessary for the beneficial study of physics, but the reproduction on paper of the physical teaching of experiments will indirectly give a training in language; *Griffith* 1668–71.

Some preliminary knowledge of physics and chemistry is necessary as a foundation for the study of botany or animal physiology; *Griffith* 1680–82.

Success in teaching natural science depends on the tastes of the head master; partial acquaintance not advantageous; *Hill* 17,095–6.

As a matter of training does not think experimental science good; it is rather for imparting knowledge after the mind is trained; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,613.

Natural science should be made the means of calling out the observant faculties; pupils at Peckham Birkbeck School, under Mr. Shields, are taught upon this principle with good results; *W. B. Hodgson* 9025–7, 9037–8.

Natural science, especially physiology, should be taught to boys of 12 or 13; *W. B. Hodgson* 9036.

Physical science should be taught at age of 8 or 9, and be preferred to classics, if choice were necessary; *W. B. Hodgson* 8986, 9058–61.

Natural history might be a most important instrument of education, because it trains the habit of exact observation, and the power of describing accurately; if properly taught it would be the most valuable kind of scientific education next to mathematics; *Howson* 2745–6.

Reasons for not applying time to the teaching of botany; *Key* 3057.

Instruction in natural sciences quickens the intelligence of pupils; *Martin* 15,487–92.

The lower or industrial section of the middle class, if not the whole middle class, might be instructed in the elements of physical science; *Moseley* 2048.

Habits of observation should be trained, and this only can be done when physical science is well taught, not by books, but by collections, and by specimens being handled and instruments being used; *Price* 693.

Is strongly in favour of the study of physical science as a general means of training the mind; *Rankine* 2317–19.

Has a very strong idea that the study of physical science extends the powers of the mind, perhaps as effectually as almost any study, and the general intelligence; *Sibly* 12,442.

It is a question whether physical sciences at present are quite in the state to be made the subject of education; but in every middle school there should be lectures to convey to boys the great impressions and facts of science; *G. Smith* 8840.

Has collected the opinions of others very carefully; they have been strongly in favour of science as an educational subject of the highest value, training both the attention, the faculties of observation, and the reasoning powers; *E. E. Smith* 15,813.

It would be a great advantage to any boy who was having an ordinary English education to acquire some knowledge of chemistry, or of one of the biological subjects; *Acland* 2864.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

NATURAL SCIENCE—*continued.*

With some boys chemistry has awakened their minds; they had not done well before, and their doing well in chemistry seemed to be the signal for their waking up in all their work; *Benson* 4819–21.

Chemistry is not so important as natural philosophy, either for the uses of life, or as an instrument of intellectual training; *Bryce* 17,278.

The question of omitting chemistry was strongly urged upon the senate of the University of London, but it was determined by a large majority to retain it; *Carpenter* 757.

Chemistry is taught very much more at the Charterhouse than at Christ's Hospital; *Brown* 8380.

To boys chemistry is not a very valuable instrument of education, because of the difficulty to the young mind of comprehending chemical facts and principles; *Howson* 2745.

Chemistry has been successfully taught at the Liverpool Institute schools for a great many years, but if witness had to originate a system, he would be disposed to lay some stress upon some language, say French, and less upon chemistry; *Jones* 6221.

There is a practical advantage in the study of even a little chemistry; *Key* 3042.

Chemistry has been found to be the one physical science that is most handy for giving those advantages which are all that can be practically relied on at school, viz., the awakening a boy's observation and his laudable curiosity; *E. C. Lowe* 9553: does not attach value to it as an instrument of mental training, 9554.

If a boy has a taste for scientific investigation, chemistry will give him a better field than any other science; but as a means of education, a comparatively small number of boys do much; *Mason* 3288–90.

The study of chemistry is a very valuable discipline of the mind; *Payne* 6917: it is one of the studies that boys will pursue for themselves after they leave school, 6935.

Chemistry is so troublesome to manage, and it attaches itself less to the phenomena of daily life than natural philosophy; *E. E. Smith* 15,816.

Advantage of a knowledge of chemistry to farmers' sons; they need not be taught by means of a laboratory; *Torr* 12,100–4.

Reasons why the teaching of chemistry is not a good instrument of general education; *Voelcker* 2273.

Regards chemistry more as an accomplishment than as a necessary branch of knowledge; *Williams* 5130.

4. POLITICAL ECONOMY—SOCIAL SCIENCE:

No difficulty in teaching political economy in schools for the middle classes; *Bryce* 17,299, p. 885 (vol. ii.).

In the hands of Mr. Ellis social science is a good subject of instruction, but it requires a clever man like him, or may be very much spoilt; *Daymond* 14,610.

It is a disgrace to our civilisation that a boy should leave school at the age of 13 and not have something like a clear perception before him of the world he is going into and the duties he will have to perform, and he cannot have that unless what is understood by the name of elementary social science is taught; *Ellis* 13,896.

Would have morals and political economy taught in schools. Political economy one of the subordinate branches of knowledge. Morals without political economy has no meaning at all; *Ellis* 13,912–13.

Instruction in political economy or social science not only of political utility, but useful as a means of mental and moral discipline; *Fortescue* 11,995–6.

Very few masters could teach social science. If all masters could give a lesson as Mr. Ellis and Mr. Shields could, such instruction could not but be useful; but the educating power of this subject for boys in general may be doubted, as so few boys ever think. To spend much time in teaching political economy to boys in general would be a mistake; *Howson* 2739–41.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY—SOCIAL SCIENCE—*continued.*

Gratifying testimony to the acceptableness of a course of lessons upon social science; *W. B. Hodgson* 9062.

Would, perhaps, place social science above everything, except arithmetic, because of its bearing upon morality, and upon those branches of political economy which come home to every man; *Key* 3060–64.

A knowledge of the laws of social life, or of the laws of human well-being, or in other words of social science, should evidently be taught in our schools, whether of the upper, middle, or the working classes; *Lovett*, p. 674 (part ii.).

If some of the time now devoted to the geography of Palestine, the succession of the Kings of Israel, the Wars of the Roses, or the Heresies of the Early Church, were given to political economy, much valuable instruction might be acquired, and little that is worth having would be lost; *Lovett* p. 675 (part ii.), *quoting Report of Education Commission of* 1861.

Should doubt whether social science is at present in a state to be very available for boys; *G. Smith* 8909.

Is very much in favour of political economy as the best abstract subject for teaching in schools for the middle classes; it is an admirable subject for teaching; *E. E. Smith* 15,817.

Extent to which political economy should be taught to farmers; *Torr* 12,137.

5. TECHNICAL:

Memorandum on education considered in reference to the engineering profession; *Amos*, p. 260* (part i.).

Would not feel inclined to advise that boys should learn book-keeping by double entry; they would learn it more easily after leaving school; *Besant* 1352–3.

A general education should be aimed at rather than a technical one, but the future line in life should be taken into account; *Bradley* 4087–8, 4090–91: book-keeping is by no means valueless for its own sake, 4092.

Instruction might be given adapted to the future callings of the pupils; *Brereton* 10,314–22.

A boy at about 14 years of age cannot possibly get a good knowledge of book-keeping; *Sharp* 8681.

Altogether differs from the doctrine that school boys ought to be prepared for their future professions; *Creak* 10,829: technical instruction of little value below the age of 16, 10,833.

Does not think it wise to give special technical teaching at all; *Davies* 12,484.

Technical instruction not the business of schools; *Lingen* 13,086.

Nothing could be more proper to teach in middle class schools than surveying; *R. Lowe* 6649.

Considers the time devoted to book-keeping wasted; *Mason* 3296.

Farming should not be taught even at schools which farmers' sons resort to; *Thompson* 11,697, 11,773–6.

Instruction in farming would interfere too much with general education; *Torr* 12,073–5, 12,083, 12,163–7: all the practical business of a farmer's life can be learnt after 16, 12,091.

The schools that profess to give special education do not produce pupils very eminent in the special pursuit for which they have been trained; *Voelcker* 2236: would give to boys destined for farming a general education, not a special instruction, at any rate not to boys under 16 or 17, 2225.

6. GENERALLY:

The cultivation of the senses is a very great advantage; one of the great deficiencies of society now is the want of the full habit of observation, the want of seeing and knowing what is going on about them; *Acland* 2849.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

GENERALLY—*continued.*

The study of language and number should be compulsory on all; *Acland* 2856–8.

Ethical subjects and subjects of philosophy proper are deserving of more attention as subjects of general education; *Acland* 2892–5.

Subjects of instruction for sons of tradesmen; *Barham* 14,731–48.

Considerations that should determine the choice of a classical or a commercial education; *Barry* 5380–90.

Extent to which it is desirable to teach girls mathematics and classics; *Beale* 16,157–61.

Up to a certain age education must be the same for all classes; *Best* 7278.

Written statement by the head master of Marlborough College of the kind of education required by the middle classes; pp. 419–20 (part i.).

Boys of the middle classes who leave school at about 16 should have their education carried as high, as to the subjects of it, as that of boys in a higher class; *Bruce* 16,308, 16316–17.

Would give girls a good English education and make them acquainted with French, Italian, or German, but would not give a classical education; would depend in a large measure for the cultivation of their minds upon making them acquainted with English literature; *Bruce* 16,412.

Sound instruction in English and arithmetic, and general training of the intelligence should form the chief points in the education of boys who leave school at 14 or 15; *Bryce* 17,270, 17,282–91: for boys who leave at 17 or 18, there might be added Latin and two or three modern languages, the first six books of Euclid, and the elements of algebra and natural philosophy, 17,275–6.

Would like French and drawing to be obligatory on all boys above a certain standing; *Calder* 7537–9.

Does not agree with the objection made to a too great variety of subjects; would, however, give an option between Greek and an additional modern language; *Carpenter* 826–8.

Likes the combination of classical and mathematical studies for all boys; *Webster* 8303–4.

Drawing improves the observing faculties; there is no learning by rote; *Bach* 8735.

Holds fast to the doctrine that classics and mathematics are the best discipline; *Creak* 10,828.

Age at which classics should be begun is a disputable matter; German students intending to become philologists commence classics quite as early as they are taught in English schools; *Dammann* 17,762–3.

There is no reason why instruction in language and science should not go together; *Ellis* 13,904–7.

The education of the senses, or the faculty of observation, has not been taken enough into consideration; *Gull* 2425.

For the medical profession a boy should be taught English and one dead language (Latin); he should also be taught the ordinary rules of arithmetic, the first book of Euclid, the rudiments of natural philosophy and chemistry, outline drawing, and the larger principles of ethics; *Gull* 2427–9.

The young intellect wants variety of subjects; the professional studies of after life will limit the mind quite enough; *Gull* 2433.

The science of observation is most important to be cultivated for the medical profession; *Gull* 2449–50: verbal logic is of no great value as a scientific training for medical men; the best logicians may be the worse observers and practitioners; 2451–3.

No education can be too liberal of its kind; no need of difference in school education of sons of professional men and tradesmen; *Haigh* 15,283: subjects of education should include Latin, Greek, French, and German, arithmetic, &c., and an introduction to some of the natural sciences, which subjects should be taught to all the boys alike, 15,284–7.

Language should be taught by giving a familiarity with the words, creating the feeling of a necessity for a rule; *Harrowby* 14,073–4.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

GENERALLY—*continued.*

Drawing should be taught to every child as soon as he goes to school; it is taught to all the boys (nearly 1,000) in the Liverpool Institute; *Hodgson* 9030–34: the teaching should be mainly from objects, 9035.

Everything is useful in education that multiplies ideas in the mind, but the most useful part of education is that which enables the mind to use those ideas, and this is especially the result of the study of language, to which witness assigns the highest value; *E. C. Lowe* 9554.

Boys going into professions and trades should be instructed in arithmetic and elementary mathematics, and have a thorough knowledge of English; they should be taught either French or German, and go through a very careful linguistic study of Latin, for the general development of their faculties, and as enabling them to study their own language properly; *Mason* 3277.

Has a very strong opinion that the opening of the mind by simply putting knowledge into it is a delusion; the staple of education should be something which requires work on the part of the boy; *Pears* 4488–9; it is very difficult to test the effect on the boy's accuracy or other qualities of mind of such studies as music, botany, or drawing; but what is done by the regular classical work can be checked and insisted on by the master; 4490–501.

Literary education is of great importance, but a boy intended for the engineering profession would not require more of that than those intended for other professions; *Rankine* 2339: the only special instruction required for engineers is that they should study mathematics a little further than those intended for other professions, and also engineering and mechanical drawing, 2350: Latin and French should be included in the subjects of study; Greek is not necessary as a preparation for the profession, 2362–3, 2366.

Has a most decided opinion that a thoroughly efficient English education, and French taught as it ought to be taught, are together capable, if not of displacing the classics, to a large degree of supplying them, particularly for boys who leave school early for business; *Rogers* 13,699.

Refinement of the taste a matter of the very highest importance in education of the middle classes; without it, boys are without the power of resisting *ennui*, and therefore under a constant temptation to coarse and even vicious amusements. An adequate training in English literature would be the best possible remedy for this; suggested plan for teaching the subject; *Seeley* 16,616.

For boys not intended for the university, the two subjects at present available most likely to train the whole of the faculties are Latin and geometry; as something to train the taste, probably music would be the most available subject; *G. Smith* 8819–20, 8827–8: boys in general are more likely to reach a satisfactory point in music than in drawing, 8845: should allow great latitude to as to the additional subjects, 8832.

The question of inaptness for particular branches of study; *Southwood* 5587.

Boys staying at a school only one or two years may be sent away with a taste for a certain amount of English literature which will be most valuable to him for the rest of his life; *Templeton* 7672.

Should like to see, for the middle classes, the main subjects made arithmetic, low mathematics, and a language (Latin); *Thring* 9895.

Farmers' sons should be taught arithmetic and book-keeping, mathematics, geometry, elements of chemistry, English, drawing, &c.; *Torr* 12,062–71, 12,084–5, 12,122–4, 12,138–53.

With reference to the large class of persons for whom grammar schools were intended, should prefer to use mathematical and physical science as the chief instrument for strengthening and developing the faculties, rather than simple instruction in the dead languages; *Westbury* 16,625.

Ethics might be separated entirely from religious teaching, though one need not separate them; *Gull* 2430–31.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

GENERALLY—*continued.*

A religious habit of mind might be produced, without inculcating any particular doctrines, by the daily reading of certain portions of the Gospels and other agreed-on books, and also by the use of church music and chants; *Westbury* 16,625.

Doubts whether devoting a large amount of time to history is profitable for a boy; how far the facts he accumulates tends to educate his mind is a matter for very great doubt; *Brackenbury* 17,359.

At Christ's Hospital all the English subjects are taught except English grammar, which is omitted because it is considered that the boys acquire sufficient grammar from learning Latin and Greek; *Bowker* 8533–5: it would be a good thing for a great number of the boys to receive competent instruction in English grammar, 8565.

Text books on English history are very different from similar books in use on the continent; *Dammann* 17,726.

The vernacular forms a principal subject of instruction in German schools, but in England the mother tongue is much neglected; *Dammann* 17,740, 41.

Study of language should begin with the mother tongue; English is as good ground to build on as any other; *Dammann* 17,764–9: the order of the subjects must be left to the discretion of the director, the simplest and easiest being taken first, 17,773–5.

English language, literature, and history now studied as a means for education; but until the last 12 years classical studies have had almost the monopoly; *Dasent* 13,941–3.

The study of the English language in the same manner as Latin and Greek are studied at schools would produce the same effect as a means of mental improvement; at present the manuals and the means are defective; *Dasent* 13,944, 55.

Would teach English grammar separately from Latin; *Dasent* 13,955.

Is prepared to assert the equality of English with the classics, and the necessity as well as the practicability of teaching it; *Dasent* 13,955.

Understands by teaching English literature the reading and remembering as much as you can of as many authors as you can; *Dasent* 13,970.

Would teach all, from the lowest schools, English grammar; would make them constantly write exercises and letters; *Dasent* 13,997.

Would give a boy instruction in literature, and make him read a play of Shakespeare, or "Paradise Lost," and some of Pope; *Dasent* 14,007.

Would teach boys going into business at 15 or 16 a little Latin and the lower branches of mathematics; *Dasent* 14,012–3.

Would teach the children of the superior artizan the rudiments of English, arithmetic, and Euclid; *Dasent* 14,018.

Defective power of correct expression; descriptive composition preferable to essay writing; *Gull* 2,438, 9.

English should be made an essential part of the instruction of every liberally educated man, and not relegated to a corner as a thing to be ashamed of; *Harrowby* 14,056: the proper teaching of English would increase the moral and intellectual power of the nation to an inconceivable extent; 14,061.

A man may now leave the universities with a very imperfect acquaintance with English; *Harrowby* 14,071–2.

Knowledge of grammar merely a means to an end; it is not a necessary thing; *Harrowby* 14,080: first elementary rules of grammar should not be taught by rote, but so that the boys should understand each rule as they go on, 14,084–8.

Grammar should be taught by constant reference to modern languages, especially German, and by means of the vernacular; every boy should understand the principles of grammar thoroughly; *W. B. Hodgson* 8961–2, 8972–4.

Arithmetic should be commenced from seven to nine years of age; it is a means of intellectual training if taught rationally; *W. B. Hodgson* 9028–9.

Would strike out the formal teaching of history altogether; the study of history is greatly over-valued; *Key* 3020.

Maps are the best part of the instruction in geography; *Key* 3021.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

7. AT PARTICULAR SCHOOLS:

Cheltenham college; *Barry* 5457 *et seq.*: *Southwood* 5525 *et seq.*
Cheltenham college for ladies; *Beale* 16,157–61.
Wellington college; *Benson* 4744–9.
Surrey County school, Cranley; *Benson* 4878–80.
Abbot's Ann National school; *Best* 7227–30, 7240–43, 7311–24.
King Edward's school, Birmingham; *Sargant* 17,995–18,008; *Evans* 5786–7, 5801–2, 5814–19.
Devon County school, West Buckland; *Brereton* 10,205–8.
North London collegiate school for girls; *Buss* 11,452–9, 11,472–83, 11,497–9, 11,642–52.
Chesterfield Grammar school; *Calder* p. 730 (part i.).
Marlborough college; *Bradley* 4022 *et seq.*
Rev. R. Gregory's school, Lambeth; *Barham* 14,706–11: *Gregory* 14,841–3.
Leeds Grammar school; *Barry* 5348–65, 5371–6.
Weston middle school; *Browning* 7124–36.
Christ's Hospital; *Jacob* 8036–72: *Webster* 8203, 8272–3, 8304–6: *Keymer* 8493–9: *White* 8510: *Bowker* 8533–5: *Sharp* 8664–80: *Brette* 8690: *Bach* 8729–31, page 835 (part ii.).
Mr. Creak's school at Brighton; *Creak* 10,764–5.
Gymnasium at Berne: *Dammann* 17,741–3.
Real schulen and gymnasia in Germany; *Dammann* 17,746–61.
Private school at Swansea; *Davies* 12,477–524.
Suffolk County school, Framlingham; *Daymond* 14,496–7, 14,511–20, 14,538–45, 14,661–2: *Kerrison* 6693.
Birkbeck schools; *Ellis* 13,865–94.
Ely Cathedral Grammar school; *Dean of Ely* 17,133, 17,136, 17,144, 17,147–9, 17,182–5, 17,189.
York Friends' school; *Ford* 11,823–6, 11,917–19.
Chantry school near Frome; *Fussell* 15,895, 15,899–901, 15,911–16.
Aldersey Grammar school, Bunbury; *Garnett-Botfield* 14,437–52.
Bramham college, Tadcaster; *Haigh* 15,188–93, 15,210–13, 15,254 15,290.
Grammar school, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Corporation academy; *Hamilton* 9781–97, 9756–7.
Southampton Grammar school; *Hankin* 4691–701.
Bruce Castle school, Tottenham; *Hill* 17,018–22, 17,057–8, 17,093–5, 17,102–10.
Aikton endowed school, Cumberland; *Hodgson* 17,577–81, 17,601–5, 17,615, 17,617.
Liverpool college; *Howson* 2702, 2732–8, 2742, 2754, 2761–6, 2783–5.
Stationers' school; *Isbister* 9154–5, 9173–9, 9182–6, 9187–90, 9216–25.
Liverpool Institute schools; *Jones* 6218, 6243–8, 6251–3, 6358–63.
University College school; *Key* 2973 *et seq.*
Stonyhurst college; *Kingdon* 12,184–9, 12,311–23.
Hele's school, Exeter; *Long* 16,869–73, 16,878–9, 16,888–94.
Mr. Woodard's schools; *Lowe* 9308 *et seq.*
Bedford female college school; *Martin* 15,384 *et seq.*
Denmark Hill school; *Mason* 3195 *et seq.*
The City of London school; *Mortimer* 3672 *et seq.*
Bristol Trade school; *Moseley* 1923 *et seq.*
Private school at Leatherhead; *Payne* 6883 *et seq.*
Repton Grammar school; *Pears* 4350 *et seq.*
Clarendon House school, Kennington; *Pinches* 3876 *et seq.*
King's College evening classes, and Queen's College; *Plumptre* 1439, *et seq.*
Private school at Bolham near Tiverton; *Porter* 15,059 *et seq.*
Commercial Travellers' school; *Richards* 5968 *et seq.*
York Yeoman school; *Robinson* page 623 (part i.).
Giggleswick Grammar school; *Roundell* 12,016 *et seq.*
St. Nicholas's college, Lancing; *Sanderson* 9607 *et seq.*
Wesleyan college, Taunton; *Sibly* 12,385 *et seq.*
Bedford college; *Miss E. E. Smith* 15,801–3.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

AT PARTICULAR SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Mansion House school, Exeter; *Templeton* 7648 *et seq.*
School at Callington, Cornwall; *Thornton* 15,565 *et seq.*
Uppingham Grammar school; *Thring* 9887 *et seq.*
College school, Taunton; *Tuckwell* 1036.
Godolphin school, Hammersmith; *Twells* 10,005 *et seq.*
Grammar school, Manchester; *Walker* 11,000 *et seq.*
Loughborough endowed and Lancastrian schools; *Wallace* 10,553 *et seq.*
Rochester Cathedral school; *Whiston* 16,757–9.
Mount St. Mary's school near Chesterfield; *Williams* 11,134 *et seq.*
North London collegiate school; *Williams* 4984 *et seq.*
Schools in France; *Cassal* 10,685 *et seq.*

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS:

The Scholastic Registration Association was established for the purpose of promoting the passing of a Scholastic Registration Act, analogous to the Medical Act of 1858, providing that all bonâ fide schoolmasters should be entitled to be registered; that only those should be registered who hold one or more of the qualifications stated in the Act; that no name should be struck off the register, except for offences specified, or in case of death; and that any unregistered person assuming any title or designation mentioned in the Act as being restricted to duly registered persons, should be liable to a penalty; *Rule* 10,920: 836 schoolmasters, by their signatures, have expressed their entire concurrence in the principle of scholastic registration; 10,975, 10,993: at present schoolmistresses are not included in the proposed bill; 10,984–6.

The better class of schoolmasters would not object to registration, and a system of registration would be useful; *A. Browning* 7192–6.

Would like to see all schools beyond a certain size prohibited if not under the guidance of a person with a regular certificate: 12 or 15 pupils might be taken as a minimum; *Besant* 1299, 1316, 1323–9, 1382–4.

Sees no objection at all to making the scholastic profession a close one; *Besant* 7355: no difficulty in ascertaining a man's capacity for teaching; 7377.

Would very much dislike any compulsory certificate; there are so many things that make the difference between good and bad schoolmasters that a certificate cannot possibly touch; *Bradley* 4057–9.

So far as the supplementing of a degree by a certificate of ability to teach is concerned, it would be desirable. Some persons are totally incapacitated to teach, though full of information. Would test the ability to teach by compelling actual teaching before an inspector; *Calder* 7614–15.

Advantage of a Government attestation of the qualification of schoolmasters; *Carpenter* 891: would not make such certificates compulsory, 893–5: the attestation given by the College of Preceptors is very useful as far as it goes, but it has not the weight of an attestation from a Government board, 895: such a body might be constituted by a Government selection of a permanent commission, to which existing examining bodies should furnish representatives, 889–900: there is no actually existing body which sufficiently answers the purpose; 901–5: would keep a public register of qualified schoolmasters; 906: would prefer certificates of attainment in each separate subject, rather than certificates of competency to teach; 917–22.

A system analogous to that adopted in the medical profession might be tried, but its success is doubtful; if tried, the power should be vested in some independent body, not in the Government, nor should any one be disqualified for not possessing a certificate; *Creak* 10,786–9.

In Germany every teacher must have a legal qualification; this gives him a respectable position; *Dammann* 17,782–3.

Importance of giving certificates to schoolmistresses; *Miss E. Davies*

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS—*continued.*

11,281: London University preferable to Government board for granting certificates; 11,282–6: certification better than a system of registration; 11,246–7.

Has no great faith in a system of certification; *Davies* 12,525–7.

Certificates after examinations would be very advantageous, the examination being made, say, by the universities; *Daymond* 14,639–45: certification and registration should be permissive; 14,646: list of registered teachers should be published; 14,658–9.

Is most decidedly of opinion that some arrangement should be made for granting certificates to teachers; the examiners might be appointed either by the universities or the State, with the addition of a local element; *Fussell* 15,990–91.

Would allow none who had not a certificate to teach in schools; *Griffith* 1750–55.

A system of voluntary certification, coupled with registration, is desirable for schools for the lower middle classes, the certificates being conferred by the universities; *Hill* 17,040–47.

Certification should be optional, and uncertificated masters not be excluded from the profession; *W. B. Hodgson* 9125–7: powers of certifying should be vested in a general board under parliamentary authority; 9138–42.

It would be an immense boon if a law were passed not allowing any one to exercise the duties of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress unless it could be shown that some examination had been passed; *Howson* 2818–24.

Certification of teachers is one of the desiderata of education for the middle classes; *Isbister* 9194: a body connected in some form with the Government, so as to give it the necessary influence, should grant the certificate; 9199: the practice in Scotland, under the "Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters of Scotland Act, 1861," might be adapted to England; 9200–206, 9209–15: the only test of a man's ability to teach is his knowledge of the literature of education; 9207–8.

The registration of schoolmasters would introduce a principle of centralization, and be open to all the objections such a system is open to; the education of the country in general is such as not to need such an artificial stimulus as that, for as a rule incompetent schools do not flourish; is quite sure there are many well qualified for teaching who would not make at all a good show themselves at an examination; *Kingdon* 12,335.

Would certainly wish to see a degree, or a certificate of some kind, required from every person exercising the functions of a schoolmaster; *Lingen* 13,114: would be inclined to extend the requirement to private schools as well as to endowed schools; 13,115–16: desirableness of restricting the number of certifying bodies; 13,123–5.

Certificates founded on an examination in books, independent of moral or practical training, would be of little value; if they were to show not only intellectual qualifications, but moral character and professional promise, they would be of great value and highly appreciated; as regards the holder of the certificate, the social advantage to him would not be great; *E. C. Lowe*, page 70 (vol. ii.).

Should be entirely against any compulsory certificate, except in schools where Government aid is given; *R. Lowe* 6616–17.

The practical difficulties that would stand in the way of carrying out a scheme of registration with anything like effect would quite neutralize any possible advantage that could be derived from it; *Mason* 3464: sees no objection to any system of registration not compulsory; 3476.

The certification of teachers would be very useful, if optional, and the issue of the certificates were undertaken by the three universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; *Mortimer* 3836–8.

Does not approve the principle of registration of teachers, and would decidedly prefer a diploma or certificate from Oxford, Cambridge, or London; *Norris* 531–6.

Is favourable to the principle of certification, but hardly sees how it is to be carried out; *Payne* 6960.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS—*continued.*

A system of registration of schoolmasters would be attended with some advantages, but perhaps they are overrated; *Pinches* 3975: would make it compulsory after a certain date for all teachers to show that they are qualified to teach; 3980: the College of Preceptors is best qualified to be the certifying body; 3982.

Should approve of a system of certificates, but would begin by making it optional; *Plumptre* 1602–4: an expansion of the Oxford and Cambridge machinery might be made applicable; 1605.

If optional, the certification of teachers would be desirable; the certifying body should carry with it weight and position; *Richards* 6149–53.

Certification would exercise a very wholesome check upon the professional schoolmaster; *Robinson* 6422: the recognized universities of the country, and some other bodies besides, should have the power of granting diplomas, 6459.

No person should be allowed to exercise the profession of a schoolmaster without some licence or certificate of competence; *Robson* 292–3: the certificate should include moral character as well as intellectual attainments, and should also include the practice of teaching, and some knowledge of mental philosophy and its connexion with the art of teaching, there being abundant evidence that many men of the highest attainments are utterly unable to teach and to control a class; 313–15: would not interfere with the subjects taught, but only test the capacity to teach; 339.

The actual examination and granting of licences might be undertaken by existing educational bodies under the general supervision of the State; *Robson* 306: the licensing bodies, as in the medical profession, ought to be very various; 294: remedies for any disparity in the standard of qualification through the unequal action of the various examining bodies; 369.

A provision analogous to that in the Medical Registration Act might be enacted, and no unregistered master be able to recover his fees in a court of law; *Robson* 304, 326: this suggested penal provision has been withdrawn by the committee appointed to procure the passing of a Scholastic Registration Act; 376–80.

Ways in which an authorized list of certificated teachers would affect the character of teaching; *Robson* 323, 356–7, 382: class of schools most in need of a resource of this kind; 330: there is excellent evidence that legislative action is desired by the great body of schoolmasters; 365–6.

Should not like to see anything like certificates; *Short* 4312.

There should be a Government registration of all duly qualified teachers, and those only should be recognized as qualified who had been articled for a certain time to schoolmasters of acknowledged status, or who had obtained a university degree, or a diploma from some legally incorporated body. No one should be regarded as eligible for registration unless he could produce a certificate of competent acquaintance with the principles and practice of education, as well as with certain branches of academical knowledge; *Sibby*, p. 345 (vol. ii.).

No master should be appointed to an endowed school without a certificate; it is highly probable that other schools would voluntarily come within the same conditions; *G. Smith* 8865: the profession of schoolmaster would ultimately become a close profession if certificates were real guarantees; 8868: it would be very difficult indeed for a certificating body to judge of anything but the acquirements of a teacher; but a certificate would still be a great advantage; 8898–9: Oxford and Cambridge universities might be trusted for not lowering the standard; 8901–6.

Inadvisability of attempting any general system of registration; would not interfere in the least with the perfect right of everybody to set up a school and to teach it as he liked; *W. Smith* 1084.

Thinks the movement for a registration of schoolmasters is a mistake; *Templeton* 7775.

Female teachers should possess a certificate, but in the case of masters a university certificate is preferable; *Thornton* 15,691–4: certification of female teachers should not be compulsory; 15,700–701.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS:

Small private schools are best for girls; *Barham* 14,762–6, 14,774: course of studies; 14,767: girls ought to be of one age as nearly as possible to be educated together; 14,777.

The mixed school system would not do for farmers' children; the girls would not walk the distance in the winter; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7186.

Female education in the upper class of life is defective to an extraordinary degree in the rudimentary parts; *Beale* 16,082: the examination papers written by the pupils on entrance to the Cheltenham College for Ladies disclose a very defective state of education; 16,081; a comparison of the entrance papers written at this school with some papers from one of the Cheltenham National Schools shows that the children at the national schools receive the better education; 16,087.

Has no doubt but that ladies can maintain the same influence over their pupils that the gentlemen can, but a combination of the two seems best; *Beale* 16,155–6.

Extent to which it is desirable to teach girls mathematics and classics; *Beale* 16,157–61.

Explanation of a system of language-learning for girls, taking in order of time (1) French, (2) German, (3) Latin or Greek; *Beale*, p. 738 (part ii.).

As regards girls' powers for exhaustive scholarship, there are some who excel, but as a rule the excessive application necessary to attain excellence is more than the majority are capable of; *Beale*, p. 738 (part ii.).

The independent republican spirit of boys' schools should not be fostered in those for girls; *Beale*, p. 739 (part ii.).

Girls change schools for much more trifling reasons than boys, and this tends greatly to hinder their education; *Beale* 16,106.

It is better for girls (where there is no objection to it) that they should live in their own homes; *Beale* 16,103–9: education at a good day school is preferable to education at home under a governess; 16,177.

Desirableness of boys and girls having similar tastes, so that in their after life they should understand and be interested in the same things; *Beale* 16,163–5.

Circumstances under which the admission of girls to degrees in the universities would be desirable; *Beale* 16,162–3.

Great harm is often done by a hasty recommendation to throw aside all study, when a temperate and wisely-regulated mental diet is really required; *Beale* 16,171: for one girl in the higher middle classes who suffers from overwork, there are hundreds whose health suffers from the irritability produced by idleness; 16,173.

Girls of the middle class are very much worse educated than their brothers, and very much worse than those girls who go to any national school; *Sargant* 18,022–3.

Would give girls a good English education, and make them acquainted with French, Italian, or German; but would not give a classical education: would depend in a large measure for the cultivation of their minds upon making them acquainted with English literature; *Bruce* 16,412: a special examination of girls might tend to the improvement of their education; 16,408.

Up to a certain point girls should be educated precisely on the same plan as boys; *Bryce* 17,235.

Finds the girls (paying nine guineas a year) who come to witness's school extremely ignorant; they seldom know any arithmetic, girls of 13, 14, or 15 being scarcely able to do the simplest sum; *Buss* 14,445, 14,464–6: there is a want of good schools and teachers, and there is no motive offered to the girls for study, nor to their parents to keep them at school; 11,527: such education as girls get is almost entirely showy and superficial; 11,530.

Great good has been done already by the extension of the Cambridge local examinations to girls; *Buss* 11,468.

Girls should have some share in endowments, which might be employed in establishing scholarships and in founding presentations; *Buss* 11,490–92.

As an inducement to girls to carry on the improvement of their minds

EDUCATION OF GIRLS—*continued.*

after they have left school, exhibitions to the ladies' colleges might be founded; but for girls to have some real foundation to work upon, their school education must be better than it is; *Buss* 11,574.

As far as the great essentials are concerned, the education of girls is extremely inferior; a very undue proportion of time is spent in accomplishments; *Creak* 10,804, 10,867.

Judging by what the schoolmistresses say, the education of girls of the middle classes must be very bad; schoolmistresses always speak a great deal of the bad preparation of the girls who come to them from home or from other schools; *Miss E. Davies* 11,216.

Some people say that girls are much worse educated than their brothers, and some that they are better educated; the evidence is very conflicting; *Miss E. Davies* 11,221.

For girls day schools are much better than boarding schools, where the home is at all what it ought to be; *Miss E. Davies* 11,230.

A certain proportion of the educational endowments of the country should be applied to the education of girls; exhibitions and scholarships would be much the most useful way; *Miss E. Davies* 11,235–6.

Does not know what the sexual difference of mind may be, but does not think it is the sort of difference that would lead one to make a difference in the subjects of education; *Miss E. Davies* 11,422.

The importance of teaching needlework to girls is decreasing every day; as to the teaching of domestic subjects at school, the most cultivated women are generally also the most efficient in household matters; *Miss E. Davies* 11,428–9.

There is almost as much difficulty in getting good girls' schools for the middle classes as there is with the boys' schools; *Edmunds* 13,820: girls get that training at boarding schools which in many cases it is impossible to get at home; 13,822: the education at present given to girls is imperfect, certainly; but girls do not want educating up to that extent that a boy does; the one has to find the means to keep the other; 13,823–5.

At the Birkbeck schools girls join the lessons in physical and social science as well as the boys, and to the same extent; *Ellis* 13,869–70.

There is a great want of good education for girls in the middle rank of life; *Evans* 5920: it would be very desirable to include girls in any scheme for the more general usefulness of the endowed schools; 5922.

In cases where neither sex is mentioned in the endowment, the benefits of it might be very usefully applied to girls as well as boys; *Fearon* 13,418–22.

Has the strongest conviction of the great want of better schools for the education of girls, and has always thought that some of the endowments now exclusively devoted to boys might be applied to the better education of girls; *Fortescue* 12,002–3: the daughters of small farmers now receive their education at national schools and cheap boarding schools; if there were good schools parents would gladly avail themselves of them; 12,004–5.

Latin useful to girls if they have time for it; French not a useful substitute for Latin; German a good substitute for all the other languages together that girls usually learn; *Kyberd* 15,906–7.

Has no reason to suppose that emulation is injurious to girls as compared with boys; *Fussell* 15,997–8.

You could not possibly keep boys to 14 years of age in a school where there were girls; they would say, "It is a girls' school," and would not go; *Garnett-Botfield* 14,470.

Parents have a feeling that girls are better taught at little private schools; there is more defence for this feeling with girls than with boys; a very inferior instruction is obtained at these schools for girls, but they get a softer and gentler manner, which gets rubbed off more in large schools; *Gregory* 14,931–4.

Refinement of manners and of tone the best part of a girl's training; *Hamilton* 9761.

Is very much in favour of the system of examinations of girls in connexion with the universities, as being the only way to give parents an

EDUCATION OF GIRLS—*continued.*

opportunity of knowing what is good and what is not; *Harrowby* 14,124: facilities for education of girls not equal to those for boys, but they should be; 14,123-4: girls should participate in educational endowments; 14,126: in Switzerland they have a very good education for females; 14,125.

Girls less liable to be distracted than boys, but are perhaps liable to be too much excited by competition; *W. B. Hodgson* 9006–8, 9134: the general state of their education is very unfortunate, and they have been deprived of their fair share of the benefits that ought to be obtained from endowments; 9129: system of public education as applicable to girls as to boys; 9131–2.

It is more important that girls should be taught even than boys; if we had the future mothers of the country well trained there would be an impulse given to the education of boys which from no other quarter can be derived; *W. B. Hodgson* 9130.

Girls are almost universally less well educated than their brothers, which may be attributable to the fact that the latter cannot get employment without education; the necessity of obtaining employment for girls is not often considered; *King* 16,013–16: a remedy for this state of things would be the opening of more employments to women; 16,017: the Cambridge system of giving certificates to women upon examination will be very useful as a stimulus to female education; 16,028: there is a great want of good schools for girls at a reasonable cost; 16,029–32.

The admission of girls to examinations might produce the same kind of effect upon girls' schools that has been seen in the case of boys' schools; *Liveing* 146.

The means of education for girls of the middle classes are very bad, and still more deficient than those for boys; the chief thing is that at present their instruction is so exceedingly unsystematic; *Lingen* 13,149, 13,153.

If endowments are treated at all as public funds, cannot understand why the girls have not as good a right to share in them as the boys; they are half of the community; *Lingen* 13,150.

The instruction of the girls of a middle-class family, for anyone who thinks of it, is important to the very last degree; *Lingen* 13,154.

Thinks competition injurious to girls physically, mentally, and morally, and to boys also; it fosters vanity and self-will; *Martin* 15,460–62.

Sees no reason why there should be any limits to the education of girls; the latter part of their education should be somewhat different from that of boys; *Martin* 15,473, 15,475–7.

For girls any public examination should be a final one, and should come at the end of an education; likes as little publicity as possible in the education of girls; *Martin* 15,495, 15,502.

It would not be difficult to organize a much better education than is to be found in this country for the daughters of professional men; at the present time they are educated mainly by governesses, a few by select boarding schools, and many of them take their chance at home, and get masters; *Pattison* 17,800–803.

The principle of a day school is very much superior to the principle of a boarding school for either girls or boys, but particularly for girls; *Pattison* 17,807.

The girls of the middle classes are necessarily worse educated than their brothers, because the brothers have at least learned that occupation in which they are to earn their bread, whereas the girls have not even learned that; *Pattison* 17,816.

The average man of the middle class is more than indifferent to a girl's education; he rather dislikes an educated woman, and prefers a woman who is less educated to one who is more educated; the reason for this being that his culture has not kept pace with his means; *Pattison* 17,819–20.

To improve the education of girls of the middle classes would begin at the top with the upper middle class. An institution should be established in populous neighbourhoods, where systematic courses of lectures at a moderate fee should be given to girls after their governess education is over. This institution should be of local origin, and locally managed by ladies, under a central board in London, with a model school to serve as a

EDUCATION OF GIRLS—*continued.*

pattern for the rest. It would be necessary to obtain some pecuniary aid from Government; *Pattison* 17,823–9.

Endowments might be made available for the education of girls in the lower middle class, and even perhaps in the middle middle class; girls of the upper middle class might fairly claim the benefits of some of the endowments, but public opinion is not as yet sufficiently prepared to approve of that being done; *Pattison* 17,830–31.

A serious defect in female education is the routine way which governesses have in teaching arithmetic; *Pattison* 17,848.

Principles on which studies for girls should be regulated; *Pattison* 17,877.

Male teachers not necessary for girls; *Pattison* 17,864–6.

Effect of minds and tastes of young men upon girls; *Pattison* 17,878–9.

Statement of the origin of a scheme at Oxford for the improvement of the education of girls, and of the extent to which it has been carried; *Pattison* 17,833.

The ladies at Queen's College come with a better proportion of knowledge than boys of the same age and rank; *Plumptre* 1555–6: witness's impression of the education of girls is on the whole favourable; 1563: in spelling and writing the girls' standard is on the whole much better than that of the boys, but it is not the same in arithmetic; 1568.

The admission of girls to the Cambridge local examinations is likely to work very well indeed; *Plumptre* 1566.

Girls do not need the principle of emulation as boys do, as a preparation for the life that lies before them; *Plumptre* 1578–9.

Up to a certain point and in certain subjects girls make more rapid progress than boys; the fable of the hare and the tortoise would a little express the distinction; *Plumptre* 1581, 1595–6.

The standard of male and female education might very well be identical up to the point when the studies of the male mind become distinctly professional; *Plumptre* 1598–9.

Girls educated in the female colleges acquire a certain hardness of manners; *Porter* 15,076.

The standard for the education of girls is lower than it ought to be, which is attributable to defective teaching; *Porter* 15,081–4: the indifference of parents is one of the obstacles to the raising of the standard: they attach more importance to the education of the boys; 15,107, 15,099: if girls were better trained and educated their social position would be improved; 15,108–11.

Emulation would not unfavourably affect girls if the whole character of the teaching and influence were good; *Porter* 15,139.

Girls have just as much right to participate in endowments for education as boys; *Romilly* 13,480.

The education of girls in the upper middle class is very unsatisfactory, the chief defect being the want of thorough teaching; the education of girls in the lower middle class is worse still, and below that of boys in the same condition of life; *E. E. Smith* 15,711–15.

Up to about 16 education should be much the same for girls as for boys; *E.E. Smith* 15,724–5: girls and boys might be taught together up to about twelve or thirteen, but after that the education must be distinct; 15,735–7, 15,823–4.

Emulation in the education of girls does no harm; *E. E. Smith* 15,795.

Course of instruction for girls, and order of subjects; *E. E. Smith* 15,721–3, 15,726, 15,738–53.

Want of knowledge on the part of parents and incompetence of teachers the chief causes of defects in girls' education; *E. E. Smith* 15,754–9: remedy; 15,760–63.

Home education desirable for girls; *E. E. Smith* 15,764–7; bad effects of their deficient education; 15,777–81.

The great defect in girls' education is its deficient character; *E. E. Smith* 15,850–52: if girls were more soundly taught, the respect of the opposite sex would increase rather than diminish; 15,854–5.

To a well-educated girl, a classical education, if she has the means of learning it, is most valuable; *Templeton* 7766.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS—*continued.*

For children under 14, the school being mixed produces an enormous improvement in purity both of boys and girls; it is difficult to say of which most, because girls' schools are on the whole rather worse than boys' schools in that respect. They are coarser than boys' schools; *Thornton* 16,618.

Girls suffer from the absolute want of anything like an accurate foundation for their education; there is a good deal of accuracy attempted in finishing; *Thornton* 15,624.

Female education might be improved by opening the small grammar schools to girls as well as boys; *Thornton* 16,633–9, 15,650.

Day schools preferable for girls of all classes; *Thornton* 15,698–9.

There is a greater want of education for girls than for boys; *Torr* 12,081.

There is as great a want of schools for girls of the class that would be above going to a national school as for boys; *Twells* 10,156.

The education of girls has some of the same defects as that of boys; they are taught by rote rather than by thought; the teaching is made the practice of memory rather than the practice of intellectual power; *Waterfield* 16,486.

The elementary instruction of girls is anything but thorough; *Wolstenholme* 16,200: difficulties experienced by teachers in combating a certain conventional standard of showiness on the part of some parents; 16,218–27.

The small size of most girls' schools stands in the way of efficient management; in large schools pupils can be grouped and classified better, and it becomes possible to govern by a healthy public opinion instead of by a personal will; *Wolstenholme* 15,205–6.

Both boarding and day schools are required to meet the different wants of girls in regard to home influences; *Wolstenholme* 16,207–14.

Female education needs the help of endowments most, because parents and the public care least about it. Would object strongly to endowments for stipends, but as exhibitions to the ladies' colleges they would be of great use; *Wolstenholme* 16,228–9.

Examinations and endowments afford at the present moment the best practical methods of improving female education; *Wolstenholme* 16,264–7.

Small endowments should be applied to establishing schools for girls; *Wood* 12,893–4.

Queen's College, Harley Street, and the West Central Collegiate School examples of what might be done towards establishing self-supporting schools for girls; *Wood* 12,894.

Application of funds where sex not specified, and where schools had been originally for both sexes, but now used for boys only; *Wood* 12,895–6, 12,903–4.

AT PARTICULAR SCHOOLS:

Cheltenham College for Ladies; *Beale* 16,068 *et seq.*
North London Collegiate School for Girls; *Buss* 11,434 *et seq.*
Schools in France; *Cassal* 10,689–93, 10,750–55.
Birkbeck Schools; *Ellis* 13,867–70.
King Edward the Sixth's College, Birmingham; *Evans* 5798–808.
Society of Friends' Schools; *Ford* 11,827–9, 11,882–92.
Chantry School, near Frome; *Fussell* 15,861 *et seq.*; *Kyberd* 15,868 *et seq.*
Bedford College School; *Martin* 15,378 *et seq.*; *E. E. Smith* 15,707 *et seq.*
Queen's College; *Plumptre* 1528 *et seq.*
Private school at Bolham, near Tiverton; *Porter* 15,040 *et seq.*
Commercial Travellers' School; *Richards* 5941 *et seq.*
Private school in connexion with the national school at Callington, Cornwall; *Thornton* 15,534 *et seq.*
West Central Collegiate School for Girls; *Wood* 12,894.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS:

As to whether it be desirable that trustees should have the power to dismiss the head master; *Barry* 5306–14; *Fearon* 13,384–7; *Fortescue* 11,956, 11,980–84; *Hamilton* 9818–24; *Hare* 13,001–8; *Palmer* 14,225–31; *Short* 4226–9; *G. Smith* 8859; *Thompson* 11,747.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

As to the most desirable constitution for the governing body; *Barry* 5335–44; *Fortescue* 11,945–6, 11,985; *Hamilton* 9839–47; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,586–8; *Palmer* 14,239–42; *Robinson* p. 623 (part i.); *Shuttleworth* 17,530–33; *Thompson* 11,688 *et seq.*; *Thring* 9993–5.

A good many endowments are wasted, because they are very small in amount and scattered over a large area; *Barry* 5391.

Memorandum on utilizing of small endowments; *Barry* p. 593 (part i.).

All educate too much for the universities; their endeavour is to get as many prizes at the university as they can; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7090–91.

Cannot be made more useful unless fresh schemes are given to them; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7137.

Small endowments would be better employed if converted into exhibitions or prizes; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7143–4.

In some cases have sad histories; there are some in magnificent working, and do more wide-spread good perhaps than any public school; in other cases the income seems to be half wasted; *Benson* 4949–50: suggestions for their improvement; 4955–9.

Do not answer the purpose of educating the middle classes; *Best* 7337: a system of inspection is required; 7343.

Endowments should be devoted to competitive exhibitions rather than to direct payments; *Brackenbury* 17,374–7.

Establishment of great boarding schools throughout the country needed, nuclei for which might be found in existing grammar schools; facilities to be given for examination and inspection; *Brackenbury* pp. 895–6 (vol. ii.).

The defects of endowed schools appear to be traceable to their complex nature; they try at once, on a small scale, to educate the sons of tradesmen, and to provide an income for the master by educating boys with different aims and of a different class; *Bradley* 4145–9.

Endowed schools must discourage private efforts to some extent; but they diffuse a love of learning and a spirit of emulation amongst the population, leading to the support of numerous teachers; *Bruce* 16,296.

Would not employ endowments to beat down the cost of education to the average middle-class parent, but would rather give free exhibitions open to competition; *Bruce* 16,355–6.

The governing body of endowed schools for girls should consist of men and of women; *Buss* 11,494–6.

Undesirableness of giving to trustees the power of removing a master without the power of appeal; *Calder* 7472–5.

In small town master's salary should be fixed, to render him independent of the comparatively uneducated opinion of the place; *Calder* 7531–3.

As to the comparative value of the education given in endowed schools, private schools, and proprietary schools, it would be difficult to form any estimate; there is nearly an equality between them in the per-centages of those pupils who pass the University of London matriculation examinations; *Carpenter* 746.

Endowed schools should be made responsible for the education they give, as well as for the management of their property, and Government, as superior trustee, might insist upon their inspection; *Carpenter* 961.

A proportion of educational endowments should be devoted to exhibitions and scholarships for girls, and to erection of school buildings; *Miss E. Davies* 11,234–9, 11,243, 11,379–83, 11,413–18: there should be endowed schools for girls as well as for boys; 11,248–9: ladies should be on the governing boards; 11,430–31: existing endowments originally intended for both sexes; 11,267–8.

As a rule, grammar schools have two faults; (1) they do nothing but Latin and Greek and a little mathematics; and (2) the number of boys in a class is very much too large for efficient teaching; *Davies* 12,489–90.

Fees in endowed schools for paying scholars should never be less than those of private schools; *Davies* 12,494.

Many of the large endowments should be applied to the improvement of schools for girls as well as to boys' schools; *Davies* 12,559–61.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

Plan for appropriating small endowments by converting them into an exhibition fund for scholars passing an examination; *Davies* 13,492–4, 12,528–31, 12,540–45.

Endowments might be blended with the proprietary principle, as few private schoolmasters can find the capital to provide buildings; but the master should have entire control of the conduct and discipline of the school; *Davies* 12,425, 12,547–50.

The only efficient control that could be applied to endowments is payment by results; *Davies* 12,499.

The adoption of recommendation of Public School Commissioners, that foundation scholars should pay same fee as other scholars, would be advantageous; *Davies* 12,533: foundation scholars are badly selected; 12,534.

If the close confined endowed schools which already exist in many towns were moved into the suburbs, a playground attached, and were made to accommodate some 250 or 300 boys, there would be a greater stimulus given to the education of the middle classes than by any other course that could be imagined; *Edmunds* 13,751.

An endowed school would beat any private education that could be started, simply for this reason, the one is before the public and inspected by indifferent people who have no pecuniary interest in the matter; *Edmunds* 13,810.

Does not think it desirable to apply endowments in giving scholarships or exhibitions; in many towns there are corporation funds that would be gladly devoted to the endowment of a few scholarships; *Edmunds* 13,850–3.

Proposed scheme for the smaller endowed grammar schools; *Evans*, p. 565 (vol. i.).

Existing educational endowments should be concentrated for the purpose of establishing a few good schools, reserving some privilege to inhabitants of the places from which the funds may be diverted, the schools being placed under some local authority; *Fortescue* 11,936–9.

Endowments for university exhibitions in connexion with small grammar schools might be concentrated in a superior class of schools, certain leading principles being laid down by Parliament, leaving great latitude to county boards in preparing the schemes; *Fortescue* 11,958–9.

In many cases endowments might be capitalized for providing better sites and buildings; *Fortescue* 11,961.

Has a very strong feeling that girls ought to have an interest in endowments; *Fussell* 15,982–5.

The management of endowments should be on a broader basis than a purely local one; *Gregory* 15,034–7.

If the school endowments of Wales were turned to the best account they would be adequate to supplying a thoroughly good education to the middle classes of the principality; *Griffith* 16,569; would not abolish any of the existing endowments; but advantage might be derived from the adoption of a plan for using a considerable portion of them as exhibitions open to competition; 16,581–3.

Memorandum on the grouping of the grammar schools of Wales, and on the administration of the funds so grouped; p. 780 (vol. ii.).

An Act of Parliament is required for applying to all endowments general regulations for the government of trustees; *Hare* 12,984–5.

The endowed schools of the country should be grouped together for the formation of a series of schools for the higher, the middle, and the lower middle class on principles similar to those on which the three collegiate schools at Liverpool have been founded; *Harrowby* 14,058–60, 14,063, 14,089–90, 14,128; the difficulty of dealing with endowments might be overcome by the Legislature acting as is done in the cases of schemes sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, and the introduction of the conscience clause would remove the religious objections; 14,061; there would be great difficulty in handling the removal of schools from the locality of endowment, but they might be grouped morally without being grouped physically; 14,111–12; provision might be made for exceptional cases by

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

commuting endowments into exhibitions, providing in the first instance good day schools for the more numerous classes; 14,113–14: present system of trustees is very weak and inefficient; 14,115: master's income should, to a great extent, depend on capitation fees; 14,116–18; religious bases of grammar schools dealt with; 14,119–21.

Girls should participate in educational endowments; *Harrowby* 14,126: the system under which endowed schools are now conducted renders them less efficient than they might be made; an instance of bad management; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,573, 17,576: an Act should be passed placing them under the control of the Committee of Council on Education, with power to inspect them, and to compel the trustees to comply with the recommendations; 17,574–5, 17,585, 17,658–9, 17,661–2.

Where small schools are near to each other they might be grouped to form one efficient school; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,589–90.

Classical education was at one time to be obtained in the endowed schools, but classics have been dropped and science has not been introduced; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,606–10: mathematics are taught in some; 17,611: in former times the schools were taught by clergymen having the care of a parish, so that the two incomes secured very superior teaching; 17,618–20: position of clergy much improved by detaching them from teaching, and the position of the schoolmasters much lowered; 17,621–2.

Where the circumstances are favourable in the way of endowments, it would be desirable to form little *nuclei* of education of a superior kind, and so afford great assistance to professional men and the poorer clergy; but the smaller endowed schools must be left as they are, or the schools in the parishes would be destroyed altogether; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,631: a moderate capitation fee should be charged with a view to increase the income and secure an increase in the number of masters; 17,660, 17,663, 17,676: parents would complain of this at first, but they are generally willing to pay a fair sum for a good education; 17,677–8.

Endowments tend generally to repress voluntary effort; *J. S. Hodgson* 17,642, 17,675.

List of exhibitions and scholarships, not attached to particular schools, vested in chartered companies of city of London; *Isbister* p. 40 (part ii.).

The better application of endowments is one obvious point to mention in connexion with the improvement of the education of the middle classes; *Lingen* 13,057.

Re-adjustment of small endowments absolutely necessary; objects to be kept in view in the process of re-adjusting; *E. C. Lowe* p. 71 (part ii.).

Endowed schools should have the most complete liberty as to what they should teach and what they should not teach; *R. Lowe* 6537.

Has the poorest opinion of endowments, and perhaps would abolish all educational endowments altogether; *R. Lowe* 6541.

If endowments must be retained, the question is how to give them as nearly as possible the merits of a free system; that is to be done very much by acting on the masters. A master's income should consist of three parts; the first of a permanent sum, the second should depend upon the proficiency of the children, and the third should depend on the number. Every endowed school should be annually inspected and examined, and a payment made to the masters in accordance with the results; *R. Lowe* 6541.

Masters should cease to have a freehold in their office, and it would be desirable to annul the clause in many grammar schools requiring them to be clergymen; *R. Lowe* 6547.

The Government has as much right to interfere with endowments as with schools that it relieves directly out of the public funds; *R. Lowe* 6571.

Looks upon endowments as a great evil, and as a premium to continue teaching things after the spirit of the age has got beyond them; *R. Lowe* 6602–3: endowments are injurious to education; it is better without them; 6609.

Exhibitions are a good form of endowment; *R. Lowe* 6612.

One of the great and leading evils of endowments is that they have almost

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

always been given for particular studies; they have been a premium upon obsolete knowledge; *R. Lowe* 6639.

Restrictions which necessitate having members of the Church of England or Masters of Arts as head masters of endowed schools are inexpedient; *Mason* 3502.

Effective aid might be rendered to education by the rescue from their present state of inefficiency of the 400 or 500 endowed schools of the country; *Norris* 521: help these endowed schools to improve themselves, and trust to the competition of those improved schools to better the rest; 528: Bunbury School changed in two years from a miserable to an excellent one; what has been done here might be done in such schools all over the country; 541.

If the Education Department had larger powers, a great number of small endowments which are acting as impediments to education might be rendered most important auxiliaries; *Pakington* 7025.

If not too distant, the combination of small endowments for one district school would be beneficial; *Pakington* 7030: where an endowment is a liberal one, it should as far as possible cover the educational requirements of all classes in the locality; 7049.

One cause of endowed schools being bad is that they are hampered by want of power to dismiss an inefficient master; *Pakington* 7043: would urge the inspection of these schools, to see that the original objects of the foundation are carried out; 7051–2.

It is most important that something should be done with all those little endowments which are useless; *Pakington* 7081.

The definition of a "grammar school" should be altered by legislation. Witness's opinion is that the definition should be absolutely at large; that it should be a school for giving such instruction and education as was most for the advantage of the class of children educated in it, without the slightest limit whatever as to the character of that instruction; *Palmer* 14,218–24.

Boys from the great public schools are generally better trained and taught than those from private or proprietary schools; *Plumptre* 1471.

Endowed schools are the best resource at the disposal of the country for organizing a system of good education for the middle classes; mode in which they might be utilized; *Robinson* 6407–8.

Small endowments in villages might be capitalized, and the money employed in founding a good middle school for the neighbourhood; *Robinson* 6412.

The purely classical character of the education given in endowed schools has diverted many from their original purpose of being middle-class schools to being higher class schools. Would go a long way towards stripping them of this classical character, provided one classical school were retained in each district; *Robinson* 6441–4.

In some cases small endowments have impeded rather than promoted the progress of education; *Robinson* 6453.

Girls have just as much right to participate in educational endowments as boys; *Romilly* 13,480–83.

Pernicious effects of free admissions to endowed schools; they should be entirely abolished, allowing the children of the locality to pay a reduced fee; *Roundell* 12,031–8.

Plan for making endowed schools more generally useful; *Short* 4176–80: estimated expense of board and tuition; 4181–4, 4267–80: these schools should have their modern and their classical sides, and should be available for the children of all denominations, the general local control being placed under a county board; 4186–92: up to a certain age (11 to 14) the education for all ought to be distinctly the same; 4197–8: apportionment of funds to the central and the tributary schools; 4200–4206: the religious difficulty; 4207–12: would prefer that all the boys should be boarders; 4213.

Endowments are very unequally scattered, and should be taken possession of by a general compulsory measure; *Short* 4218–20: in some cases the buildings might be sold, and the money made to supply a scholarship; 4224–5: the vested interests of existing masters would have to be got rid of

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

gradually; 4239: provision for local disappointments and jealousies; 4244–7.

Would wish to see endowed schools *the* system of education for the middle classes; *Short* 4256.

History of some attempts at legislation in regard to endowments; *Shuttleworth* 17,426–33.

National importance of endowments; *Shuttleworth* 17,478: in considering the most beneficial public use of endowments, the means of giving assistance to poorer members of the profession must be kept in view; 17,507–9: endowments should not be withdrawn from the poor and apathetic; 17,510: grouping of endowments; 17,533–6.

Endowments of 200*l.* a year and under are scarcely applicable to any other purpose than a day school, but for schools having a larger endowment boarding houses should be planned under the sanction of the Charity Commission, and be conducted on the hostel system, the food and lodging not to be a source of profit to the master; *Shuttleworth* 17,498–500, 17,506: middle classes would supply funds for erection of hostels; 17,504–5.

The proprietary principle might often be blended with an endowed school with advantage; *Shuttleworth* 17,501.

The objection that the free admission of boarders from other parts of the country interferes with the local advantages of day scholars might be obviated by giving the master a capitation fee on each day scholar; *Shuttleworth* 17,502–3: there can be no general rule for the reduction of fees; 17,511.

Town councils should have the power to found endowed schools, and have the right to elect members of the governing body in proportion to the funds contributed; qualifications of trustees; *Shuttleworth* 17,512–17: the upper portion of these schools would be self-supporting, but the preparatory department would probably require some annual aid; 17,518: objections would be met by admitting children of working classes into the preparatory department at a fee about double that of the ordinary elementary schools; 17,519–20, 17,522, 17,529: advances of money, to be gradually repaid, would greatly facilitate the action of town councils; 17,521: rate of fees; 17,526–8.

With some exceptions, endowed schools are not doing what they were intended to do, which may be attributed to three causes, viz., the increased value of labour, the greater cost of living, and the change in the position of the clergy; *Simpson* 14,248–9, 14,272–9, 14,333: thirty or forty years ago these schools were doing good work, and the children of yeomen remained at school till 17 or 18, but this class, through the land getting into fewer hands, has ceased to exist; 14,248–9: this change has also affected the character of the masters; 14,280.

The children of labourers and yeomen attend the same endowed schools, and receive the same kind of education, which in many cases is not nearly so good as that given in national schools; *Simpson* 14,251–4, 14,257: the establishment of a central school, with a sufficient income to command the services of a good master, would attract the children of farmers and tradesmen, who now have to send them to boarding schools at a cost of between 30*l.* and 40*l.* a year; 14,258, 14,290–98.

Endowments should be consolidated to form central schools, allowing children residing in districts from which the funds would be taken to come to the school at a reduced fee, each school having day scholars and boarders; *Simpson* 14,259–60, 14,268–9, 14,280–89, 14,321–2, 14,341.

Endowments interfere with the collection of subscriptions for national schools, as they are justly looked upon as a running contribution towards the schools; *Simpson* 14,320.

Generally speaking, endowed schools are not doing work in proportion to their endowments; *G. Smith* 8855: the danger of endowments is that they tend to make all institutions torpid; but they may be at a certain crisis the means of raising education above the mere popular demand of a class in need of intellectual improvement; 8856; the great use at this moment of

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

these endowments is that they are the things upon which you can operate to set up a good pattern; 8865.

Some modification in the course of instruction at endowed schools is required to meet the case of those boys who have not the ability to take classical instruction; *Templeton* 7711.

Amalgamation of small educational and non-educational endowments desirable; *Thompson* 11,681–2: application of small local endowments; 11,683–4, 11,703–6: endowments should be removed as little as possible from the locality to which attached; 11,693: misapplication of endowments; 11,724: objects of founders and how they should be carried out; 11,726–9.

Would not like to see several endowments grouped, as it would destroy individual responsibility; *Thring* 9988–91: should be turned into the best day education that the money would give; 10,004: or devoted to schools for children of tenant farmers; 10,009.

Endowed schools might be improved, but not by grouping; *Whiston* 16,807–10: free education might with advantage be superseded by capitation fees, which would not be objected to by the parents; 16,811–12.

See also PALMER, SIR R.
ROMILLY, LORD.
WESTBURY, LORD.
WOOD, SIR W. P.

Leeds Grammar school; *Barry* 5186 *et seq.*

Bruton school; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7093 *et seq.*

Crewkerne school; p. 690 (part i.) *et seq.*

Wellington college; *Benson* 4722 *et seq.*

Surrey County school; *Benson* 4823 *et seq.*

Marlborough college; *Bradley* 4022 *et seq.*

Newcastle Grammar school; *Bruce* 16,285 *et seq.*

Chesterfield Grammar school; *Calder* 7382 *et seq.*

Christ's Hospital; *Gilpin* 7776 *et seq.*; *Jacob* 8023 *et seq.*; *Webster* 8196 *et seq.*; *Brown* 8307 *et seq.*; *Keymer* 8440 *et seq.*; *White* 8501 *et seq.*; *Bowker* 8532 *et seq.*; *Griggs* 8613 *et seq.*; *Sharp* 8662 *et seq.*; *Brette* 8684 *et seq.*; *Bach* 8727 *et seq.*; *Stone* 8759 *et seq.*; *Duke of Cambridge* 8814 *et seq.*; *Hare* 13,021 *et seq.*; *G. Smith* 8884.

Suffolk County school, Framlingham; *Daymond* 14,485 *et seq.*; *Kerrison* 6673 *et seq.*

Rugby school, *Edmunds* 13,716.

Ely Cathedral Grammar school; *Dean of Ely* 17,115 *et seq.*

King Edward's school, Birmingham; *Evans* 5628 *et seq.*; *Yates* 17,892; *Miller* 17,893 *et seq.*; *Dale* 17,926 *et seq.*; *Hawkes* 17,963 *et seq.* *Hawkes* 18,054 *et seq.*; *Gover* 17,972 *et seq.*; 18,062 *et seq.*; *Dixon* 17,980 *et seq.*; 18,035 *et seq.*; *Sargant* 12,989 *et seq.*; *Ryland* 18,070 *et seq.*; *Yorke* 18,073 *et seq.*; *Wright* 18,109 *et seq.*

The eight endowed schools in England belonging to the Society of Friends, namely, Ackworth, Croydon, Sidcot, Wigton, Rawdon, Penketh, Sibford, and Ayton; *Ford* 11,799 *et seq.*

Aldersey Grammar school, Bunbury; *Garnett-Botfield* 14,374 *et seq.*

The thirty-four endowed schools in Wales; *Griffith* 16,505 *et seq.*

Berwick-upon-Tweed Grammar school; *Hamilton* 9699 *et seq.*

Corporation academy, Berwick-upon-Tweed; *Hamilton* 9699 *et seq.*

Southampton Grammar school; *Hankin* 4518 *et seq.*

Aikton Endowed school; *Hodgson* 17,577 *et seq.*

Liverpool college; *Howson* 2547 *et seq.*

Stationers' school; *Isbister* 9151 *et seq.*

Hele's school, Exeter; *Kennaway*, pp. 835–8 (part ii.); *Long* 16,841 *et seq.*

Ampton school; *Kerrison* 6728–9.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

Thetford school; *Kerrison* 6730–34.
City of London school; *Mortimer* 3513 *et seq.*
Repton Grammar school; *Pears* 4325 *et seq.*
King's college; *Plumptre* 1407 *et seq.*
Queen's college; *Plumptre* 1528 *et seq.*
Mr. Woodard's system of schools; *Lowe* 9307 *et seq.*
St. Nicholas's College, Lancing; *Sanderson* 9599.
York Yeoman school; *Robinson* 6466. 6374, p. 622 (part i.); *Thompson* 11,622 *et seq.*
King Edward the Sixth's Grammar school, Giggleswick; *Roundell* 12,009 *et seq.*
Oswestry school; *Short* 4287–95.
Holgate school; *Thompson* 11,724 *et seq.*
Uppingham Grammar school; *Thring* 9856 *et seq.*
College school, Taunton; *Tuckwell* 10,356 *et seq.*; and account of scheme for engrafting a proprietary school on to the college; 10,381 *et seq.*
Godolphin school, Hammersmith; *Twells* 10,043 *et seq.*
Grammar school, Manchester; *Walker* 11,000 *et seq.*
Loughborough Endowed school; *Wallace* 10,521 *et seq.*
Rochester Cathedral school; *Whiston* 16,745 *et seq.*

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS:

Objections to proprietary schools founded on the commercial principle of making a di idend; *Barry* 5443–8.

There wo ld be great difficulty in establishing proprietary schools for girls; *Miss E. Davies* 11,256–9.

The great objection to the joint stock principle is that every man who is a shareholder will think he has a right to interfere in the management of the school; *Edmunds* 13,746.

Have mostly been found to fail; *Jones* 6315.

Most proprietary schools aim at giving a good education to the sons of persons in the neighbourhood who cannot afford the public schools or the more expensive private ones; *W. Smith* 1073.

Drawback attending these schools through the interference of the directors; the master's position is not so independent as that of the head of a private or of a grammar school; *W. Smith* 1074–9: the trustees should have the power of removing a master, but while he remains master he should be entirely independent; 1191–8.

Proprietary schools pass into private hands in nine cases out of ten. There are very few that have continued to exist as such for 10 years; *Thornton* 15,686.

Unless you can insure that the shareholders shall be much more quiescent in the management of a proprietary school than they are likely to be, and the master be really left free, the certainty over a given number of years is that the school will deteriorate exceedingly; *Thring* 10,006–7.

Proprietary schools, as far as the north of England goes, have not been the most successful; they have not attracted public confidence; *Torr* 12,077–80.

Scheme for engrafting a proprietary school on to the College, Taunton; *Tuckwell* 10,381 *et seq.*

Cheltenham College; *Barry* 5185 *et seq.*; *Southwood* 5525 *et seq.*
Failand Lodge school; p. 685 (vol i.) *et seq.*
Cheltenham College for Ladies; *Beale* 16,066 *et seq.*
Devon County school, West Buckland; *Brereton* 10,162 *et seq.*
Liverpool Institute Schools; *W. B. Hodgson* 8946, 8957, 9107; *Jones* 6166 *et seq.*
University College School; *Key* 2207 *et seq.*
Stonyhurst College; *Kingdon* 12,172 *et seq.*
Commercial Travellers' school; *Richards* 5941 *et seq.*
Wesleyan College, Taunton; *Sibly* 12,341 *et seq.*
Bedford College; *Martin* 15,370 *et seq.*; *E. E. Smith* 15,710.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Bedford College School; *Martin* 15,378 *et seq.*
Callington, Cornwall; *Thornton* 15,534 *et seq.*
Mount St. Mary's School, near Chesterfield; *T. Williams* 11,107 *et seq.*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS:

Likes a private school best for girls, and a small school better than a large one; *Barham* 14,764, 14,770.

The boys sent to Marlborough College from grammar schools will not bear comparison with those sent from the best private schools; *Bradley* 4046.

There is an insufficient supply of private schools of a good class, and the teaching in them is deficient in system, and also in ability. Private schools being simply commercial speculations, very few masters look at matters in a liberal light and feel that the better talent there is the more successful they may be; *Edmunds* 13,757.

The education given in private schools is excessively bad; nothing can possibly be worse as a general rule. Boys who come from them never seem to know anything perfectly, with the exception of writing; *Hankin* 4669–70.

If endowed schools were increased in number and made more efficient, it would have no tendency to discourage good private schools; some boys are much better fitted for public than private schools, and others the contrary; *Hill* 17,054–6.

Private schools, so far as fully one-half of them are concerned, might be suppressed to-morrow with advantage to the community; *Mason* 3486.

A fair education at a private school for 15*s.* a quarter cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of demand and supply; *Mason* 3488–9: private schools in England, to be thoroughly successful, must be rather profitable concerns; 3499.

Boys brought up at private schools are more backward than boys who have been at national or elementary schools under Government inspection; *Robinson* 6388: it will never do to leave the education of the middle classes to private adventure; 6395.

One great defect of private schools arises from the impossibility of obtaining good assistant masters. The apparent defect created by the inducement to look to the immediate saving of money has no bad influence on an intelligent master; he sees it is more for his interest to give a good salary than a low one. The boys at the University of London come better trained from private schools than from the proprietary and grammar schools; some masters conduct these private schools with considerable care and ability; *W. Smith* 1067–72.

The results of the examinations show the teaching of classics in the private schools to be equal to the teaching in proprietary and grammar schools, and in English literature the private schools are superior; *W. Smith* 1126–8.

The general morality of private schools is better than that of the ordinary public schools or the grammar schools; *Templeton* 7729.

The character of private schools is improved, and the highest class is very fair, but the lower class is very bad; *Thornton* 15,683.

The general result of private adventures is that a school, when established, lasts two or three years, and then goes down and disappears; *Twells* 10,150.

In Manchester the private schoolmasters are a very conscientious, energetic body; they are men who quite understand their business and who do their best; *Walker* 11,032.

The faults of private schools are faults of inefficient teaching, and of unwise rather than cruel management; *Waterfield* 16,445.

Private schools appear to be as bad as bad can be; they will always exist; there will always be a great number of parents who will have a prejudice in favour of absolutely private management; *Benson* 4942–3.

Rev. R. Gregory's, Lambeth; *Barham* 14,699 *et seq.*; *Gregory* 14,808 *et seq.*; *Harrowby* 14,098–9.

Messrs. Browning's, Weston; *Browning* 7082 *et seq.*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Wimbledon school; *Brackenbury* 17,301 *et seq.*
Mr. Bruce's, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Bruce* 16,271 *et seq.*
North London Collegiate School; *W. C. Williams* 4984 *et seq.*
North London Collegiate School for Girls; *Buss* 11,433 *et seq.*
Mr. Creak's, Brighton; *Creak* 10,762 *et seq.*
Dr. Davies's, Swansea; *Davies* 12,463 *et seq.*
Chantry School, near Frome; *Fussell* and *Kyberd* 15,856 *et seq.*
Bramham College, Tadcaster; *Haigh* 15,148 *et seq.*
Bruce Castle School, Tottenham; *Hill* 16,955 *et seq.*
Chorlton High School, Manchester; *W. B. Hodgson* 8946–7.
Denmark Hill School; *Mason* 3144 *et seq.*
Bristol Trade School; *Moseley* 1924 *et seq.*
St. Bartholomew's Collegiate Institution; *Paget* 2075.
Mr. Payne's, Leatherhead; *Payne* 6880 *et seq.*
Clarendon House School; *Pinches* 3850 *et seq.*
Bolham School, near Tiverton; *Porter* 15,040 *et seq.*
Mansion House School, Exeter; *Templeton* 7629 *et seq.*
Mr. Waterfield's, Sheen; *Waterfield* 15,429 *et seq.*

RELATIVE ADVANTAGES OF BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS AND OF LARGE AND SMALL SCHOOLS.

It is better for girls (when there is no objection to it) that they should live in their own houses, and have the domestic influence; *Beale* 16,108–9.

What is generally known as the public school system is the best suited to the English character, the self-government and responsibility of the boys tend to make them self-reliant, manly, generous. The establishment of great boarding schools like Marlborough, Cheltenham, and some others, should be encouraged throughout the country. Many boys are unfitted, by habits both of body and mind, for reaping the full benefit of the public school system; here there seems a fair scope for the private school, where more particular supervision, and more individual teaching and encouragement might be obtained; *Brackenbury*, p. 895 (vol. ii.).

Advantages of having a large number of boys together in a single school; if discipline be not relaxed, good influences are felt more widely, more speedily, and more fully; in point of economy there can be no comparison; *Bradley* 4050–56.

Boarding schools are more advantageous than day schools for boys in any class of life; and parents, but for the expense, would rather send their boys as boarders; *Bruce* 16,300–304.

A great deal of the early home education, which is communicated generally by the aid of governesses, is extremely inferior; *Creak* 10,818.

Much more work can be done in boarding schools than in day schools; it is very much easier as a matter of discipline to get on with boys in a boarding school. Parents are often unfit to have the care of children; *E. Davies* 12,538–9.

Every boy should be away from home. When a boy is sent away from home, and thrown upon his own resources, it does more towards forming him and making him a man than keeping him at home with his friends; *Edmunds* 13,724–6.

The children of newly rich parents get that training at boarding school which it is impossible to get at home; *Edmunds* 13,822.

It would be very desirable to extend the advantages of boarding school education to the middle classes; *Dean of Ely* 17,214–15.

Is very strongly in favour of a great preponderance of boarders in a county school; the advantages of a public school can be best extended to the middle class by a system of boarders; *Fortescue* 11,948.

The discipline and habits of a boarding school have, in a majority of cases, an advantageous effect upon the training of a girl; and certainly the pupils who are boarders make more progress; *Kyberd* 15,878–9.

A day school is preferable wherever it is possible, the perfection of education being a good school combined with a good home. The boarding

BOARDING SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

school is only desirable where, from the peculiar circumstances of the parents, the instruction cannot be obtained at home. Day schools can exist in any town of moderate proportions; and it is only those parts of the country which are more or less remote from towns that require boarding schools; *W. B. Hodgson* 9067–8, 9073–7.

The advantages of boarding schools are by no means the same when you descend below the highest classes; *Lingen* 13,082–5.

Boarding schools are especially applicable to all whose circumstances compel them to live in small houses with large families. It is a very great advantage to boys to be brought up in the country, not only on mere sanitary grounds, but also from the variety of objects which engage their attention. A boarding school, too, is able to produce a strong *esprit de corps*; games can be carried on in a more spirited manner; and parents who are child-ridden have the great relief of being able to delegate their authority. In many other ways, the domestic arrangement of small houses, the class of servants in small houses, and all that sort of thing, suggest the advantage it is to parents to be able to board their children at school, and not to have their big boys always at home; *E. C. Lowe* 9341–2, 9367–8, 9384–8.

Boys teach each other more than the masters teach them, if they are all throughly classed; *Mortimer* 3643.

The principle of a day school is very much superior to the principle of a boarding school for either girls or boys, but particularly for girls. A great point is to continue the two things, that the girl should live in the bosom of her family, and should at the same time be within the reach of a competent teacher; *Pattison* 17,807.

Boarding schools are generally preferable, but there are great advantages on the part of girls residing with their family where the home influence is good; *Porter* 15,072–5.

Is in favour of day schools where they can be instituted rather than of boarding schools; *G. Smith* 8821.

Prefers day schools for girls on account of the advantage of keeping them at home; *E. E. Smith* 15,774.

Boys at day schools do not, as a general rule, make so much progress as those in the boarding schools, and for the plain reason that the majority of parents have no time to attend to the boys out of the school hours, and they prepare their lessons much as they like; *W. Smith* 1133.

A boy ought to go to a boarding school; it takes him from home, and he gets freer from little occupations that may induce his leisure hours to be unprofitably spent; *Torr* 12,086–7.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS:

During the time witness was at Leeds Grammar School the exhibition was not wasted; it was really valuable to each holder. Several boys got the exhibition and went to the university on the strength of it, who if they had not got the exhibition would not have gone to the university; *Barry* 5407.

A school should throw exhibitions open so as to offer an opportunity for boys of talent to raise themselves; this would have an important effect in mingling classes; *Barry* 5416–17.

An exhibition is of immense value in a commercial school. 50*l.* a year would be a very useful exhibition at the university; under that should doubt of its being of very great value. Although cases of individual hardship would occur, would throw exhibitions to a great extent open; *Barry* 5393–7.

Small endowments might be better employed if converted into exhibitions or prizes; *Bp. of Bath and Wells* 7143–4.

Should like to see exhibitions provided for children in small grammar schools, say six exhibitions of 20*l.* a year, to be held for three years. The competition for these exhibitions would raise the whole standard of education among our middle classes; *Letter to Bp. of Bath and Wells* pp. 685–6 (part i.).

At the Surrey County School at Cranley it is intended to found small scholarships of from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year, to enable deserving boys who need

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS—*continued.*

it to carry on their education a little longer; these scholarships will be founded from the profits; *Benson* 4856.

The founding of scholarships and exhibitions is a great incentive to education; would prefer competitive exhibitions, to be held in the school; *Brackenbury* 17,374–7.

Out of the annual income of Marlborough College, with the help of a trifling endowment, about 600*l.* a year is spent in scholarships and exhibitions; *Bradley* 4120.

At the Devon County School, West Buckland, it is intended to found scholarships; *Brereton* 10,169–70, 10,251–3.

Would not employ endowments to beat down the cost of education to the average middle-class parent, but would rather give free exhibitions open to competition; *Bruce* 16,355–6.

At Chesterfield Grammar School there is a small exhibition of 10*l.* a year; *Calder* 7406.

It would be desirable to devote a portion of the money given in doles to the establishment of exhibitions or free scholarships; *Calder* 7520–21.

Exhibitions open to sons of persons of limited means, and occupying professional positions, would be very valuable indeed; *Carpenter* 957–8.

At Christ's Hospital the exhibitions which the Grecians have are very valuable and numerous; *Jacob* 8123.

Plan for appropriating small endowments by converting them into an exhibition fund for scholars passing an examination; *Davies* 12,492–4, 12,528–31, 12,540–5.

There would not be candidates sufficient to make it worth while to spend much of the endowment in giving scholarships or exhibitions at the school; *Edmunds* 13,850.

At King Edward the Sixth's College, Birmingham, there are 10 foundation exhibitions of 50*l.* a year for either university; the present system, which limits them to classics, is injurious to the school; *Evans* 5836–42: particulars of some other exhibitions belonging to the school; 5848–9.

Proposed scheme for the smaller endowed grammar schools, one feature of which to be the formation of an exhibition fund by an annual subscription from the smaller endowed schools, the exhibition fund to be devoted to the maintenance at a central school of such promising scholars as may be selected from the smaller schools; *Evans* 5925–37.

Would not abolish any of the existing endowments, but advantage might be derived from a plan for using a considerable portion of them as exhibitions open to competition; *Griffith* 16,581–3.

Would provide for the exceptional boy who now and then comes up to the surface above his fellows in a small town, by a scholarship or an exhibition, enabling him to go elsewhere; *Harrowby* 14,113.

At Liverpool College a system of scholarships provides a free education for some of the more promising boys; *Howson* 2573–7.

Exhibitions tenable at schools would have the effect of keeping boys at school longer than at present, as in the case of the Carpenter scholarships at the City of London School; *Isbister* 9243–50.

List of exhibitions and scholarships, not attached to particular schools, vested in chartered companies of the City of London; *Isbister* page 40 (part ii.). They might be consolidated with advantage; 9238.

Small endowments might very usefully be applied in providing two or more free places in some public school with which the town was naturally connected, to which the two best boys might find their way as free scholars by their own merit; *Lingen* 13,107: as alternative exhibitions for obtaining technical instruction would be very good things; 13,137. Would, as far as possible, make no exhibitions but good ones, so as to relieve substantially the parents of the boy who succeeded; 13,140.

Exhibitions are a good form of endowment; *R. Lowe* 6612.

At the City of London School eight boys are supported, who are called Carpenter scholars. They receive a free education and 25*l.* a year. On leaving school with a certificate of good conduct, they have a donation of

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS—*continued.*

50*l.*, and if they go to the universities they retain their 25*l.* a year until the degree of B.A.; *Mortimer* 3524–5.

List of scholarships at the City of London School, tenable at the school and the universities; *Mortimer* page 386 (part i.).

Should like to see in connexion with any movement in favour of middle-class education a regular system of exhibitions, which would enable the most promising boys from the national school to get to the district middle school, and exhibitions from the district middle school which would enable the most promising boys to get to the high or grammar school; *Robinson* 6454.

In cases where it would not be possible to utilize the smaller schools as preparatory schools, would turn the endowment into an exhibition, or two or more exhibitions, for the neighbourhood to which the smaller schools belonged; *Short* 4179: in some cases the buildings might be sold, and the money made to supply a scholarship; 4224–5.

Many of the exhibitions connected with the county of Westmoreland have been abolished, which to some extent has injuriously affected the schools; *Simpson* 14,313–16: there are some scholarships remaining, but many have been thrown open to the whole of England; 14,316–19.

Exhibitions from one school to another not desirable; an exhibition to the university would be worth making an effort for; *Thompson* 11,732–4: when confined to particular localities exhibitions are generally badly bestowed; 11,791–4.

The connexion of the small endowed schools with the larger ones by means of exhibitions might be a very excellent plan in some cases; *Wallace* 10,634–8.

Circumstances in which the spirit of the donor would be best answered by converting a bequest into a school exhibition; *Westbury* 16,643.

If there were 100 scholarships at 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year to be competed for among young Catholics, that would soon raise the education amongst the whole body, or even if they were open scholarships to all religious denominations; *T. Williams* 11,200.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES, AS AFFECTING SCHOOLS.

The present system of jurisdiction over charity trusts for purposes of edution is as efficient as the present state of the law will permit it to be. By far the most numerous cases which come before the Court relate to internal management; and as all the Courts of Equity have concurrent jurisdiction, there is a want of uniformity in the decisions of those Courts. There would be a great advantage in having more uniformity; *Fearon* 13,267–70.

For purposes of management the principal part of such subjects as relate to educational charities should be entrusted to one tribunal, which should be the tribunal most conversant with the subject; but any attempt to put the decision of those questions into the hands of any tribunal not fortified by a bar to attend it, would not meet with public approval; *Fearon* 13,272: the existing Charity Commission, with enlarged powers, would be a fit tribunal; 13,273.

There should be power to abrogate some of the decisions which limit the power in the Court itself of altering the objects of charities; such power might be safely entrusted to the Charity Commission, or to any body constituted as that is, sitting in public, and in important cases attended by a bar. Important cases of a contentious nature should be still decided by the tribunals which have the confidence of the country; *Fearon* 13,275–6.

Almost all endowed schools, except the very humblest of poor schools, are subject to the Grammar Schools Act, the third section of which declares that the Court shall not, *except where the income is insufficient*, alter the qualification of the masters, or dispense with Latin and Greek. There are many cases in which the income, without being absolutely insufficient, is of so moderate a character, that nothing like a good grammar school can be maintained. This third section is therefore peculiarly objectionable, because it contains an interdiction to the Court to do that which it is most desirable

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES—*continued.*

to have power to do.[1] As to income, the Courts might be safely entrusted with entire discretion; but the test of income is not the only, or, in many cases, the proper test; *Fearon* 13,279–83.

Would particularly give power beyond the doctrine of *cy pres* to alter the character of the administration of obsolete or useless charities; *Fearon* 13,289.

There is a very effectual check upon improper litigation in the provision that no person (except the attorney-general acting *ex officio*) can go to the Court without the approval of the Charity Commission; *Fearon* 13,290–92: extent to which the attorney-general attends to charity cases; 13,293–306.

As to the appropriation of vacant charities, the payment of fifteenths, the putting out of soldiers, repairing causeways and bridges, &c.; *Fearon* 13,315–25.

The Court is bound by the provisions of the instrument of foundation, unless the objects of the charity have become obsolete, or are contrary to public policy; it has no power to do more in improvement than assimilate the trust as nearly as it can to the expressed intentions of the founder; *Fearon* 13,308–9: a charity for the poor generally, with no further specification, may be applied for a school for children of the poor; 13,312.

Where the proportions of a charitable fund to the different objects intended by the donor have become totally reversed, the Court has sometimes redistributed the income, but with very doubtful legality; *Fearon* 13,326.

There is no direct power for compelling a master to accept the provisions of a new scheme during his tenure of office; the Charity Commissioners have powers of doing it, perhaps, in an indirect manner, by threatening the master with dismissal; *Fearon* 13,328–30.

Persons applying for schemes of a better description, with reference to their particular wants, find themselves impeded by the decision of Lord Eldon in the Attorney-General *v.* Whitely, and by the third section of the Grammar Schools Act; *Fearon* 13,331–2: that section should be repealed. The Court or the Charity Commissioners would be enabled to do almost all that is requisite for the grammar schools if that section were out of the way; 13,398.

It has been the practice of the Court, where the income is large, to give the master a certain fixed amount, and a premium upon the number of boys, notwithstanding that the whole income is directed by the foundation to be paid to the master himself, but always with doubt whether it would be sustainable. The mere fear of being overthrown upon appeal, or of not attaining the object in the first instance, prevents the propounding of a great many most excellent schemes; *Fearon* 13,333–5.

Since their appointment in 1853 the Charity Commissioners have done a mass of work in the most quiet way in stopping off litigation, and doing things which never could have been done before without the Court; *Fearon* 13,403: the inspectors should be appointed by the Commissioners, not by the Treasury; 13,413–16.

A power of appeal from the decisions of the Courts and the Charity Commissioners should be retained; but the right of appeal should be subject to some control, to prevent reckless cases of appeal, *Fearon* 13,404–7.

The Rolls Court is one of four Equity Courts having concurrent jurisdiction in charity cases; besides which there is the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners, who take the non-contentious business. Does not think that the fact of there being so many Courts has produced any inconvenient diversity of decision. There is some advantage in one Court frequently correcting another Court, and the Court of Appeal being always open to be resorted to keeps them all straight; *Romilly* 13,424–7.

Generally speaking it is better that the judges should be tied by fixed rules in the decision of the points of law; but the Courts have not as ample a discretion as they ought to have in the application of rules imposed by the founder for the administration of the charity, for however foolish or absurd the founders' rules, the Courts have usually held them to be binding. It would be a useful thing if the Legislature were to interfere to enable the Courts to dispense with those rules. It is possible that this might diminish

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES—*continued.*

the disposition of persons to found or to give money to charities, though the operation of a similar system in Paris does not appear to have produced that effect; *Romilly* 13,431–5, 13,448–9.

All the business which is purely administrative should be disposed of by the Charity Commissioners, and when any question of law arises, power should be given them to state a case for the opinion of the Court; *Romilly* 13,436–40, 13,464–5.

The Attorney-General hardly ever refuses his fiat to an information at the relation of a person who has any case at all. It is quite open to any one to file an information; but, as a check upon improper litigation, he must first get a certificate from the Charity Commissioners; *Romilly* 13,441–7.

A power to re-appropriate charities at a given time after the death of the founder would be an advantage, and would not check charitable designs in a person who wished to do charity for its own sake, and not for ostentation; *Romilly* 13,456–60.

The Courts might do much better if they had wider discretion in the application of the doctrine of *cy pres*. Where the original endowment fails, this doctrine is of universal application; but the body intrusted with the management of charities should have power to set aside this principle; *Romilly* 13,450, 13,461–3.

The same power which the Court of Chancery has over trusts the Charity Commission exercises, but the Charity Commission chiefly confines its business to cases not contentious. It would be of great advantage that the Commission should have much greater powers than it now has. Nature of proposed extended powers, and how to be carried out; *Hare* 12,912–21, 12,934: difficulty of giving power of appeal from the decisions of the Commission through want of defined principles of jurisprudence; 12,922.

Proceedings in charity matters might be assimilated to those now adopted in relation to provisional orders under the Local Government Act, a local authority being constituted for the purpose, and inquiry being made and parties heard (but not by counsel), the order to be laid before Parliament prior to coming into operation; *Hare* 12,926–35.

The present discretion allowed the Charity Commission as to the exercise of jurisdiction in contentious cases affecting the administration of trusts should be abolished, but where a question arises as to the existence of a trust, the decision must be left to the Courts as hitherto; *Hare* 12,937–8.

Many cases might be settled now by the Charity Commissioners on a reasonable basis if it were not for the apprehension of expensive appeals; *Hare* 12,939–42.

The Court of Chancery is a very bad machinery for filling up trusts; it has no eyes nor ears but by an affidavit; *Hare* 12,978–9.

The doctrine of *cy pres* is arbitrary and unmeaning, and absurd in its application. There would be no difficulty in the Legislature laying down general rules, defining that wherever property is designed by the testator for the benefit of the poor in a special form, the Charity Commission should have the power of varying the bequest, so as to give to the poor the greatest benefit in some other shape; *Hare* 12,925, 12,936, 12,990: subjects of rules to be submitted to Parliament; 12,980–1, 12,983.

Functions and powers of Charity Commissioners described; *Fearon* 13,268 *et seq.*; *Hare* 12,912 *et seq.*; *J. Hill* 12,582 *et seq.*; *R. Lowe* 6547 *et seq.*; *Palmer* 14,170 *et seq.*; *Romilly* 13,425, 13,436–40, 13,464–5; *Shuttleworth* 17,433 *et seq.*; *Wood* 12,860 *et seq.*

The existing law sufficiently guards the real estates of charities against improvident or irregular transactions; *J. Hill* 12,584–6.

Powers of trustees to grant leases and to alienate charity lands; *J. Hill* 12,587–9: proceedings in cases of sales of real estates, and precautions against undue charges; 12,590–603: purposes for which charity estates may be mortgaged; 12,604: personal property, for instance stock belonging to charities, is usually vested in individual stockholders; instances of defalcation very rare; 12,605–8.

Charity funds may be vested in official trustees; how and by whom transferred; payment of dividends; *J. Hill* 12,609–15: the Charity Com-

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES—*continued.*

missioners cannot apply charity money, except in cases of incorporated charities; they can only authorize trustees to do what may be necessary; 12,616–20.

As to responsibility of trustees and their election, and the appointment of masters; publicity of proceedings of Charity Commission; power of the Board in appointing trustees; number of orders made under new jurisdiction; definition of a scheme as applied to a charity or a school; applications to the Court of Chancery and to the County Courts; the Charity Commissioners follow, as nearly as possible, the practice and rules laid down by Court of Chancery; decisions of the Courts not uniform; uniformity desirable; power of Board to grant or withhold certificates in case of small charities prevents needless litigation; powers given under Act of 1860 to trustees, &c. of applying to the Court of Chancery embarrasses the Charity Board in the exercise of its jurisdiction; powers of Board in removing trustees same as power of appointment; Board may authorize trustees to remove masters without appeal; by the Act of 1860, Board has the power to remove masters, but it is a cumbersome and difficult process; legal definition of grammar schools; schools exempted from Lord Cranworth's Act; *J. Hill* 12,621–740.

With regard to schemes for improved application of endowments, the general law requires that the intentions of the founder should be adhered to, but the Courts have struggled against the operation of the law; *J. Hill* 12,741–3: decisions of Courts as to capitation fees, and as to masters taking boarders, are very conflicting; 12,744–8: proposal for removing these difficulties; 12,749–52: concentration of the power of decision in one Court would not meet the case; the difficulty is the stringency of the rule; 12,755–7.

The enlargement of the powers of the Charity Commissioners and the relaxation of legal rules would tend to utilize both educational and charitable endowments; *J. Hill* 12,758–61: principles by which Commissioners are governed in inserting a conscience clause; 12,762–79: masters should be appointed by trustees; 12,780–81: no objection on principle to the introduction of the proprietary element into an endowment, so long as the proposal does not involve a departure from the principles of the foundation; 12,782–4.

The rule limiting jurisdiction of Charity Commissioners to cases of charities under 50*l.* should be relaxed; *J. Hill* 12,787–9: doctrine of *cy pres*, and plan proposed in substitution; 12,790–95: present restricted plan of appeal to Board should be abolished; 12,796–8: inspectors should be appointed by the Board, not by the Crown; 12,800.

Particulars of some defects in the Charity Commission Act; Sir Eardley Wilmot's Act is a cumbrous piece of machinery, and would be better got rid of; evil of an appeal to the Court of Chancery from the decision of the Charity Commissioners; *R. Lowe* 6547–8.

The Charity Commission is a very superior piece of machinery to the Court of Chancery for the purpose of administrative changes in charities; reasons for this; *R. Lowe* 6548: has unbounded confidence in the Commission as already organized, and thinks it entitled to the merit of being a sort of judicial discovery; 6620: perhaps the Commissioners might be charged with the fault that in the schemes they have made they have gone too far in considering the wishes of the neighbourhood; 6623: would leave to the Commissioners the best mode of dealing with the small misapplied endowments; 6622–6: the Commissioners should be all lawyers; 6631–5.

Matters which the Charity Commissioners can deal with by themselves do not come before the Attorney General, but cases which must come before the Court cannot be taken there without his permission; so also with regard to appeals where the value exceeds a certain amount, and proceedings generally. Proceedings by information, both *ex officio* and with a relator, are elaborate and expensive, and should be superseded by a simpler mode; *Palmer* 14,129–33, 14199. Consent of Attorney General should be required in all appeals; 14,199–205.

No great inconsistency in decisions of the several Courts; the chief point of difference has been on the conscience clause, but that question practically is settled. In all schemes settled by the Court, it says religion shall be taught according to principles of Established Church, excepting children

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES—*continued.*

whose parents shall object to such instruction. Cases where foundation deed restricts teaching to that of Established Church very rare; so also are cases of dissenters. This system has worked very well, but dissenters do not like it; *Palmer* 14,134–42.

Form of conscience clause expressed differently by the different Courts. A general form should be settled, and made consistent with the Act. Meaning of the Court in applying conscience clause. Action of the Court in this matter dates as far back as Lord Eldon's time; *Palmer* 14,143–55.

Examples of difference in various forms of conscience clause; part ii. p. 560. Form adopted by Charity Commissioners, p. 561.

The decision in the Ilminster school case may be considered to have settled that if there be no intention expressed to the contrary, the trustees of a church school ought all to be members of the Church of England; but where a school is founded for general education, it would be unsafe to say that because the Court directs instruction in the principles of the Church of England, there should not be trustees of any other religious denomination; it would be presumed that every man is a churchman until the contrary be proved; *Palmer* 14,156–60.

Respecting capitation fees the views of the judges differ widely. The Courts would not turn a free school into one in which capitation fees were to be charged, unless some instruction were given in addition to that required by the deed of foundation; *Palmer* 14,161–2. Courts have not power to sanction capitation fees where the education has been free; the power if granted ought to depend on necessity; 14,167–9.

Great difference of opinion of judges as to boarders; difficulties attending questions as to introduction of boarders; *Palmer* 14,179–83. There is no difficulty on the part of the Court in securing a liberal education in a classical school on the one hand, and a reasonable consideration for the claims of inhabitants whose children do not go to the Universities on the other; 14,184–5.

The Court has no jurisdiction to alienate charities for distribution of doles where the foundation is clear and the object practicable, nor could it alienate educational endowments and reduce them to dole funds; *Palmer* 14,206–9.

The doctrine of *cy pres* is practically very arbitrary and indefinite. Courts have applied eleemosynary charities to schools, but they would be unwilling to interfere unless the case presented some exceptional features; *Palmer* 14,172–7. Application of *cy pres* to cases where original endowment had become insufficient for free education; 14,163–6.

A department of public charities should be constituted out of the Privy Council, the Lord Chancellor being *ex officio* a member of the department, so that a relation would be established between the elementary, the grammar schools, and the universities; *Shuttleworth* 17,435, 17,457, 17,462–3, 17,480–84, 17,488–9: functions of this department would be similar to those of the Committee of Council on Education; 17,458–9: all contentious matters in charities to be decided by Judges of Charities sitting on the spot, and reviewed by a central Court of Charities in London; 17,436, 17,460–65: summary of suggestions as to proposed department—its members, powers, duties, and objects; 17,568.

Limits of extension of the doctrine of *cy pres* should be defined by statute, but in cases where a charity had been in existence for say 60 years there should be very little limit to the discretion of the department dealing with charity matters; *Shuttleworth* 17,441–3, 17,466–8, 17,479.

It is desirable to remove by statute the erroneous conception that the Church of England is the inheritor of all the grammar school foundations, and to remove altogether from the administration of these schools all restrictive rules as to the religious profession of the master and the religious teaching of the pupils. Another thing necessary to eradicate by Act of Parliament is the doctrine constantly followed by Lord Eldon, that all grammar schools are *ex vi termini* schools for the teaching of Greek and Latin alone; *Westbury* 16,625.

Anterior to the Reformation, when religion was regarded only as existing under one form and one type, there is no evidence of a desire on the part of

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES—*continued.*

founders of schools that religion in a definite form should be taught; and witness regards the inference that at the Reformation those religious provisions would pass over to the Established Church as one of the most mischievous doctrines of the day; *Westbury* 16,654–5.

The principal occasions of application to the jurisdiction of Chancery are the settlement of schemes and the removal and appointment of officers; *Westbury* 16,625. The interposition of the Court of Chancery would become almost unnecessary if certain general principles were laid down by Act of Parliament, and the application of them left to the Privy Council and the Charity Commissioners; 16,667–73. Would obtain a statutory declaration that endowed schools shall not of necessity have a provision for the teaching of Latin and Greek, the discretionary power to be wielded by the Charity Commissioners, with an appeal to the Privy Council, who should make some rule within itself, so as to create a tribunal for these purposes; 16,674–6: objections to this tribunal considered; 16,667–95, 16,711 *et seq.*

In the event of Parliament not favourably receiving the foregoing proposals, a smaller legislative enactment might be obtained, giving the Privy Council power to dispense, either altogether or *in rebus existentibus*, with the obligation to teach Latin and Greek; 16,700–705: objections to giving extensive powers to trustees; 16,706–8: desirableness in almost all cases of a small payment to the master or to an exhibition fund; 16,709–10.

With regard to the proposition of transplanting a school from one place to another, would preserve to some extent the principle of locality of administration, but it would be rather a narrow way of dealing with the subject; *Westbury* 16,638–9: cases of transplantation might be decided by the Privy Council, the Charity Commission acting as auxiliary to the Privy Council; 16,633–7.

The kind of charities particularly requiring consolidation are the small sums left to be given away in bread, &c., which sums there is no power of augmenting, and are by themselves incapable of giving substantial benefit; *Westbury* 16,640–41, 16,696–9; circumstances in which the spirit of the donor would be best answered by converting a bequest into a school exhibition; 16,643.

The Court of Chancery has adopted a practice of enabling a head master to receive from day scholars certain capitation fees, somewhat analogous to the payment of the children's pence in the national schools. The Court feels itself justified in imposing these fees only on the principle of being compelled to do it to pay for a good master. The *cy pres* application proceeds on the hypothesis that the original application is no longer possible; *Westbury* 16,662–5.

Statement of class of charity cases referred to the Attorney-General, and course pursued; *Wickens* 13,166–70, 13,197: proceedings in relators' suits as to schemes; 13,171–8, 13,226–33: law applicable to new schemes very indefinite; a well-drawn declaratory Act would be convenient; 13,190–91, 13,204–5. The Court has no power to lay down any rule for uniformity of decisions: 13,206, 13,209–13.

The Courts have power to appropriate non-educational endowments to educational purposes, and *vice versâ;* illustrations; *Wickens* 13,179–87: views of judges as to expediency of different modes of applying charity funds have not been uniform; 13,188–9.

Powers of Court as to capitation fees; decision of V. C. Wood in Manchester case most important; *Wickens* 13,192–201.

No general principle can be laid down as to appointment of trustees; *Wickens* 13,217–18: district official trustees; 13,219.

Objections to administrative power in charity cases of Court of Chancery on ground of expense and want of uniformity; *Wickens* 13,222–5.

Disposal of charitable funds by Crown obsolete; circumstances under which the Crown possessed this power; *Wickens* 13,251–3.

Practice of Court of Chancery as to introduction of conscience clause; *Wickens* 13,245–50: form of conscience clause should be settled by Parliament; 13,254: distinctions of forms in use; 13,255: form in which the clause should be cast; 13,256–8: there should be no requisition by the State on the subject of religious instruction; 13,259–61.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW OF CHARITIES—*continued.*

The doctrine of *cy pres* is very arbitrary, and properly so called applies only in those cases where the original and special destination of a charity fund fails altogether; *Wickens* 13,237–8.

Questions relating to schemes for school charities come before the Court of Chancery in every case where there is an endowment; origin of jurisdiction; difficulty from Lord Eldon's definition of "grammar school," to remedy which the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. was passed, authorizing the Court to extend the instruction to other subjects than Latin and Greek, and, under very stringent restrictions, to supersede classics altogether; so that by the aid of this Act every endowed school has been thrown open to the Court, except in cases where the trustees or visitors have absolute power; these latter cases very rare; *Wood* 12,802–3.

Lord Cottenham's rule in the case of the Manchester schools has been that most usually followed in constituting boards of local trustees; course pursued by Attorney-General in appointment of trustees; *Wood* 12,804–6: as to succession of trustees; 12,870–74: in all non-contentious cases, duties as to appointment of trustees, and preliminary arrangement and settlement of schemes, should be entrusted to the Charity Commissioners, with power to apply to a judge at chambers in case of litigation arising; 12,806–10, 12,814, 12,864–9: right of appeal to be given to all parties entitled to appear on the application; nobody allowed to appear at expense of charity, except Attorney-General; 12,811–13, 12,815–24.

The right course to be taken in improving management is to secure proper appointment of trustees; a public officer would hamper their decisions; his duties should be confined to inspection, the trustees giving him full information of their proceedings; *Wood* 12,825–7; what has been done by Court as to schemes for schools, subjects of instruction, boarders, and religious instruction; 12,828: conscience clause now introduced into every scheme; 12,829–39; capitation fees; 12,839, 12,844–9: cases where funds would not admit of teaching Latin and Greek; 12,840–42: salaries of classical masters; 12,843.

Courts already possess sufficient powers in dealing with endowed schools generally; they require larger discretion in dealing with intentions of founders; there should be a power of revising founders' intentions after a certain period; *Wood* 12,850–57: the Charity Commission would be a proper body to entrust revision to, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery; 12,858–9: to what extent powers of Charity Commissioners should be enlarged: 12,860–63: the Commissioners should have the power to appoint their own inspectors; 12,886–8: usefulness of Commissioners in appropriating doles to education; 12,899–902.

Extension of powers of Court as to limiting or superseding teaching of classics would be beneficial; *Wood* 12,875–80: legislation desirable so as to enable Court to allow boarders: 12,881–2: Courts are cautious as to interfering with long continued practice; 12,897: powers of Court to convert endowments for clothing, &c., and education entirely to education of girls; 12,898.

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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. III.

ANSWERS TO THE COMMISSIONERS' QUESTIONS

RESPECTING

THE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

OF

Christ's Hospital.	Manchester.
St. Olave's, Southwark.	Bedford.
Dulwich College.	Tonbridge.
Birmingham.	Monmouth.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what, general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or management upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over
    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the Bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment
    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies?
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?
    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the school connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER or MISTRESS of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for GIRLS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and if so where do the dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year?
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school-bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOLS of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, in the CITY of LONDON and in the TOWN and COUNTY of HERTFORD.

(The Questions are given on p. 1.)

A.

1. The aggregate establishment is commonly known as "*Christ's Hospital*," or the "*Blue Coat School*."

2. It is one of the Royal Hospitals of the City of London, and is the first-named of the *three hospitals* founded by King Edward the Sixth, by charter or letters patent, dated 26th June 1553.

3. In the parishes of Christ Church, St. Sepulchre, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and St. Bartholomew-the-Less in the city of London; and in the parishes of All Saints and St. John in the town of Hertford.

4, 5. These questions are considered not to apply, the hospital's general objects not being merely local.

6. The foundation by the above charter was that of a "hospital," with objects (apparently at least) in common with the *Hospitals of Bridewell* and *St. Thomas*; but the appropriation of the buildings of the then lately dissolved House of the Grey Friars had been already made in 1552 (the year preceding the grant of the charter) in favour of *poor children*; and, in continuance of such appropriation, the lodging, maintenance, education, and training of poor children were relegated to *Christ's Hospital*, and thus became the special and permanent features of that branch of the general or triple-purposed charity of King Edward.

Each hospital having had its own individuality and work assigned to it (the care of the *sick and diseased to St. Thomas's*, and the *functions of a Reformatory* and *House of Industry to Bridewell*), the three were constituted, in effect, within the first 10 years from the grant of their common charter, separate institutions, each with its own Governing Body, although remaining to the present day corporately united.

7. Except a portion of the site of the hospital in London, viz., the Grey Friars' Monastery, no part of the original endowments remains to Christ's Hospital; the lands and other endowments given by King Edward's charter having been allocated (and apparently in the exercise of the plenary powers conferred by that charter) by the then Governing Body of the Royal Hospitals, by orders in 1557 and 1562, with the exception of the palace and precinct of "Bridewell Place," reserved to Bridewell Hospital, to the *exclusive use of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark*.

The income of Christ's Hospital, now applicable to the maintenance and education of children and to kindred objects, as well as to the numerous trusts and charities engrafted on the hospital, is the produce of legacies and gifts of numerous benefactors, and of contributions given by the Governors themselves, during the last three centuries and upwards.

8–12. No Statutes were prescribed in the charter of King Edward the Sixth; but such royal charter, after settling the estates and property therein mentioned for the sustentation of the *three hospitals*, and conferring all necessary powers with regard to such endowments, together with power to hold lands in mortmain, and the grant of a common seal, declared it "fully and entirely "lawful" to the Governing Body, as therein set forth "for the time being, at "all times and always hereafter when, and as often as to them it shall seem "expedient, or necessity shall so require, to ordain, constitute, and make all "such fit, wholesome, and honest ordinances, statutes, and rules for the right "government of the poor in the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, "or in the same other houses called Christ's Hospital and St. Thomas's "Hospital in Southwark aforesaid, or either of them, to be supported as to "them shall seem good," * * * and also granted to them "full power "and authority from time to time to nominate, appoint, make, create, and "ordain such and so many officers, ministers, or governors under them in the "aforesaid hospitals or houses, or in either of them, who may from time to "time provide for the poor therein, that they may be well and justly ordered

" and taken care of, and also for the order and government of the same poor, " as to them shall likewise seem good and convenient, without the impeach- " ment of " the King, his successors or others, " so that the same ordinances, " laws, and statutes be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of " the kingdom of England, or to the royal prerogative."

The schools of the Hospital are and always have been governed and regulated, in pursuance of such powers, by orders made from time to time by the Governors assembled in general court, or by committees acting by their authority. Where, as in King Charles the Second's charter of 19th August 1673, founding the Royal Mathematical or Naval School in the Hospital, and in various trusts, there are special requirements or conditions; or, as in the case of the exhibitions and apprentice fees, which are regulated by decrees of the Court of Chancery, the Governors are, of course, bound by such limitations.

In the case of the Royal Mathematical School modifications have been made in the requisitions of King Charles' two charters of 1673 and 1675, by a supplemental charter of Her present Majesty, dated 28th April 1858. By King Charles' first charter the Governors were empowered to make rules for the regulation of that school, but had not power to dispense with the obligatory *apprenticeship for seven years* to sea service or to alter the appropriation of the monies specially settled by the second charter on the royal mathematical boys. These were altered by Her Majesty's charter of 1858; and the boys referred to are now at liberty to enter the Royal Navy or other sea service without being apprenticed, and the Governors can vary the distribution or appropriation of the monies amongst these youths (for their outfits or maintenance) as they may deem most advisable from time to time.

13. The charters and the Hospital's muniments generally are deposited in the Hospital's strong room attached to the counting house.

14. The charter of King Edward VI. has been published in several works, and is given (in English) in the 32nd Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into Charities, Part VI. The Hospital's records and documents generally are not considered accessible to the public, but all reasonable and proper inquiries are freely answered.

15. Yes.

16. By a sub-committee of " rentors," with the assistance of the Hospital's surveyor, land surveyor, solicitor, and counting-house officers. All lettings and matters of importance are submitted to the Committee of Almoners, who form the managing committee for the Hospital's affairs generally. Lettings on lease, as well as any sales or purchases of property, where the Hospital's seal is required, are submitted to the General Court of Governors for approval and confirmation.

17. The average *gross income* arising from the Hospital's endowments and applicable or belonging to the *school or to school purposes alone*, cannot be stated with exactness, several of the estates and funds from which it is derived being for mixed purposes, or common to several purposes in certain proportions, or being charged with stipends or other payments foreign to the Hospital's school or general establishment purposes,—some of fixed, others of fluctuating amount; and it being hardly possible to attribute to each of such prior charges its precise share of the cost of insurance, repairs, improvements, taxes, &c. on the landed estate, or of the professional and other charges attending the management of the estates, and the collection of the rents and other kinds of income appertaining either to the Hospital's main purpose of a " School," or to its ancillary purpose as trustees of various, and some very large, charities, which have been affiliated to it. Some of its more important trusts have separate books of accounts, whilst many of its lesser trusts (each with its account to show its application) are treated as prior charges on the Hospital's own income.

18. 42,485*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per annum as nearly as can be stated; besides the income from endowments specifically applicable to extra-foundation purposes, such as exhibitions, apprentice fees, naval boys' allowances, &c. If, under the head of "management" a deduction be made for a share of the cost of the counting-house department, 41,500*l.* to 42,000*l.* would fairly represent the ultimate net amount of annual income derived from endowments and applicable to the general purposes of the Hospital viewed as a large educational and boarding charity.

19. The expenditure of the Hospital for the purposes of the *school*, including the salaries of masters and teachers generally and the cost of books and other school materials, may be stated on the average of the last five years to have been about 9,860*l.* per annum. The average expenditure for the Hospital's two establishments (London and Hertford), including board, clothing, washing, and stores; the salaries of the medical, counting-house, domestic, and other officers; wages of under-matrons, nurses, and subordinates; taxes, repairs, gas, water, and all incidentals, has amounted during the same period to about 46,667*l.* per annum, or about 4,000*l.* *to* 5,000*l.* *in excess of the net income from endowment*, such deficiency being supplied by the donations of new governors or others, which are therefore relied upon to some moderate extent annually. The expenditure in 1864 was considerably over the above average.

20. A balance sheet and abstract of accounts for 1864 are sent herewith.

21. Yes. The Hospital's cash accounts are audited for periods of two months for each audit, there being 12 auditors (selected from the Governors), who work in pairs.

22. The Bank of England, except small amounts in the hands of the receiver and some other officers for current disbursements. If, owing to an unusually large receipt from donations, the cheapness of provisions or clothing, or other cause, there is surplus income admitting of it, the Committee cause a sum to be funded or laid out in redeeming land tax.

23. It results in the first instance in a diminution of the balance brought down. If, owing to a paucity of donations for a year or two, the balance is not restored, or there is a large outlay on the country estates, or provisions continue dear, or other circumstance, not necessarily permanent, should necessitate it, a sale of stock would be resorted to. If such excess of expenditure were due to the appointment of additional masters, or to improvements involving a *permanent increase* of any considerable amount, the number of presentations for the admission of boys would be curtailed, as was done in 1850. In 1856, in order to effect important educational improvements, the usual issue of presentations to the Governors, otherwise in turn, was ordered not to be made.

24. A small gradual increase may be expected, but on the reletting of extensive property in and near Holloway Road on the expiration of building leases at Michaelmas 1874, a considerable increase (perhaps 2,000*l.* a year) may be expected.

25–28. There are several such, and subjoined are the particulars required :—

Benefices.	Kind of Benefice.	Patrons.	Present Incumbents.	Former Relation (if any) of the Incumbents to the Hospital.
Clavering-cum-Langley, Essex.	Vicarage	The Governors of Christ's Hospital acting in their General Court.	Rev. Thos. William Henry Gurney.	Second Mathematical Master or Master of Travers' Scoool.
Berden, Essex -	Perpetual Curacy.		Rev. Frederick Gifford Nash.	Senior Grecian at the Hospital, and Exhibitioner therefrom.
Colne Engaine, otherwise Gains-colne, Essex.	Rectory -		Rev. John Greenwood, D.D.	Upper Grammar Master.
Horley, Surrey -	Vicarage		Rev. William H. Hughes.	
Ugley, Essex -	Do.		Rev. Alfred Burder.	Educated in the Hospital, but not an Exhibitioner therefrom.
Enford, Wilts -	Do.		Rev. Just Henry Alt.	Third Grammar Master.
Wormshill, Kent	Rectory -		Rev. Robert Jas. Todd Dolling.	A Grecian and Exhibitioner.

Benefices.	Kind of Benefice.	Patrons.	Present Incumbents.	Former Relation (if any) of the Incumbents to the Hospital.
Albrighton, Shropshire.	Vicarage	The presentation to these six livings is vested in the Haberdashers' Company, but the Governors of the Hospital have the right of election and nomination to the Company for presentation on every alternate vacancy running over the six (often each), and owing to the operation of that method of alternation the nominee of the Company hold *four* livings at this time out of the six.	Rev. Geo. W. Woodhouse.	Nominated by Haberdashers' Company.
Bitteswell, Leicestershire.	Do.		Rev. Geo. Monnington.	Nominated by Haberdashers' Company.
Dyseworth, Leicestershire.	Do.		Rev. Christopher F. Cook.	Educated in the Hospital, but not an Exhibitioner therefrom.
Wigston Magna, Leicestershire.	Do.		Rev. William Romanis.	A Grecian and Exhibitioner.
Leiston, Suffolk -	Perpetual Curacy.		Rev. John Calvert Blathwayt.	Nominated by Haberdashers' Company.
Chertsey, Surrey	Vicarage		Rev. Lawrence William Till.	Nominated by Haberdashers' Company.

29. A preference to certain scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, in default of fit candidates from Merchant Taylors' School. This is practically inoperative as regards the Hospital scholars. Attached to the Hospital itself are certain funds to provide exhibitions to scholars sent therefrom to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The principal of these funds is composed of numerous benefactions (the first being by will dated in 1574) brought together and administered under a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 23 December 1837; another old fund (Serjeant Moses) has also been the subject of an arrangement, made between Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Christ's Hospital, and sanctioned by the Court of Chancery; and exhibitions have been established in modern times by the benefactions of Alderman Thompson, and H. Rowed, Esq.

(*a*) Of Hospital's own exhibitions, 20 according to present complement, viz.,

To Oxford - - - - -	1
To Cambridge - - - -	15
Available for either Oxford or Cambridge, but generally used for the former -	4
	20

(*b*) One hundred pounds a year to Oxford scholars, and 80*l.* a year to Cambridge scholars.

(*c*) Four years.

(*d*) They are subject to forfeiture on marriage, misbehaviour, or improper absence from college.

Besides these one of the Hospital's scholars enjoys 30*l.* a year additional for four years from the "Times Scholarship;" and another has the like annual sum additional for four years from the "Pitt Club Scholarship." Of 12 exhibitions of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, not originally limited to the Hospital scholars, six for Cambridge and one for Oxford are merged in the general exhibitions' fund; the other five are open to any poor scholars at Oxford, and of these three are now held by poor scholars. Any not applied for drop into the Hospital's general exhibitions' fund.

30. None.

31. The following is a list of the whole body of Governors :—

NAMES of GOVERNORS of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—1867.

[Those Governors marked (*) are members of the Committee of Almoners; and those printed in *italics* have served on the committee as constituted under the Order of Court of the 1st of May 1855.]

Date of Appointment.

1843 HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
1844 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
1848 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
1867 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR.

President.

Governor 1841 / President 1854 — *FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., Gloucester House, Park Lane.

Treasurer.

Governor 1829 / Treasurer 1849 — *The Worshipful WILLIAM GILPIN, Christ's Hospital.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

1857 The Right Hon. Thomas Gabriel, Lord Mayor, Mansion House.
1829 William Taylor Copeland, Esq., 160, New Bond Street.
1831 Samuel Wilson, Esq., Head Quarters, Finsbury.
1840 *Sir James Duke, Bart.*, Laughton Lodge, Hurst Green, Sussex.
1842 Sir John Musgrove, Bart., 32, Russell Square.
1843 Thomas Challis, Esq., 32, Wilson Street, Finsbury.
1844 Thomas Sidney, Esq., 8, Ludgate Hill.
1844 Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., 35, Portman Square.
Governor 1835 / Alderman 1847 — *David Salomons, Esq., M.P., 56, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.
1848 Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., 79, Great Tower Street.
1849 Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knt., 2, Royal Exchange Buildings.
1851 John Carter, Esq., 61, Cornhill.
1854 *William Anderson Rose, Esq., 66, Upper Thames Street.
Governor 1849 / Alderman 1855 — William Lawrence, Esq., M.P., 94, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
1856 *Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., 71, Queen Street, Cheapside.
1857 *Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Knt., 38, Newgate Street.
1858 William Ferneley Allen, Esq., 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
1859 James Abbiss, Esq., 61, Gracechurch Street.
Governor 1857 / Alderman 1860 — James Clarke Lawrence, Esq., 18, Cannon Street.
1860 Thomas Dakin, Esq., 2 and 3, Cree Church Lane.
1861 Robert Besley, Esq., 2, Fann Street, Aldersgate Street.
1862 Sills John Gibbons, Esq., 253, High Street, Southwark.
1863 Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Esq., 66, London Wall.
1863 Andrew Lusk, Esq., M.P., 62, Fenchurch Street.
1864 David Henry Stone, Esq., 33, Poultry.
1866 William James Richmond Cotton, Esq., 47, St. Mary Axe.

1822 Benjamin Attwood, Esq., Pengelly House, Cheshunt, Herts.
1824 Sir Edmund Antrobus, *Bart., 37, Eaton Square.*
1834 Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, *Bath House, Piccadilly.*
1839 Charles Ansted, *Esq., 29, Penton Place, Pentonville.*
1839 William Atkinson, *Esq., Great Ropers, Bures, near Colchester.*
1839 George Ashlin, *Esq., 50, Mark Lane.*
1839 John Pelly Atkins, *Esq., Halsted Place, near Seven Oaks, Kent.*
1844 Charles Armstrong, *Esq., Woodslee, Patcham, Brighton.*
1849 *John Derby Allcroft, *Esq., 97, Wood Street.*
1852 The Right Hon. Lord Athlumney, *Somerville House, Navan,* Ireland.
1854 *Edmund Antrobus, Esq., M.P.,* 11, Grosvenor Crescent, Belgrave Square.
1856 John Hungerford Arkwright, *Esq., Hampton Court,* near Leominster.
1859 George Henry Aston, Esq.
1861 Richard Arkwright, Esq., M.P., 3, Eaton Place West.
1865 Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, Esq., 59, Strand.
1865 Joseph Gosling Arnold, Esq., South Hill House, Forest Hill.

1819 Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., 30, Medina Villas, Brighton.
1826 Thomas Bridges, Esq., Messrs. Coulthurst's, 13, New Inn, Strand.
1827 *James Bentley, Esq., Cheshunt, Herts.
1829 Lewis Robert Bellamy, Esq., 17, Gloucester Place, Greenwich.
1830 Thomas Brown, Esq., 36, Ludgate Hill.
1830 Henry Bainbridge, Esq., 14, Old Jewry Chambers.
1832 Thomas Bland, Esq.
1833 William Potts Bathe, Esq., 25, Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
1834 Rev. Edward Richard Benyon, 33, Portman Square.
1834 Joseph Bonsor, Esq., 6, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.
1837 His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., 37, Belgrave Square.
1837 Charles James Bevan, Esq., Brewery, Park Street, Borough.
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Arthur Powell, Esq.

32. Yes; the Lord Mayor and all the other Aldermen, and 12 members of the Court of Common Council of the City of London are Governors ex officio.

33. The non-official Governors were originally introduced under the powers given (already cited) by the Letters Patent or Charter of Foundation, and have been appointed under various regulations made by the Governors generally from time to time. The present constitution of the governing body was settled by certain articles of agreement, which were confirmed by an Act of the 22nd Geo. 3. c. 77., entitled "An Act to render valid and effectual certain "Articles of Agreement between the City of London and the Governors of the "four Royal Hospitals." The Governors, acting in their General Court, appoint all non-official Governors.

34. Gentlemen offering themselves for appointment as such Governors must be 21 years of age or upwards, and of approved character. No other qualifications are required, but each gentleman must pass a ballot. The usual introductory step is to present a donation of not less than 500*l.* to the Hospital's funds, but no amount of donation entitles the donor to admission to a Governorship. The General Court has entire power to regulate the mode of electing all non-official Governors, and of fixing any qualifications to be required of them.

35. Yes.

36. No.

37. *See* reply to Q. 6.

38. As to the allocation of the Charter Endowments to St. Thomas's Hospital and Bridewell Hospital, *see* answer to Q. 7.

Of the endowments since acquired and now existing a very small part belongs *specifically* to girls. The regulation of the numbers of boys and girls has always (beyond those maintained under specific trusts) been deemed within the discretion of the Governors, and the contemplation of the endowments given from time to time has obviously been, in a far larger proportion, in the direction of boys than of girls.

39. The Governors have from time to time made various regulations as to the age, condition of parents, and other circumstances affecting the children to be admitted into the Hospital.

A copy of the present regulations is annexed.

Regulations for the Admission of Children into Christ's Hospital, London.

I. That every Governor may present the child of a parent who is free or not free of the City of London, as he shall think proper.

II. That no children be admitted but such as shall be between the age of *seven* and *ten* years, which is to be proved by such certificates, declarations, and vouchers as are now or shall be hereafter required by the orders of the General Court.

III. That there shall not be more than two children of any one family upon the charge of this Hospital at the same time, except under wills and trusts, where the obligation may be of a special nature.

IV. That no child shall be admitted who is a foundling or maintained at the parish charge.

V. That no child of a livery servant, unless the father of the said child was, at the time of the child's birth, either a freeman of the City of London or entitled to claim the freedom by patrimony or servitude; or children, who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, or who are lame, crooked, or deformed so as not to be able to take care of themselves, or have any infectious distemper, as leprosy, scaldhead, itch, scab, evil; or have rupture, or distemper which shall be judged incurable, shall be taken into this Hospital, on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted and afterwards found disqualified in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.

VI. That no child be admitted who is unable to read such elementary reading books as shall be fixed upon from time to time by the Committee of Almoners.

VII. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, churchwardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence

such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained; the said minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants engaging to discharge the Hospital of them before or after the age of 15 years if the Governors shall so require.

If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

VIII. That any Governor having the right of presentation may immediately exercise such right by nominating a child for admission into this Hospital, such nomination to be by the Governor's signature and insertion of the child's name upon the presentation; and in the event of the death of the Governor previous to the child so nominated attaining seven years of age, such nomination shall be available for the admission of the said child into the Hospital, provided such child shall at the time of his presentment for admission to the Court or Committee be qualified in all respects according to the existing regulations.

IX. To prevent children being admitted contrary to the above rules, they shall be presented to a General Court, who will examine into the truth of the certificates, vouchers, and testimonials required, touching their age, birth, orphanage, or other qualifications, or refer the same to the Committee of Almoners strictly to examine whether the allegations contained in each separate petition and presentation are true and conformable to the above regulations; and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected.

*** *See* Orders of Court, 28th April 1809; 18th March 1825; 8th January 1830; 16th November 1832; 18th January 1839; and 26th January 1860.

40–42. Under various benefactions and trusts which have been accepted by the Governors from time to time, certain children are admitted to the Hospital's benefits who have some special qualification of name, kin, birth, place of residence, &c. All such children must possess the same qualifications generally as the rest of the children prior to admission, and they can be rejected or postponed if they do not possess them when presented; and when in the school must conform to the general discipline and regulations; and they may be dismissed or expelled for misconduct of a serious nature. Except 53 boys specially admitted for ultimate sea service on Lanesborough's and Stock's Trusts, and as sons of officers, R.N., the boys admitted under particular trusts follow the same course of instruction, and have the same right to compete for the Grecianships and Exhibitions as the boys on the Hospital's general foundation.

The following is a list of the special benefactions and trusts referred to:—

Date.	Donors.	Number of Children admitted under the Trust.	Particular Qualifications, &c.
1662	John Browne -	3	One from parish of St. Luke, Old Street. One from parish of St. Dunstan in the West. One from precinct of Whitefriars.
1763	George Butteris -	1	From parish of All Saints, Hertford, on presentation of the Trustees of the Charities of the borough of Hertford.
1671	Christopher Clark	4	Two from parish of St. Luke, Old Street. Two from parish of Whitechapel.
1743	Sir Geo. Fettiplace, Bart.	2	From parish of Swinbrook, Oxon, on presentation of the Minister and Churchwardens, with the approval of the heir-at-law of Testator.

Date.	Donors.	Number of Children admitted under the Trust.	Particular Qualifications, &c.
1686	John Fowke -	8	Two from parish of. St. Dunstan in the East. Two from parish of Allhallows, Barking, in London. Two from parish of Woodford, Essex. Two from parishes of St. Margaret, Barking, Great Ilford, and Barking Side, Essex, in a rotation fixed by decree of the Court of Chancery.
1844	Grocers' Company	6	Presented by the Company.
1724	Thomas Guy -	4 yearly (about 26 in the hospital at one time).	Presented by the Governors of Guy's Hospital, Southwark. Preference to the Donor's kin.
1782	Thomas Hanbey -	2	Nominated by the Ironmongers' Company. To be sons of freemen of the Company.
1657	Gilbert Keate -	1 every 2nd yr., say 3 in the Hospital at one time.	From parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East (Dolphin precinct).
1725	Viscount Lanesborough.	1	Presented by his Lordship's Trustees, who are the Trustees of Dr. Busby. The boy is to be educated so as "to be qualified for navigation."
1634	John Lock - -	8	Children of freemen of the City of London. Two presented by the President of Christ's Hospital. Two presented by the Churchwardens and Common Council of St. Michael Bassishaw. Two presented by the Churchwardens and Common Council of St. Martin, Ludgate. Two presented by the Churchwardens and Common Council of St. John the Baptist, Walbrook.
1716	Thomas Lockington	2	Relations of the Donor to have first preference; Persons of the name of "Lockington" next. If neither apply the right devolves to the Vestry of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, who are to present the child of a Freeman of London.
—	Thomas Stallard Penoyre.	2	The Donor's kin to have first preference; then the families of two persons named in the will. Failing presentation of such within 12 months, the right falls to the Apothecaries' Company for a child of a Freeman of their Society. This Trust expires in 1884.
1674	John Phillips -	6	Two presented by the Cooks' Company; to be children of poor members of the Company. Two presented by the parish of St. Katherine Cree, London. Two presented by the parish of St. James, Garlickhithe.
1642 (1683)	Mark Quested -	6	Presented by the Fishmongers' Company. Children of Freemen of the Company.
1664	Giles Russell -	9	Three from parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars. Three from parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. Three from parish of Sherborne, Dorset. Relations, if in the parishes, to be preferred.

Date.	Donors.	Number of Children admitted under the Trust.	Particular Qualifications, &c.
1776	John Smith - -	2	From parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate.
1780	John Stock - -	4	Two presented by the Lords of the Admiralty. To be sons of deceased lieutenants in the Royal Navy, and to be brought up in the Mathematical School of the Hospital, and educated in Navigation. One from parish of Christ Church, London; to be the child of a deceased parishioner, but a preference to be given to a child of the name of "Stock," though not of that parish, if fatherless and in necessitous circumstances. One presented by the Drapers' Company. To be the son of a deceased member of that Company. A child who is both fatherless and motherless to be preferred.
1612	William Stoddard	10	Presented by the Skinners' Company. To be sons of Freemen.
1772 (1792)	Richard Stratton -	1	From the parish of Princes Risborough. A child who has not received parish relief.
1770	Rev. Dr. Edmund Tew.	3	Orphans or sons of poor clergymen of the Church of England. To be presented by the Donor's family within six months. On failure, by the Treasurer of the Hospital.
1662	William Tudnam -	1	From the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London. A child once in five years, if none in the house.
1661	Thomas Webb -	6	From the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
1720	John and Frances West.	46	Six from parish of St. Lawrence, Reading. Five from parish of St. Giles, Reading. Five from parish of St. Mary, Reading. Sixteen from parish of Newbury, Berks. Eight from parish of Twickenham, Middlesex. Children born in the respective parishes entitled to present; relations of the Donors to have preference. Six girls born in London or the liberties thereof. Selection rests with the Governors.
1717	Daniel Westall -	Present number, 12.	Presented by the Mercers' Company. The Company are entitled (if they have so many apply) to nominate four children of Members every year.
1653	Walter Woodward	9	Three from parish of St. Luke, Old Street. Three from parish of St. Bride, Fleet Street. Three from parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street.

In addition to the children maintained under Trusts as above, the Governors, under regulations made by themselves, admit and maintain 50 sons of living or deceased officers of the Royal Navy of certain ranks, for the purpose of replenishing the Hospital's Royal Mathematical or Naval School, and furnishing the number of boys for sea service required by the Charters of that School. These boys are subject to the usual rules and qualifications, and follow the usual course of education up to a certain period, when their studies are diverted to some extent to give the requisite time for mathematical and nautical instruction.

43. "Good education and instruction."

44. Yes, if read in connexion with the replies to Q. 6 and 7, viz., gratuitous lodging, board, clothing, medical and surgical attendance, and care of every description, disciplinary, domestic, or otherwise, with books and all other necessaries. There are also exhibitions to the Universities (*see* Q. 29), apprentice fees, outfit and other allowances for the Royal mathematical boys, and small sums towards setting up in business, or in some way of livelihood, young persons who, after their education in the Hospital, have served an apprenticeship and have some special qualifications.

45. Yes, within certain limits and regulations; *e.g.*, a Royal mathematical or naval boy is not eligible to an exhibition, nor is an ordinary boy who may go to sea service after leaving the hospital entitled to the allowances specially settled in favour of the boys of the Royal Mathematical Foundation of King Charles the Second.

46. By scholarship and merit as to the exhibitions; by admission to the Royal Mathematical Foundation, with attainments and good conduct, as to the naval benefits; by need and other circumstances as to any enlargement of the ordinary apprentice fee; and by merit and special qualifications required by the various donors as to the gifts for setting up in business, &c.

47. Increasing.

48. The "Upper Grammar Master" is esteemed the chief of the masters.

49. No title or special designation for any master is prescribed by the Charter, but the Governors have full power to appoint such masters as may from time to time be found necessary or desirable; and all the masters so appointed are deemed to be on the foundation or establishment. There are now (including assistant masters) attached to the London establishment, in the

Upper Grammar School	4	
Latin school	*1	10
Lower Grammar School	5	
Mathematical School		3
Drawing School		2
Commercial School		3
English School		4
Usher (Commercial and English)		1
French School		3
Music Master		1
		—27

and at the preparatory establishment at Hertford, in the

Grammar School	4
Reading and Writing School	4
	— 8
	35

A teacher of gymnastics also attends for about two months in the summer. A drill master attends usually twice a week to instruct and exercise the boys at Hertford. The organist practises them in psalmody.

50, 51. The upper grammar master, the head mathematical master, the chief master of each of the other departments, and full masters generally are appointed by the General Court of Governors. Assistant masters are usually appointed by the Committee of Almoners, under powers delegated to them by the Court.

52–54. In the London establishment all the classical and mathematical masters are, according to the practice of the school, graduates; and they are,

* Besides a youth as a "Pupil-teacher."

besides, generally in Holy Orders. The upper grammar master in London and the grammar master at the preparatory school at Hertford are responsible (with the assistance of the other grammar masters) for the religious instruction of all the boys in the principles of the Church of England at each establishment respectively. A lecture is delivered to the boys in the Great Hall on Sunday evenings by the first-named master, and it is his duty also to visit the sick boys at the infirmary. The grammar master at Hertford is required to be a graduate and in orders, and to perform Divine Service in the hall there on those occasions when the children are kept from church by inclement weather or other cause. He also delivers a lecture in the hall on Sunday evenings, and visits the sick children as occasion may require.

The clerical masters are permitted to take church duty, provided that it in no way interferes with school work. The upper grammar master, however, is restricted from undertaking any regular Sunday duty out of the Hospital.

55, 56. On the vacating of a mastership the committee review the duties and salary previously attached to it, as well as consider the arrangements necessary or advisable to be made in the department, such as promotion of masters or otherwise, and the vacant appointment is thrown open and advertised, or not, according to circumstances. Prior to an election by the General Court of Governors (unless it be a mere promotion on the recommendation of the Committee) testimonials are considered by the Committee of Almoners, who return the names of qualified candidates in alphabetical order. If it is likely that the candidates in any instance will be very numerous, the Court will sometimes direct the Committee to reduce them, and return only three, for the selection of one by the Governors generally.

On a vacancy for an *assistant master*, the Committee of Almoners both consider the testimonials and make the election. In the commercial and English departments the Committee usually appoint as ushers youths recommended direct from the school by the chief masters, and these, if found competent and well conducted, are in time promoted to assistant masterships.

57. The masters are considered to hold their appointments subject to any modification in their duties that may be deemed advisable. Any noticeable increase of labour, or of the hours of attendance in any department, is usually met by an augmentation of salary.

58–60. At the London establishment residences are provided for the chief grammar, mathematical, and commercial masters, as well as for several other masters and officers, and are occupied by them. At Hertford the grammar master and the reading and writing master each occupy a residence within the establishment. The houses are not calculated for boarders, and scarcely any masters take them, and when they do it is only to the extent of one or two. The masters are permitted to have private day pupils, not exceeding six each, who are to be taught in the classes in school with the ordinary boys; but, owing to the Hospital's educational arrangements being made wholly in reference to the foundationers, and to increased educational facilities elsewhere, there are generally not more than five or six such day pupils altogether attending the London schools; at the Hertford establishment there may be 12 or 14 such pupils.

The income thus derived (Q. 63*), or from taking a boarder or two, is regarded as the private matter of the masters concerned.

61, 62. No.

63. *The following is a list of the present Masters, with their salaries, &c. :—

Names.	Masterships.	Annual Salaries from Hospital's Funds. £ s.	H. where allowed a House besides.	Observations.
	In London.			
Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D.	Upper Grammar Master	800 0	H.	All the residents are entitled to medical attendance for themselves and households, as well as to repairs.
Do.	Do. as Lecturer	52 10		
Rev. James Thomson, M.A.	First Assistant Upper Grammar Master.	350 0		
Rev. Charles Hawkins, B.C.L.	Second do.	250 0	H.	
Mr. F. A. Hooper, M.A.	Assistant to the Upper Grammar Master.	250 0		
Rev. John T. White, M.A.	Master of the Latin School.	500 0	H.	
Rev. Robert South, M.A.	First Under Grammar Master.	300 0	H.	
Rev. Samuel Gall, B.A.	Second do.	250 0		
John Wingfield, M.A.	Third do.	250 0		
Malcolm Laing, M.A.	Fourth do.	200 0		
Rev. Edmund G. Peckover, M.A.	Fifth do.	200 0		
Rev. William Webster, M.A.	Head Mathematical Master,	600 0	H.	
Rev. Thomas J. Potter, M.A.	Second do., or Master of Travers' School.	350 0		
Rev. Henry C. Bowker, B.A.	Assistant Mathematical Master.	250 0		
William Henry Back	Drawing Master	320 0		
Henry W. C. Mason	Assistant Drawing Master.	140 0		
Henry Sharp	First Master of the Commercial School.	270 0	H.	
Francis Sykes	First Assistant do.	150 0		
John F. B. Sharp	Second Assistant do.	80 0		
Henry F. Bowker	First Master of the English School.	400 0		
Mark Mackie	First Assistant do.	180 0	H.	
George Frederick King	Second Assistant do.	80 0		
Arthur Wiseman	Junior Assistant do.	70 0		
Henry John Stalley	Usher in the English and Commercial Schools.	50 0		
Rev. Dr. Brette	First French Master	250 0	H.	
Felix Geney	First Assistant do.	200 0		
Jean A. Delpech, B.A.	Second Assistant do.	150 0		
George Cooper	Music Master	100 0		
	At Hertford.			
Rev. N. Keymer, M.A.	Head Grammar Master	350 0	H.	
Do.	Do. as Lecturer	50 0		
John Dyson	Assistant Grammar Master,	150 0		
Albert Stoddart	Do. do.	100 0		
James Staples	Do. do.	80 0		
James T. Hannum	Reading and Writing Master.	250 0	H.	
Thomas Kempton	Assistant do.	150 0		Besides 20*l.* as Librarian.
William Hands	Do. do.	130 0		

Names.	Masterships.	Annual Salaries from Hospital's Funds.	H. where allowed a House besides.	Observations.
	At Hertford—cont.	£ s.		
Orlando Wagner - -	Assistant Reading and Writing Master.	100 0		Besides 20*l.* for occasional assistance to the Steward.
Charles Bridgeman -	Organist - - -	31 10		

64. No distinct rule affecting the superannuation of masters, or fixing any scale of provision on their retirement, has been laid down by the Governors; but in cases of long and good service, or retirement from broken health, the Governors do grant a moderate annual pension during pleasure, if applied for.

65. With the Governors.

On behalf of the Governors of the above-named Schools I hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

WILLIAM GILPIN,
Treasurer.

June 15, 1865.

A STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITIES LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDED

1.—On Account of the General Purposes of Christ's

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rents of Estates, Quit Rents, Tithe Rentcharges, &c., viz. :—			
Arrears outstanding 31st December 1864 - -	3,557 3 5		
A year due at Michaelmas 1865 - - -	36,836 12 8		
More, a moiety of Dixon's estate, fol. 3 - -	270 1 4		
		40,663 17 5	
Deduct as under :—			
Property or income tax, &c. allowed to tenants -	585 8 10		
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 - -	3,491 18 2		
		4,077 7 0	
			36,586 10 5
To fines on renewal of copyhold estates - -	- -	- -	33 0 0
To timber, firs, &c. sold off estates - - -	- -	- -	2,655 9 8
To casual receipts on estates' account - -	- -	- -	98 4 1
To Annuities, Rentcharges, &c., viz. :—			
Arrears outstanding 31st December 1864 - -	227 3 0		
Due in 1865 - - - - - -	1,671 7 9		
		1,898 10 9	
Deduct income tax and other allowances - -	21 6 9		
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 -	206 10 1		
		227 16 10	
			1,670 13 11
To Interest on Stocks, viz. :—			
Arrears outstanding 31st December 1864, being income tax deducted from certain dividends and to be returned - - - - - -	109 16 9		
A year due in 1865 - - - - - -	10,762 2 5		
		10,871 19 2	
Loss by income tax, &c. - - - -	1 9 1		
Income tax deducted on certain funds and to be returned - - - - - - -	97 3 8	98 12 9	
			10,773 6 5
To the Blind Charities, for management and charges of distribution, &c., as in fol. 6 -			587 4 4
To Bowerman's estate, for expenses of management, as in fol. 3 -		- -	30 0 0
To Pennoyer's estate, for apprenticeing boys, &c., as in fol. 4 -		- -	56 13 4
To Traver's and Holditch's estate, for maintenance and education of 35 boys in the study and practice of the mathematics, &c., as in fol. 5 - -		- -	1,708 18 0
To West's estate, for maintenance and education of 46 children, &c., as in fol. 5 -			1,542 0 0
To sale of lists of governors, and sundry casual receipts - -		- -	185 4 4
Benefactions - - - - - - -		- -	8,021 0 0
Legacies :—			
Richard Thornton, Esq., deceased, late a governor and almoner (duty free) - - - - - -		5,000 0 0	
Andrew Jordaine, Esq., deceased, being the final payment on account of his legacy of 100*l.* - - - -		8 10 11	
Captain William Spencer Webb, deceased, late a Governor - - - - -	£2,000 0 0		
Less legacy duty - - - -	200 0 0		
	1,800 0 0		
Interest on same - - - -	21 12 0		
		1,821 12 0	
			6,830 2 11
Carried forward - -		- -	70,778 7 5

UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNORS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, THE 30TH DECEMBER 1865.

HOSPITAL, and SUNDRY SPECIAL PURPOSES. (A.)

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*
By Charges on Estates, viz :—							
Payments under benefactors' wills, deeds of gift, &c. to various parishes and companies for their poor and for other objects, to pensioners, for relief of prisoners for debt, for sermons, for setting up in business young men and women educated in the hospital, and for various other purposes -	2,720	18	9				
Expenses attending the distribution of the charities to the blind -	106	18	8				
				2,827	17	5	
Quit-rents to sundry manors -	6	11	9				
Salaries to bailiffs of manors -	5	14	4				
Rents of several estates held by the hospital on lease, &c. (less income tax)	111	2	4				
Taxes, tithes, rates, &c. chiefly, in respect of impropriate tithe rentcharges	366	1	5				
Insurances on estates generally	347	11	9				
Repairs, new buildings, allowances to tenants for draining tiles, improvements, &c. on various estates	1,236	15	6				
Sundry disbursements on account of the Skellingthorpe Estate, Lincolnshire, including corn, rentcharge, drainage rates, drain tiles allowed to various tenants at 5 per cent. interest, sundry repairs, new buildings, and new cottages, and the expenses connected with the woods and plantations, &c.	2,827	17	2				
The architect and surveyor and the land surveyor -	605	13	9				
Law charges - £497 10 0							
Less law charges recovered - 393 0 5							
	104	9	7				
Journeys by governors and officers to view estates, receive tithe rentcharges, &c.	178	19	11				
Casual payments	84	12	8				
Repairs of chancels, St. Peter's Hill Almshouses, &c.	8	7	7				
Subscriptions to schools, and for other purposes, in parishes in which the hospital has property -	269	5	0				
				6,153	2	9	
Carried forward -				8,981	0	2	

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	70,778	7	5
To Estates sold,* viz. :—						
Interest on purchase money of premises in Angel Court and Sea Coal Lane sold to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (less 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* income tax) - - - - -	80	13	4			
Interest on purchase money of St. Peter's Hill Almshouses sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works (less 8*s.* 10*d.* income tax) -	26	2	7			
Interest on purchase money of No. 14, St. Bennett's Hill sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works (less 5*s.* 4*d.* income tax) -	15	18	6			
				122	14	5
To Stock sold,† viz. :—						
Cash received in repayment of an advance last year from the hospital's cash of the deposit of 5 per cent. on the purchase money of the Bailiff's Court Estate, at Climping and Littlehampton, Sussex, to provide for which funds standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and belonging to the hospital, have been sold - - - - - - - -				954	10	0
				£71,855	11	10

* The following premises have been sold by the Hospital, and the proceeds thereof invested

Estates sold :—		£	s.	d.
Premises in Angel Court and Sea Coal Lane to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company - - - - - - - -	for	6,580	0	0
No. 13, Red Cross Street, and premises in Paul's Alley, to the Metropolitan Railway Company - - - - - - - -	for	4,400	0	0
Almshouses in St. Peter's Hill to the Metropolitan Board of Works, for the intended new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House - -	for	3,619	0	0
No. 14, St. Bennett's Hill, to ditto - -	for	2,205	0	0
No. 17, St. Andrew's Hill, to ditto - -	for	520	0	0
1A. 1R. 3P. of land at Rochester to the Governor's of Queen Anne's Bounty -	for	382	3	9
		£17,706	3	9

† The following amount of stock belonging to the Hospital, and standing in the name of the of the estate

Stock sold :—		£	s.	d.
21,034*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* three per cent. consols - - - -	realizing	18,830	14	8
2,210*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* three per cent. reduced - - - -	,,	1,959	5	4
		£20,790	0	0

NOTE.—The above amounts (except 954*l.* 10*s.*, repaid to the Hospital's cash out of the 19,090*l.*) having gone through the Hospital's cash accounts, owing to their being carried

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	- -	- -	8,981 0 2
By Estates purchased,† viz.:—			
Interest on the purchase money of the Bailiff's Court Estate, at Climping and Littlehampton, Essex	668 4 9		
Ditto of a small estate at Climping, purchased of Mr. George Boniface	58 18 1		
		727 2 10	
By Stocks purchased,* viz.:—			
Paid for 5,540*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* new three per cents., at 90⅛ (commission 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*) purchased with the legacy of Richard Thornton, Esq., deceased, as per contra	5,000 0 0		
Paid for 2,093*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* new three per cents., at 86⅞ (commission 2*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*) purchased with the legacy of Captain William Spencer Webb, deceased, as per contra	1,821 12 0		
		6,821 12 0	
By Land Tax redeemed, viz.:—			
Paid for the redemption of 50*l.* 5*s.* per annum, charged on premises now forming part of this hospital		1,362 7 7	
			8,911 2 5
			17,892 2 7
Balance available for the purposes of the hospital establishment, and for special purposes in connexion therewith, carried to fol. 2			53,963 9 3
			£71,855 11 10

in the purchase of stock in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery:—

Stock purchased:—		£ s. d.
7,311*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*	three per cent. consols for	6,580 0 0
4,888*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*	ditto for	4,400 0 0
3,960*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*	ditto for	3,619 0 0
2,413*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*	ditto for	2,205 0 0
569*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*	ditto for	520 0 0
418*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*	ditto for	382 3 9
		£17,706 3 9

Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, have been sold out to provide the purchase monies hereunder mentioned.

Estates bought:—	£ s. d.
The "Bailiff's Court Estate" in the parishes of Climping and Littlehampton, Sussex, containing 340A. 1R. 8P., with farm-houses and buildings, purchased by the representative of Mrs. Charlotte Cutfield for	19,090 0 0
Two small estates, called "Humphries" and "Hawkins," in the parishes of Ford and Climping, Sussex, containing together 18A. 3R. 39P., purchased of Mr. George Boniface for	1,700 0 0
	£20,790 0 0

are not included in the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditure, the several transactions not out by the Hospital's solicitor, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

On Account of the General Purposes of Christ's

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December 1864 - - - -	3,425	11	8
To cash available for the purposes of the Hospital establishment, and for special purposes in connexion therewith, from fol. 1 - - - - -	53,963	9	3
Carried forward - - - -	57,389	0	11

HOSPITAL, and SUNDRY SPECIAL PURPOSES. (B.)

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges for the Hospital Establishment, viz.:—									
Salaries to the medical officers - (London)	545	0	0						
Ditto surgeon apothecary - (Hertford)	200	0	0						
Ditto clerk, receiver, wardrobe keeper, and assistant keeper - - -	1,425	0	0						
Ditto master, usher, and librarian (including the examiners) - - (London)	7,318	10	0						
Ditto masters, girls' schoolmistresses and librarian - - (Hertford)	1,728	10	0						
Ditto warden, house steward, and matron (London)	930	0	0						
Ditto steward and matron - (Hertford)	530	0	0						
Wages to the porter, beadles, messengers, watchmen, enginemen, labourers, cobblers, cooks, &c. (London)	1,501	17	0						
Ditto porter, beadle, cobblers, and labourers (Hertford)	390	0	0						
				14,568	17	0			
Wages to under matrons, infirmary nurse and assistant, servants, &c. - - (London)	1,870	11	0						
Ditto to nurses, cook, infirmary nurse, &c. (Hertford)	1,195	0	0						
				3,065	11	0			
Gratuities to officers and others, including payments for temporary assistance in the grammar school - - - -				148	17	0			
Liveries, &c. for the under matrons, nurses, porters, beadles, and others - - - - - - - -				199	13	0			
Pensions to retired masters, officers, &c. - -	£1,036	10	0						
Ditto to retired under matrons and nurses -	458	18	0						
				1,495	8	0			
Washing, including for the infirmary (London)	1,204	3	5						
Ditto ditto (Hertford)	806	6	1						
				2,010	9	6			
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. for the sick children, including also medicines for the masters and officers and their families, the under matrons, servants, &c., extras for children at the infirmary, wages of night nurses, and sundries connected with the infirmary - - - (London)	222	11	1						
Ditto ditto ditto (Hertford)	167	12	7						
				390	3	8			
Provisions and stores - - (London)	6,858	17	8						
Ditto ditto - - (Hertford)	3,658	8	5						
	10,517	6	1						
Less for kitchen stuff, dripping, &c. sold -	175	5	9						
				10,342	0	4			
Coals and fuel - - - (London)	508	19	2						
Ditto - - - (Hertford)	274	19	6						
				783	18	8			
Gas lighting - - - (London)	606	17	4						
Ditto - - - (Hertford)	174	11	0						
				781	8	4			
Water supply - - - (London)	237	18	9						
Ditto - - - (Hertford)	80	0	0						
				317	18	9			
Apparel, linen, bedding, shoes, leather, &c. (London and Hertford)	6,604	15	10						
Less for old apparel, &c. sold - - -	196	14	1						
				6,408	1	9			
Books, paper, stationery, drawing materials, mathematical instruments, printing, &c. &c. - - (London and Hertford)				1,388	13	5			
Carried forward -				41,901	0	5			

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - -	57,389	0	11
	£57,389	0	11

Average number of children maintained and educated in the London and Hertford
Average expenditure per child in 1865 - - - - - -

February 27, 1866.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-			41,901	0	5			
Workmen's bills, including balance of contract for covering the hall playground with "Wright's Patent Tar Paving," repair of masters' and officers' houses, and for various works, repairs, &c. in the Hospital establishment generally (London)	3,402	15	9						
Ditto, including balance of contract for building an additional class-room, and for general repairs, &c. at the Hertford Establishment - (Hertford)	1,469	13	6						
				4,872	9	3			
Architect and surveyor's charges - - - - -				356	6	0			
Hertford Establishment; incidental expenses, conveyance of children, goods, &c. - - - - - -				146	7	7			
Insurance of several of the hospital buildings (London and Hertford)				6	11	6			
Receipt and draft stamps - - - - - -				11	15	10			
Taxes, tithes, and rates on the hospital establishments - - - - - { London / Hertford	£841	14	11						
	78	7	11						
Income tax on masters' and officers' salaries -	270	9	7						
				1,190	12	5			
Advertisements - - - - - -				30	10	0			
Allowances for children absent for change of air, sea bathing, &c. - - - - -	109	8	8						
Ditto to the Grecians - - - -	57	5	0						
				166	13	8			
Rewards to the children in books, medals, money, &c.	-		-	168	8	5			
Disbursements by the warden, house steward, and matron - - - - (London)	164	1	9						
Ditto ditto steward, matron, and girls' mistress - - - - (Hertford)	86	2	11						
				250	4	8			
Dinners, &c. for the governors, masters, and officers at the visitation of the schools on St. Matthew's Day, and on the 17th November				219	2	5			
Casual payments, petty cash, and sundries - - - -				183	1	1			
							49,503	3	3
By Special Charges under Trust in connexion with the Hospital Establishment, viz.:—									
Medals, prizes, and other books given to the boys under special gifts and bequests - - - - - - -				85	9	7			
Apprentice fees paid with boys placed out (exclusive of sums paid from Travers' and West's Trusts, fol. 5) - - - -				720	0	0			
Exhibitions to scholars at the Universities - - - -				1,666	13	4			
Allowances to University scholars for books, caution money, fees, &c. - - - - - - - -				315	0	0			
Allowances to Royal mathematical boys placed out to sea service -				312	11	6			
							3,099	14	5
							52,602	17	8
Balance 30th December 1865 - - - - - -							4,786	3	3
							£57,389	0	11

establishments in 1865 - - - - - - - 1,205

- - - - - - - - - £41 1s. 7½d.

Signed JOHN HENRY EAGLETON,
JOHN DOWNES,
JOHN JONES,
WILLIAM HINE HAYCOCK,
WILLIAM BROWN,
W. P. BATHE,
H. SHUTTLEWORTH,
} Auditors.

2.—On Account of the Charity

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December 1864 - -	-		-	188	5	5
To rents of estate at Bucknall, Lincolnshire, viz.—						
A year due at Michaelmas 1865, including interest on improvements	1,003	2	11			
To a year's interest on 1,430*l.* new 2½ per cent. annuities, to 5th July 1865	35	15	0			
				1,038	17	11
				£1,227	3	4

3.—On Account of the Charity

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December 1864 - -		-		-		-	299	19	0
To rents of estate at New Cross, Deptford: viz.—									
Arrears outstanding 31st December 1864 - -	9	3	7						
A year due at Michaelmas 1865 - -	539	3	5						
				548	7	0			
Deduct income tax allowed - - - -	11	3	9						
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 -	3	9	9						
				14	13	6			
							533	13	6
							£833	12	6

of MRS. SARAH BOWERMAN.

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Bardney drainage rate, a year to 1st October 1865	52	12	11			
By ditto terminable rent-charge ditto	92	10	4			
By Witham drainage rate, a year to Lady Day 1865	15	3	8			
By income tax on rents, a year to 20th September 1865	20	13	3			
By tithe rentcharge, a year to 1st October 1865	125	10	8			
By insurance of houses and buildings on sundry farms at Bucknall, Lincolnshire	10	3	9			
By fee farm rent to Colston Hospital, Bristol, a year to Michaelmas 1865 (less land tax)	6	3	9			
By subscription to Bucknall Schools, a year to Michaelmas 1865	10	0	0			
By poles and timber for works at Mr. Walters's farm	20	9	0			
By drain tiles, &c. allowed to J. Walters, T. Carter, and E. Priestley, tenants	28	8	8			
By land surveyor's charges for business relating to this estate	19	11	9			
By dinners, &c. to tenants on rent days at Lincoln	9	9	6			
By expenses attending rent audits by clerk, receiver, and land surveyor	7	18	2			
				418	15	5
By pensions to sundry poor widows, aged 60 years and upwards, at 6*l.* per annum each	535	10	0			
By sermon at Christ Church, 7th January 1865	1	5	0			
By 87 poor widows attending dittto, each 2*s.* 6*d.*	10	17	6			
				547	12	6
By payment to Christ's Hospital for expenses of management, a year to Michaelmas 1865, per order of Court, 23rd November 1838, as in fol. 1				30	0	0
				996	7	11
Balance 30th December 1865				230	15	5
				£1,227	3	4

of MR. THOMAS DIXON.

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By insurance of houses at New Cross	5	9	3			
By tithe rentcharge on ground at New Cross, a year to 1st October 1865	3	1	6			
By advertisements for letting groand at New Cross	1	9	0			
By notice boards, &c., for ditto	3	13	0			
By expenses of a view of the estate by the treasurer, governors, and others	0	11	1			
By Messrs. Keast and Moon for clearing out cesspools, &c.	1	15	0			
By surveyor's charges for business relating to this estate	2	12	6			
				18	11	4
By Clothworkers' Company, a year's rentcharge	4	0	0			
By ditto more, a moiety of the surplus profits of the New Cross estate, for the year to Michaelmas 1865	264	1	5			
				268	1	5
By Christ's Hospital, a year's rentcharge	6	0	0			
By ditto more, a moiety of the surplus profits of New Cross estate, to Michaelmas 1865 (fol. 1)	264	1	4			
				270	1	4
				556	14	1
Balance 30th December 1865				276	18	5
				£833	12	6

4.—On Account of the Charity

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance 31st December 1864	- -	- -	65 15 11
To moiety* of a year's rent of land at Willesden, Middlesex, to Michaelmas, 1865, including for redeemed land tax and insurance - - - - - - - -	61 0 9		
Deduct income tax allowed - - -	1 5 2		
		59 15 7	
To a year's interest on 1,350*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to 5th July 1865 -		40 10 0	
To ditto on 351*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* ditto (less 4*s.* 3*d.* income tax) - - - - - - - -	- -	10 6 9	
To income tax on ditto returned, a year to 5th January 1864	- -	0 6 0	
			110 18 4
			£176 14 3

* This estate is a joint property with the trustees of Wandsworth poor, the moiety belonging to Wandsworth, and being for

5.—On Account of the Charity

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents of farms at Pulham, &c., Norfolk, viz.—			
A year due at Michaelmas 1865 - - -	- -	500 8 6	
Deduct income tax allowed - - -	12 17 11		
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 -	46 16 0		
		59 13 11	
			440 14 7
Balance (overpaid) 30th December 1865	-	-	85 13 11
			£526 8 6

of FRANCIS MILLINGTON, Esq.

Expenditure.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By pensions to 18 poor almsmen at Wandsworth, at 4*l.* a year each	72	0	0			
By great coats for said almsmen	36	0	0			
				108	0	0
Balance 30th December 1865				68	14	3
				£176	14	3

the said trustees having been purchased with certain monies then (1704) belonging to the parish of other objects in that parish.

of WILLIAM PENNOYER, Esq.

Expenditure.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance (overpaid) 31st December 1864				201	3	9
By insurance of house and buildings on Pulham or Asten's farm, a year	1	9	3			
By Pulham manor, two years' quitrent to Michaelmas 1864	5	11	4			
By Cambridge College (now Harvard University), New England, a year to Michaelmas 1864	32	4	4			
By Corporation for the Propogation of the Gospel in New England, a year to Michaelmas 1865	10	0	0			
				49	4	11
By drain pipes allowed to James R. Reeve, tenant	4	17	0			
Ditto to John Stewart ditto	63	17	10			
By Dickleburgh manor, a year's quitrent to Michaelmas 1864	0	1	8			
By Pulham manor, two years' ditto ditto	1	6	3			
By land surveyor's charges for business relating to this trust	8	11	9			
				78	14	6
By St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's, Bristol, parochial schools' fund, two years to Michaelmas 1865	50	0	0			
By vicar of St. Leonard's, Bristol, a year to Michaelmas 1865 (less 8*s.* income tax)	15	12	0			
By mistress of Whitechapel school, a year to Michaelmas 1865	30	0	0			
By bibles, &c. for ditto ditto	2	0	0			
By schoolmaster of Pulham, Norfolk ditto	5	0	0			
By poor of ditto ditto	4	0	0			
By schoolmaster of Hay, Brecon ditto	14	0	0			
By Bethlem Hospital ditto	10	0	0			
By Clockworkers' Company ditto	10	0	0			
				140	12	0
By Christ's Hospital, for apprenticing boys, &c. ditto (as in fol. 1)				56	13	4
				£526	8	6

6.—On Account of the Charity of Samuel

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To rents of estates at Colchester and Great Clacton, Essex, and at Stuston, &c., Suffolk; and quitrents, viz.:—			
Arrears outstanding 31st December 1864 - -	2 15 2		
A year due at Michaelmas 1865 - -	586 1 8		
	588 16 10		
Deduct income tax allowed - -	6 12 4		
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 - - -	254 0 10		
	260 13 2		
		328 3 8	
To a year's interest on 51,822*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* new 2½ per cent. annuities, to 5th July 1865 - - - - - - -		1,295 11 6	
			1,623 15 2
Balance (overpaid) 30th December 1865		- -	635 18 2
			£2,259 13 4

7.—On Account of the Charity of

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance 31st December 1864	- -	- -	1,659 14 8
For Pensioners.			
To a year's interest on 5,151*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* consolidated three per cent. annuities to 5th July 1865 - - -	154 11 0		
To a year's interest on 4,455*l.* ditto ditto -	133 13 0		
		288 4 0	
To fee farm rent issuing out of the prebend of Sherborne, a year to Michaelmas 1865 - - - -	40 0 0		
Less land tax and income tax - - -	8 13 4		
		31 6 8	
To rents of estate in Adam's Court and Old Broad Street, viz.:—			
A year due at Michaelmas 1865 - - -	526 7 5		
Deduct income tax allowed - -	10 13 10		
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 - - -	27 5 0		
	37 18 10		
		488 8 7	
For Children.			807 19 3
To rents of estates in London and Westminster, viz.:—			
Arrears outstanding 31st December 1864 - -	114 11 4		
A year due at Michaelmas 1865 - - -	2,062 6 6		
		2,176 17 10	
Deduct income tax and land tax allowed - -	43 10 7		
Arrears outstanding 30th December 1865 -	214 13 9		
		258 4 4	
		1,918 13 6	
To a year's interest on 1,667*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* consolidated three per cent. annuities, to 5th July 1865 - - -	0 4		
To a year's interest on 2,651*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ditto ditto -	79 10 10		
Ditto on 2,000*l.* new three per cent. annuities, to 10th October 1865 - - - -	60 0 0		
		189 11 2	
			2,108 4 8
			£4,575 18 7

TRAVERS and SAMUEL HOLDITCH, Esquires.

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance (overpaid) 31st December 1864 -	-		-	457	12	10
By manor of Great Clacton, a year's quitrent to Lady Day 1865 -	0	18	6			
By insurance of farm houses and buildings at Stuston and Great Clacton	6	15	0			
By expenses of journey to view farms at Stuston, by treasurer, seven governors, clerk, and land surveyor - - - - -	33	5	6			
By land surveyor's charges for business relating to this trust - -	22	3	6			
				63	2	6
By apprentice fee with three boys placed out - - - -	-		-	30	0	0
By payment to Christ's Hospital, as regulated by decree in Chancery, as under :—						
For the maintenance and education of 35 boys in 1865 at 32*l.* each	1,120	0	0			
More, the excess of the average cost of maintaining and educating 35 boys on this gift in 1864, beyond the sum charged in that year, being 10*l.* 7*s.* 9¼*d.* each boy - - - -	363	12	0			
	1,483	12	0			
For a proportion of the second mathematical master's salary -	112	10	0			
Ditto drawing master's salary - - -	40	0	0			
Ditto wages of an under matron - -	72	16	0			
				1,708	18	0
				£2,259	13	4

MR. JOHN WEST and MRS. FRANCES WEST.

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FOR PENSIONERS.						
By pensions to sundry poor men and women, aged 50 years and upwards (relations to the donors), at 5*l.* per annum each - - -	903	15	0			
By Pewterers' Company, a year's rentcharge to 5th January 1865 (less 1*s.* income tax) - - - - - - - -	1	19	0			
By Christ's Hospital, moiety of payment for managing this trust, a year to Michaelmas 1865 - - - - - - - -	35	0	0			
By insurance of premises in Adam's Court - - - -	6	0	0			
By surveyor's charges for business relating to this branch of the trust -	32	11	0			
By casual payments - - - - - - - -	13	8	0			
				992	13	0
FOR CHILDREN.						
By apprentice fees with five boys placed out, each 20*l.*, and one girl, 5*l.*	105	0	0			
By Christ's Hospital, a year's payment to Michaelmas 1865 for the maintenance and education of 46 children on this gift, at 32*l.* each - - - - 1,472 0 0						
By more, a moiety of payment for management, a year to Michaelmas 1865 - - - - - 35 0 0						
	1,507	0	0			
By Christ's Hospital, a year's rent of front part of the four houses in Museum Street - - - - - - - -	86	4	0			
By insurance of No. 29, Fenchurch Street - - - -	3	6	0			
By surveyor's charges for business relating to this branch of the trust -	17	6	6			
By casual payments - - - - - - - -	3	2	0			
				1,721	18	6
				2,714	11	6
Balance 30th December 1865 - -	-		-	1,861	7	1
				£4,575	18	7

8.—On Account of the Charity to the Blind, founded by the Rev. William

Thomas Coventry, Esq., Lord Charles Cavendish, a benefactor unknown, James Whit-Burton, Esq., Mrs. Sarah Williams, Abraham Gray, Esq., John Hayward, Esq., Richard Esq., a donor unknown, Mrs. Frances Pigge, Dr. George Harris, Mrs. Mary Dover, Mrs. Precious, Esq., Richard Vickris Pryor, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Strothoff, Mrs. Elizabeth Yeats, Susannah Neiman, Mrs. Elizabeth Mickman, James Hayes, Esq., Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Thomas Pain, Esq., William Tunnard, Esq., Mrs. Mary Hereford, Mrs. Sarah Guppy, Miss rington, Esq., the Rev. Henry George Watkins, the Honourable Anne Rushout, John Willcock, Esq., and Richard Thornton, Esq.

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				Balance 31st December, 1864	-		-	648	18	2
To a year's interest on	75,355	14	9	consolidated 3 per cent. annuities - - -	2,260	13	4			
Ditto	40,482	3	6	new 2½ per cent. annuities -	1,012	1	0			
Ditto	1,125	0	0	bank stock - - -	118	2	6			
Ditto	108,075	9	7	reduced 3 per cent. annuities -	3,242	5	2			
To ½ year's interest on	13,662	17	0	new 3 per cent. annuities -	204	18	10			
Ditto	24,743	3	8	ditto ditto -	371	2	11			
					7,209	9	3			
To a moiety of the unappropriated dividends arising from a legacy of 40,000*l.* consolidated 3 per cent. annuities for charitable purposes, under the will of the late Charles Pieschell, Esq., due 5th July 1865, and payable to this charity by the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery - - - - -				125 0 0						
Income tax deducted - -				2 1 8						
					122	18	4			
To income tax returned on Pieschell's annuity to 5th July 1863 - - - - - -				3 12 11						
To income tax returned on bank stock to 5th April 1864				3 3 11						
					6	16	10			
								7,338	18	11
To legacy of Richard Thornton, Esq., deceased, late a governor and almoner (free of duty) - - - - - - - - - -								10,000	0	0
								£17,987	17	1

* Out of 676 annuities

9.—On Account of the Fund for

Dr. *Receipts.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December 1864 - -	-		-	271	15	1
To a year's intereest on 18,581*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities to 10th October 1865 - - - - - - - - -	557	8	10			
To ½ year's interest on 304*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities to 5th July 1865 - - - - - - - - - -	4	11	5			
To ½ year's interest on 622*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities, to 10th October 1865, less 3*s* 1*d.* income tax - - - - -	9	3	8			
				571	3	11
				£842	19	0

HETHERINGTON in 1774, and since augmented by the following benefactors, viz.:—

church, Esq., William Strode, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, Mrs. Helen Betenson, Benjamin Sheldon, Esq., Mrs. Dorothy Smith, Clark Winchester, Esq., a friend, Benjamin Kenton, Sarah Mauvillain, William, Mauduitt, Esq., a blind friend (R. T.), John Baker, Esq., Robert Richard Toye, Esq., Stephen Aisley, Esq., Andrew, Newton, Esq., John Neiman, Esq., Mrs. Easter Jones, Charles Pieschell, Esq., Joseph Harrison, Esq., William Benson Earle, Esq., Elizabeth Cass, Miss Jane Waller, John Bartram, Esq., Miss Mary Ann Taylor, Harry Char- Thackeray, Esq., Miss Martha Borradaile, Miss Ann Dupree, Mrs. Elizabeth Love, John

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By annuities of 10*l.* each, due 10th December 1864, paid to 63 aged blind persons	630 0 0	
By annuities of 10*l.* each, due 10th December 1865, paid to 589* aged blind persons	5,890 0 0	
		6,520 0 0
By payments to Christ's Hospital from sundry benefactors' gifts, for management and charges of distribution, &c. in 1865, agreeably to the provisions of the Rev. William Hetherington's deed, and order of Court 16th November 1865, as in fol. 1		587 4 4
By purchase of 11,080*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities, at 90⅛ per cent. (commission 13*l.* 17*s.*), with legacy of Richard Thornton, Esq., deceased, as per contra		10,000 0 0
		17,107 4 4
Balance 30th December 1865		880 12 9
		£17,987 17 1

due 10th December 1865.

REBUILDING CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Expenditure. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By stock purchased, viz., 304*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities, at 89 per cent. (commission 7*s.* 8*d.*)	271 15 1	
By stock purchased, viz., 317*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* new 3 per cent. annuities at 89 per cent. (commission 7*s.* 11*d.*)	283 5 10	
		555 0 11
Balance 30th December 1865		287 18 1
		£842 19 0

A BALANCE SHEET containing a CLEAR STATEMENT of the BALANCES of the FOREGOING ACCOUNTS, 30th December 1865.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance for the GENERAL PURPOSES OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, folio 2	4,786	3	3	By balance (overpaid) on PENNOYER'S Charity, folio 4				85	13	11
To balance on BOWERMAN'S CHARITY, folio 3	230	15	5	Ditto TRAVER'S AND HOLDITCH'S Charity, folio 5				635	18	2
Ditto DIXON'S CHARITY, folio 3	276	18	5	By cash at the BANK OF ENGLAND	7,320	14	4			
Ditto MILLINGTON'S CHARITY, folio 4	68	14	3	By cash advanced to the house steward in London, for disbursements	50	0	0			
Ditto WEST'S CHARITIES, folio 5	1,861	7	1	Ditto steward at Hertford, for disbursements	100	0	0			
Ditto the CHARITY TO THE BLIND, folio 6	880	12	9	Ditto surgeon apothecary in London, for disbursements	20	0	0			
Ditto the BUILDING FUND, folio 6	287	18	1	Ditto matron in London, for disbursements	20	0	0			
				Ditto assistant clerk, for petty expenses	10	0	0			
				Ditto receiver, for current expenses	150	2	10			
				Net balance, 30th December 1865				7,670	17	2
	£8,392	9	3					£8,392	9	3

(Signed) WM. GILPIN, Treasurer.

JOHN HENRY EAGLETON,
JOHN DOWNES,
JOHN JONES,
WILLIAM HINE HAYCOCK,
WILLIAM BROWN,
W. P. BATHE,
H. SHUTTLEWORTH,
} Auditors.

February 27, 1866.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOLS of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, in the CITY of LONDON.

(The Questions are given on page 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

21. Generally 42 weeks.

22. Boys are admitted to the London School from the Establishment at Hertford without any particular standard of knowledge being required.

24. (*b.*) The School is classified by *two* leading subjects chiefly, viz., *classics* in the grammar school, and *English*, including reading, dictation, writing, arithmetic, geography, in the English schools; and by other subjects, such as French and drawing, subordinately.

25. (*b, c.*) Boys are selected for promotion by the master of their class, and he is usually guided partly by the work of the half-year and partly by the examination at the end of it.

26. Yes, to a certain extent. Promotion in the grammar school affects in some degree a boy's position in other schools.

27. Usually 30 hours.

28. (*a.*) In the lower classes all the lessons are learned in school.

(*b.*) None.

(*c.*) In the middle classes of the school some few lessons, *e.g.*, Latin or Greek grammar, are learned out of school. In the two head classes boys learn more or less out of school, as they find necessary.

29. (*a.*) In the head class translations for Latin and Greek lessons are sometimes allowed under certain restrictions.

(*b.*) Boys may ask assistance from their master when learning lessons in school.

(*c.*) With these exceptions, they are allowed no aid but grammar and dictionary.

30. (*a.*) Yes.

(*b.*) In Latin and Greek in the upper classes.

31. (*a.*) In the lower classes short sentences from exercise books.

(*b, c.*) In the two head classes continuous pieces for translation and original composition are used.

32. Examples are partly taken from text books and partly are dictated orally by the master, or set by him in writing.

34. (*b.*) Perspective is taught to the most advanced boys. A familiar object is put in perspective by the master, the pupils following him as he instructs them orally in the progress of the drawing on paper of their own.

(*c.*) Pupils begin with the most simple exercises in the elements of form; their next exercise is in forms of simple and familiar objects; their next in figures of an ornamental character, all copied from printed examples of progressive difficulty.

(*d.*) A model is placed in front of a class, and the pupils are instructed in certain principles necessary to its correct delineation.

35. Yes, to a class of about 30 boys; besides which the school in general are practised twice a week in psalmody, anthems, &c.

36. Twice in the year.

37. Once by the First Masters in their respective Schools, and once by examiners from without. Both these classes of examiners are appointed by the Committee of Almoners.

38. In the subjects which the boys have been learning during the preceding term.

39. Prizes of books are given in each class for proficiency in all the different Schools at the end of each half-year.

At Midsummer a gold medal for classics, and one for mathematics, is given to the Grecians' class.

At Midsummer there are also prizes for good conduct given to the classes of he Grecians, Deputy Grecians, and the Naval School respectively.

At Midsummer the "Richards" medal, with books, a prize for Latin hexameters, given to the Grecians' class.

40. (*b.*) Boys in the Royal Mathematical (or Naval) School are either the sons of naval officers admitted into Christ's Hospital on especial presentations involving the obligation of their being educated for the sea, or the sons of parents who have made known that their sons are intended for the sea.

(*c.*) If boys do not get into the upper grammar school by the time that they are 13½ years old they are removed into the middle (or Latin) school, where they discontinue the learning of Greek.

41. Yes, but those who have succeeded in the India Civil Service have usually gone to Oxford or Cambridge for a year or two previously.

43. It is connected with the Church of England.

44. Each class in the grammar school receives religious instruction in certain lessons from its master.

45. (*b.*) The upper grammar master is so, in so far as he recommends the religious lessons taught in each class, subject to the approval of the Committee.

46. No.

49. The upper grammar master, acting as chaplain.

50.

A lesson for the monitors and markers with the upper grammar master from	9.45 to 10.15.
A lesson for the probationary Grecians from	10.15 „ 10.40.
Catechism, Psalms, and a chapter read by the boys in their wards (called "sides")	2..15 „ 3.
The boys at the infirmary visited by the upper grammar master	5 „ 5.30.
The Grecians with the upper grammar master	6 „ 6.30.
Lecture in the hall to all the boys	7 „ 7.30.

51. The boys attend the parish church of Christ Church, Newgate Street, in the morning and afternoon.

53. Impositions, confining to the precincts of the Hospital, and the cane for ordinary school offences, and the rod for graver ones; but the rod has not been used for any offences committed in school-time for many years.

54. Publicly.

56. The rod would not be used without the sanction of the Treasurer or of the first master of the particular school in question. The other punishments are not necessarily reported by the junior masters.

These answers refer only to offences committed in school.

64. No.

74. No.

75. Some of the masters superintend and promote the athletic exercises.

We, being masters in the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct so far as our departments are respectively concerned.

(Signed) G. A. Jacob, D.D., Upper Grammar Master.
W. Webster, M.A., Head Mathematical Master.
Robert South, M.A., First Master in the Lower Grammar School.
Ernest Brette, Head French Master.
Henry F. Bowker, First English Master.
Henry Sharp, First Commercial Master.
William H. Bach, First Drawing Master.
George Cooper, Music Master.

ANSWERS BY THE WARDEN.

5. All meals are taken in the great hall, with occasional exceptions.

8–12. There are no "boarding houses," the boys being boarded at the expense of the Hospital's funds, and being lodged in 16 large rooms called wards, each under the domestic management of an experienced matron, and each ward being also frequently visited and supervised by a master, specially appointed to the duty, and by the warden and matron of the Hospital.

13. Three meals.

14. Breakfast, bread and milk and water; senior scholars, coffee and bread and butter; the "Grecians" have meat also at breakfast. Dinner, bread, meat, and vegetables, six days; rice, milk, or soup, and bread and butter on seventh day; senior scholars have meat every day. Supper, bread and butter and milk and water, or bread and cheese and beer.

15. 50 and 45.

16. The largest ward contains 32,940 cubic feet for 48 boys.

17. Yes.

18. Get up at 6 in summer, 6¾ in winter. Go to bed, younger boys between 8 and 9; monitors at 9¾; Grecians at 11.

19. By monitors under the supervision of the ward matrons, and also by visits at uncertain periods of masters appointed to supervise the several wards; also by frequent visits from the warden.

20. The Grecians alone have each a small private room or study.

46, 47. Prayers composed by Compton, Bishop of London, for the children of Christ's Hospital, are used in the hall and the wards daily before breakfast and supper, and before going to bed.

48. Yes.

50, 51. The boys attend the adjoining parish church morning and afternoon; they also receive religious instruction under the superintendence of the Head Master, and hear a lecture in the evening delivered by him. The intervals are employed in walking in the grounds and cloisters.

52. The control and superintendence of the boys *out of school* are entrusted to the warden, who confers with the Head and other Masters as occasion may require.

53. Impositions, stoppage on leave-days, cane for minor offences, rod for grave offences.

54. A few boys are always present.

57. Monitors in each ward.

58. By the warden with the concurrence of the masters.

59. Monitors have no authority to punish.

61. There is no "fagging;" but small personal services are voluntarily rendered by the younger boys to the monitors and Grecians.

62. Yes.

63. Yes.

64. No.

65, 66. The library is open every day at appointed hours, when any boy is at liberty to enter and read there. The library is well supplied with periodicals, maps, diagrams, &c.; and upwards of 2,500 volumes are in constant circulation among the boys.

67. Yes, several.

68. Yes.

69. About 2¼ acres.

70. Within the bounds of the school.

71. Covered cloisters of considerable extent.

72. 32 hours per week in summer and 22 in winter.

73. Hockey, foot ball, feeder cricket, hunt the stag, prisoner's base, skipping, tops, horses, rounders, widdy, marbles, &c.

74. No. The play-grounds are constantly overlooked by officers appointed for the purpose.

75. They do at the annual games; and feel much interest in the boys' sports generally.

76. Yes.

77. Athletic exercises are taught as part of the system of the school.

78. During the summer months the boys are sent by wards, under superintendence, to a large swimming bath about a mile from the school.

I, being the warden of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) RICHARD GRIGGS.

June 3rd 1865.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.	II. Number of Scholars who have left the School in Three Years, 1862, 1863, 1864.
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Board, Clothing, and Instruction.
Number of boys on the Hospital books, 5th May 1865.		
Under 10 years of age -	322	1
Above 10 and under 14 -	728	21
Above 14 and under 15 -	137	361
Above 15 and under 16 -	15	31
Aged 16 and upwards - -	22	25
	1,224*	439†

* Of whom 775 belonged to the London establishment, and 449 (of the younger) to the Hertford preparatory es.ablishment.

† Or 146¼ per annum on average of last three years.

As children are admitted between 7 and 10 years of age, and there are usually 10 or 11 admissions in a year, and the ordinary age for leaving the Hospital is 15, there is very little variation in the *proportion of children* of the ages above mentioned in the Hospital's Schools at any one time; and the above tables may be taken as a fair average distribution of ages.

Owing, however, to the exceptional *non-issue* of presentations to the Governors, otherwise in turn, in 1856, the discharges of 1862, 1863, and 1864 were less by about 25 each year than they would have been under ordinary circumstances.

The total of the first table (1,224) being taken at a period when the Hospital is very full, would be found somewhat higher than the average number if such average were reckoned over three years not influenced by the exceptional circumstance referred to.

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in London School	1	Draper - -	Salisbury.
" " "	2	Clerk to a shipbuilder -	Bow, Middlesex.
" " "	3	Formerly a Jamaica proprietor, reduced.	St. Marylebone.
" " "	4	Clergyman - -	Bandon, Ireland.
" " "	5	Bookseller - -	St. Marylebone.
" " "	6	Barrister - -	Putney.
" " "	7	Landscape painter -	Westminster.
" " "	8	Clergyman - -	Hertford.
" " "	9	Engineer - -	St. Pancras.
" " "	10	Clergyman - -	Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
Boys lowest in Hertford Preparatory School - -	1	Undertaker - -	St. Sepulchre, London.
" " "	2	Retired commander, R.N.	Co. Down, Ireland.
" " "	3	Banker's clerk -	Newbury, Berks.
" " "	4	Teacher of music -	North Brixton.
" " "	5	Steward of an estate -	Aswarby, Lincolnshire.
" " "	6	No occupation; formerly farmer.	Farnham, Essex.
" " "	7	Law clerk - -	Canterbury.
" " "	8	Buyer to wholesale grocers.	Forest Hill.
" " "	9	Coal factor - -	Leckhampton, Gloucestershire.
" " "	10	Farmer - -	Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

In several of these instances the father was *deceased* before the boy's admission.

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

This Form does not apply.

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

This Form does not apply.

Form E.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each School.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the 3½ Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the 3½ Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the 3½ Months ended Christmas 1864.
			When full.	Yrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.		When full.	Yrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.			Yrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	775	10	25	17	3	½	—	3	Greek Test., Acts, 10 chapters; 1 Samuel; 39 Arts. i.—viii.	40	14½	4	½	—	4	Greek Test., St. Luke, 9 chapters; 1 Kings; 39 Arts. i.—viii.	50	12	5	½	—	5	Bible, one book in O. and N. Test.: Catechism.
Greek - -	660	9	25	17	3	1	2	14	Thuc., B. i., § 1—24; Soph. Œdip. Col., 1—896; Hom, Il., B. xviii., 1—400.	40	14½	3	1	2	10	Xen. Cyr., B. ii. 4,—B. iii., 1, § 14; and for Lower Division, Scriptor. Græci, p. 137—145; Homer's Il., B. i., 1—281; Medea, 1—465.	50	12	5	½	3	5	Gr. Gram. to end of simple nouns.
Latin - -	760	10	25	17	3	1	2	14	Cic, de Orat., B. i., § 101—170; Hor. Ep., B. i.; Terence Andria.	40	14½	3	1	2 or 3	10	Livy, B. i., § 1—7, and for Lower Division, Cic. Am. i—vi.; Hor. Odes, B. ii.; Virg. Æn, B. iv, 1—436.	50	12	5	½	2 or 3	5	Phædrus, 4 Fables; Ellis's Exercises, pp. 1—8.
French - -	542	20	25	17	2	1	2	4	Poitevin's Gram., complète, and Van Laun's Syntax; Half-hours of Translation, pp. 30; Leçons graduées (Van Laun), pp. 80; Roche's Poëtes Français, pp. 60; Examination papers printed for Ch. Hosp. (20); Van Laun's Exercises on the Syntax; Dictation.	40	14½	2	1	2	4	Half-hours of Translation (Mariette) pp. 20; Leçons graduées, pp. 60; Examination papers, 12; Roche's Poëtes Français, pp. 40; Van Laun's Exercises on Syntax (30); French Syntax to the end; Short Dictation.	36	11½	1 or 2	1	1 or 2	3	Delille's French Beginner, Ex. 30, Accidence to end of regular verbs; Vocabulary and Short Sentences or Fables learnt by heart.
Arithmetic -	570	4	150	13¾	3	1½	—	4½	Colenso's Arithmetic -	180	12½	3	1½	—	4½	Colenso's Arithmetic -	70	11	3	1½	—	1 4½	For Tables. Colenso's Arithmetic.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each School.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in each Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the 3½ Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the 3½ Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the 3½ Months ended Christmas 1864.
			When full.	Yrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.		When full.	Yrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.			Yrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	269	17	25	17	3	3	—	9	*1*st. Parting*, 3 boys; Theory of Equations, Todhunter, to p. 170; Plane Trigonometry (Todhunter); two of these had previously read Newton, i., ii., iii.; Mechanics, &c.; Diff. and Integ. Calculus. 2*nd Parting*, 7 boys; Parkinson's Statics; Todhunter's Calculus, xi. to xxii., omitting xv. to xvii. The other *Partings* in proportion.	40	14½	3	3	—	9	1*st Parting*, 3 boys; Todhunter's Plane Trigon., to ch. x.: Euclid, vi., xi.; Algebra; Todhunter and Lund's Wood. 2*nd Parting*, 7 boys; Euclid i.—vi.: Algebra to Binomial Theorem; Hall and Lund's Wood. The other *Partings* in proportion.	36	13½	5	¾	—	7½	11 *boys*; Euclid, i. to prop. 40; 25 *boys*, Euclid, i. to prop. 26; Algebra to Evolution, Hall and Colenso, Part I.
History - -	760	8	25	17	1	1	—	2	Schmit's History of Rome, ch. i. to ix.	40	14½	1	1	—	2	Schmit's History of Rome, ch. i.—v.	70	11	2½	¾	—	2	White's History of England, ¼ of Vol.; cards of kings and events.
Geography -	700	6	140	14	1½	¾	—	1	Hughes's Outlines of Geography: Turkey, Greece, Russia, Denmark, and West Indies; cards of Geography.	150	13½	1½	¾	—	1	Cornwall's Geography: Austria, Prussia, Minor German States; Cards of Geography.	70	11	2½	¾	—	2	Cards of principles of Geography.
English Literature.	140	1	140	14	1½	¾	—	1	Reid's English Literature, ½ of vol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
English Composition.	65	2	25	17	An English Essay or Translation about every other week.					40	14½	An English Theme or Translation about every other week.					—	—	—	—	—	—	——
Reading - -	700	6	140	14	1½	¾	—	1	- - - -	150	13½	1½	¾	—	1	- - - -	70	11	2½	¾	—	2	——
Writing - -	570	4	150	13½	1	1	—	1	- - - -	180	12½	1	1	—	1	- - - -	70	11	2	1	—	2	——
Music - -	740	—	30	12	2	2 See over.	—	4	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
Drawing -	†436	16	28	14	2	1½	—	3	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	13	2	1½	—	3	——
Spelling, Dictation.	700	6	140	14	1½	¾	—	1	- - - -	150	13½	1½	¾	—	1	- - - -	70	11	2½	¾	—	2	——

* There are five Partings in this Class.

† All the Classes included in 269 of this number rank as equal, and the Classes contained in the remaining 176 rank as equal.

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

——	——	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Grecians	Morning, 9 to 12.	Grammar School.	Mathematical School.	Grammar School.	Grammar School.	Mathematical School.	Mathematical School.
Deputy-Grecians.	„	Mathematical School.	Grammar School.	Grammar School.	Mathematical School.	Grammar School.	Grammar School.
Grecians	Afternoon, 2 to 5.	Grammar School.	Grammar School.	Music. General practice for the School 1.30 to 2.30.	Grammar School.	Grammar School.	Music. General practice for the School 1.30 to 2.30.
Deputy-Grecians.	„	Grammar School.	Mathematical School.	——	Grammar School.	Grammar School.	——

The other classes are divided into a morning and afternoon division, called first and second divisions, which in alternate weeks attend the Grammar School in the morning and afternoon respectively. The division which is not in the Grammar School is engaged in the English, Commercial, French, and Drawing Schools, which are so arranged that each class attends the French and Drawing Schools twice a week each for 1½ hour at a lesson, and during the rest of the time is employed in the English or Commercial School.

——	Monday.	Tuesday.	——	Thursday.	Friday.	——
Evening	Deputy-Grecians, French, from 6 to 7.	Grecians, French, 6 to 7 or 7 to 8.	——	Deputy-Grecians, French, from 6 to 7.	Grecians, French, 6 to 7 or 7 to 8.	——
„	Special Music Class, from 6.45 to 8.45.	——	——	Special Music Class, from 6.45 to 8.45.	——	——

When not engaged in the French School the Grecians and Deputy-Grecians write their exercises or prepare lessons for the next day.
Some of the other classes also prepare some of their lessons in the evening.

Form G.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) At Cambridge.

Open Scholarships	14	University Prize	1
Do. Exhibitions	3		

Honours at B.A. Degree.

Mathematics.		*Classics.*	
Wranglers	10	First class	
Sen. Opt.	4	Second do.	5
Jun. Opt.	5	Third do.	4

At Oxford.

Open Scholarships	9	University Scholarships	2
Do. Exhibitions	1		

Honours at Moderations.

Classics.		*Mathematics.*	
First class	1	First class	1
Second do.	2	Second do.	
Third do.	1	Third do.	

HONOURS AT B.A. DEGREE.

Classics.		*Mathematics.*	
First class - -		First class - -	
Second do. - -	1	Second do. - -	1
Third do. - - -	3	Third do. - - -	1

(*b*) INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE - - 8
Royal Artillery - - - 1

(A.) DISTINCTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions.

1857. E. Montagu - - Magdalen College.
1859. A. Tucker - - Do.
1860. A. F. Millett - - Trinity Hall (Exhibition).
1860. C. V. Merriman - - Queen's (Exhibition).
1861. R. G. Glenn - - Magdalen College.
1862. E. C. Baber - - Do.
1862. G. A. Crosslé - - Do.
1862. C. Bokenham - - Pembroke College.
1863. F. J. Barber - - Magdalen College.
1863. J. Newnum - - Pembroke College.
1864. G. F. Warner - - Do.
1864. W. J. Farrer - - Do.
1864. E. S. Carlos - - Trinity College.
1864. A. Bovell - - Magdalen College.
1864. A. R. Dawson - - Do.
1865. J. D. Scott - - St. Peter's College.
1865. J. E. Hewison - - St. John's College (Exhibition).

University Prize.

1860. S. W. Churchill - - Latin epigram.

Honours at B.A. Degree.

	Mathematics.	Classics.
1856. H. D. Sweeting - -	Wrang., 31 - -	Class ii., 1.
1856. R. A. Lloyd - -	J. Opt., 4 - -	
1856. H. H. Stone - -	J. Opt., 35 - -	
1857. J. W. Doran - -	- - - -	Class ii., 3.
1857. C. H. Parez - -	Wrang. 4 - -	—
1857. H. Ludlow - -	Wrang., 8.	—
1857. H. R. Jevers - -	J. Opt., 35.	—
1858. H. T. Armfield - -	Wrang., 37.	—
1859. H. J. Tebbutt - -	S. Opt., 29 - -	Class iii., 19.
1859. E. G. Peckover - -	- - - -	Class iii., 1.
1860. E. Montagu - -	- - - -	Class ii., 15.
1860. W. S. Foster - -	Wrang., 10.	—
1860. M. Shattock - -	J. Opt., 8.	—
1861. W. W. Smart - -	S. Opt., 13.	—
1861. S. W. Churchill - -	S. Opt., 2 - -	Class ii., 19.
1862. F. A. Hanbury - -	Wrang., 29.	—
1862. A. B. Rogers - -	- - - -	Class iii., 3.
1862. H. C. Bowker - -	Wrang., 25.	—
1863. A. M. Wood - -	Wrang., 31.	—
1863. H. M. Tattershall -	S. Opt., 22.	—
1864. E. Morris - -	J. Opt., 23.	—
1865. E. S. Carlos - -	Wrang., 24 - -	Class ii., 16.
1865. A. T. Waugh - -	Wrang., 28 - -	Class iii., 4.

OXFORD.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions.

1856. T. C. Pallett - Magdalen Hall (Lusby Scholarship).
1857. Do. - Lincoln College.
1859. M. S. Howell Corpus Christi College.
1859. A. H. Poulton Worcester College.
1861. J. C. Morson - Jesus College.
1862. H. Hughes - Christ Church (Mathematical Studentship).
1863. J. H. Wylie - Pembroke College.
1864. C. A. Tyffe - Balliol College (Exhibition).
1864. L. L. Sharkey - Corpus Christi College.
1865. J. S. Farnell - Wadham College.

University Scholarships.

1857. Senior mathematical - - - G. C. Bell.
1864. Junior do. - - - H. Hughes.

Honours at Moderations.

	Classics.	Mathematics.
1858. T. C. Pallett - - - -	Class ii.	—
1861. A. H. Poulton - - - -	Class ii.	—
1863. H. E. Walker - - - -	Class i.	—
1863. J. C. Morson - - - -	Class iii.	—
1864. H. Hughes - - - -	- - -	Class. i.

Honours at B.A. Degree.

	Classics.	Mathematics.
1856. J. G. Gauntley - - - -	Class iii.	Class iii.
1859. C. G. Foster - - - -	Class iii.	Class ii.
1860. T. C. Pallett - - - -	Class ii.	Class iv.
1865. J. C. Morson - - - -	Class iii.	—

(B.) INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

1856. H. D. Sweeting	- 1st on the List.	
1856. J. F. Furrell	- 8th „	
1858. J. P. Watts	- 7th „	
1859. E. Montagu	- 21st „	(Second in Classics.)
1859. W. S. Foster	- 29th „	(First in Mathematics.)
1860. A. Tucker	- 20th „	
1861. M. S. Howell	- 3rd „	
1861. A. F. Millett	- 19th „	

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at HERTFORD, called "CHRIST'S HOSPITAL," HERTFORD, in the County of HERTFORDSHIRE, being the PREPARATORY SCHOOL of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

[The Questions are given on page 4.]

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. This school is intended for, and actually used by boys on the Foundation. A very limited number of day boys are allowed, on certain conditions, to attend as private pupils of the masters.

3. This is not a local School, and in no way affected by the locality.

4. From the town.

5. They only attend during school hours; sometimes in the playground between school hours.

6. Tradesmen, &c. in the town.

7. (*b*) The boys are draughted, three or four times a year, from this to the Hospital in London.

8–12. There are no "boarding houses." The whole of the boys belonging to the Hospital being boarded, lodged, clothed, &c. &c. at the expense of the Hospital funds. The meals are usually taken in the large dining hall. For domestic purposes the boys are distributed in nine wards, each with its nurse and servant. The whole domestic management (including discipline out of school) is vested in the steward and matron.

13. Three meals.

14. Breakfast, bread and milk. Dinner, meat, bread and potatoes six days; soup or rice, milk, and bread and butter one day; beer to certain boys. Supper, bread and butter and milk and water.

15. Each ward has two bedrooms—30 maximum, 23 minimum.

16. Sum of cubical contents of the two bedrooms in No. 5 ward (as larger than the rest) about 12,542 feet.

17. Yes.

18. Go to bed at 8.30 p.m. in summer, 7.30 p.m. in winter; rise at 6 a.m. from April to October; 7 a.m. from October to April.

19. By the nurses under the direction of the steward.

20. No; but in each ward is a day room, where boys may read or write, or otherwise occupy themselves.

21. 42 weeks.

22. To read the Gospels with facility.

23. Yes, in London, previously to admission.

24. The grammar school is classified by one leading subject, viz., Latin: the reading and writing school by reading and arithmetic.

25. By examination three or four times in the year.

26. In the reading and writing school.

27. 31 hours weekly, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; 25 hours weekly, from Michaelmas to Lady-day. In the very depth of winter one half hour less daily.

28. All lessons are learnt in school.

29. Latin only; assistance from the master as well as from grammar and dictionary.

30. Elementary Latin exercises.

31. Chiefly *vivâ voce*.

32. In arithmetic; some from a text book and some are dictated.

33. No.

34. Not taught.

35. Vocal music is taught to about a quarter of the boys; these are practised in psalmody twice a week.

36. Four times in the year at the least.

37. Once annually by an examiner appointed by the Committee of Almoners; at other times by the head masters.

38. In Latin, religious knowledge, reading, writing, spelling and dictation, and arithmetic.

39. Small sums of money are given at discretion; also a few books at the end of half-year.

40. Not in this branch of the institution.

41. As far as it goes.

42. The Head Master of grammar school and the Head Master of reading and writing school are supreme in their respective schools, to carry out the orders and regulations issued from time to time by the Committee of Almoners.

43. The Church of England.

44. The Head Master of grammar school, in Holy Orders, is ordered "to "see that the boys are properly instructed in the knowledge of the Christian "religion, according to the principles of the Church of England, by their "respective masters in that school; and the following books to be used for "that purpose until any alteration be made by the Committee, viz., the Holy "Bible, the Prayer Book, Church Catechism, and Crossman's Introduction."

45. (*a.*) Yes.
(*b.*) The assistant masters in grammar school under him.

46. Prayers are said before breakfast and before supper in the hall, and again in the wards before going to bed.

47. "Prayers appointed by Right Rev. Father in God, Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London."

48. Yes.

49. Age too young for confirmation.

50. No lessons on Sundays. The children attend Divine Service morning and afternoon. In the evening a short lecture is delivered by the Clerical Head Master.

51. All attend Divine Service in parish church.

52. The Head Master of grammar school is supreme during school hours in his school; the Head Master of reading and writing school also in his school. At all other times and places the "steward" is supreme; all, of course, subordinately to the Committee.

53. Shame, impositions, confinement to school during play hours, the cane, and the rod (only in extreme cases).

54. Publicly.

55. None.

56. All, except the rod.

57. Two monitors in each ward.

58. Appointed by the steward.

59. None.

61. No.

62. Yes.

63. Yes.

64. See 19, 52, and 74.

65. Yes.

66. "The boys have access to the library four days a week for reading and selecting books."

67. Yes, a field and other grounds.

68. Yes.

69. About three acres used by the boys.

70. Part of the school premises.

71. Yes, a large shed in the field, and covered space under and adjoining the hall.

72. Four to five hours daily; less, of course, in winter.

73. Cricket, marbles, and various minor games.

74. A beadle is present in each playground under the direction of the steward.

75. No.

76. No.

77. Drilling twice a week.

78. No.

79. Their present subjects of instruction.

80. No means of knowing the preferences of parents.

81. When difficulties arise they are reported to and receive the attention of the Committee of Almoners.

82. Not an advantage.

83. Not desirable.

84. It is possible, but not expedient to depart from the general course of instruction which is the best for all.

I, being the Head Master of the grammar school of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) NATHANIEL KEYMER, M.A.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y. M.		M.	H. M.			Y. M.		M.	H. M.			Y. M.		M.	H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	449	7	64	10 2	6	20	3 30	The Church Catechism; Ditto, in Short Questions and Answers; Crossman's Introduction; the Holy Bible.	65	10 0	6	20	3 30	Same as in First Class only less in amount.	10	8 7	6	20	3 30	Same as in Second Class in still less amount.
Latin - -	449	7	64	10 2	15	35	12 0	The Fables of Phædrus; the Latin Beginner; Syntax and Accidence.	65	10 0	15	35	12 0	—	10	8 7	20	—	12 0	—
Arithmetic -	449	8	62 in 3 sect.	10 4½	5	49	4 5	1 sect. Practice; 2 „ Prop.; 3 „ Red. W. and M. — First Book Arith., Ir. Nat. Soc.	56 in 3 sect.	10 2⅔	5	49	4 5	1 Prop.; 2 Red.; 3 C. R., W. and M. — First Book Arith., Ir. Nat. Soc.	53	8 10	5 or 2.	35	1 50	Learning Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.
History -	449	7	Same as in Latin being taught conjointly with Latin.					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geography -																				
English Grammar.																				
Reading, Spelling, Dictat.	449	10	62	10 4⅓	5 or 4.	—	7 3	Graduated Series, Book III., Part II.	56	10 2⅔	5 or 4.	—	7 3	Graduated Series, Book III., Part II.	31	8 8½	5	—	7 35	Second Bk. of Lessons, Ir. Nat. Soc.
Writing - -	449	8	62	10 4⅓	3 or 2.	30	1 15	—	56	10 2⅔	3 or 2.	—	1 15	—	53	8 10	3 or 2.	—	1 55	—

HOURS in SCHOOL and for PLAY and RECREATION.

From 1st April to 1st October.

Rise at 6 a.m. Play, 6.45 to 7. School, 7 to 8. Breakfast, 8 to 8.40. Play, 8.40 to 9. School, 9 to 11.30. Play, 11.30 to 12.30. Dinner, 12.30 to 1.15. Play, 1.15 to 2.30. School, 2.30 to 5. Play, 5 to 6.15. Supper, 6.15 to 6.50. Play, 6.50 to 7.40.

About one-third of the boys at a time go out for an hour's walk in some part of the play hours when ever weather permits.

From 1st October to 1st April.

Rise at 7 a.m. Breakfast, 8 to 8.40., and as above till dinner. Play, 1.15 to 2 p.m. School, 2 to 4. Play or in day-rooms till supper, and to bed at 7.30.

No school on Wednesdays or Saturdays after 11.30 a.m., but drill for 50 minutes in two divisions on both these days.

On Sundays.—Rise at 7 a.m. Breakfast, 8 to 8.40. Walk about, 8.40 to 9.30. In hall at classes, 9.30 to 10.15. Walk about, 10.15 to 10.30. Attend church, 10.30 to 1 p.m. Dinner, 1.15 to 2. Walk about, 2 to 2.30. Attend church, 2.30 to 4.15. Walk about, 4.15 to 6. Supper, 6 to 6.50. Lecture, 6.50 to 7.15. Bed, 7.45.

I, being the Head Master of the Grammar School of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) NATHANIEL KEYMER, M.A.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL for GIRLS, at CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, in the COUNTY of HERTFORD.

[The Questions are given on page 7.]

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Boarders only.

4. *See* No. 2.

6. Persons of respectable but humble station.

7. About one annually, the girls being mostly apprenticed out to businesses immediately or soon after leaving the School at 15 years of age.

8. There are no "boarding houses" connected with the school; but the girls have their own ward under the care of a nurse, where they are boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital.

12. *See* No. 8.

13. Three.

14. Breakfast—bread and milk; dinner—bread, meat, potatoes, and porter; supper—bread and butter, milk and water.

15. Thirteen in one room, five in a smaller room.

16. *See* Nos. 8 and 15.

17. Yes.

18. To bed about 8 o'clock; the girls rise at 7 o'clock in winter, at 6 o'clock in summer.

19. An appropriate and convenient lavatory.

20. By the nurse and the monitresses, with occasional visits by the upper mistress at her discretion.

21. The girls have a large room for meals, preparation of lessons, and general use when not in the school-room.

22. About 41 weeks.

23, 24. No standard.

25. Some from home; some have been already at school.

26. In the latter.

27. About 6½ years. They usually leave at 15 years of age.

28. The present number of girls is too small to be classified in the way suggested by the question.

29. Usually by seniority.

30. *See* No. 29.

31. Thirty hours in summer; 26 in winter.

32. Out of school under supervision of monitresses.

33–35. Not taught.

36. In all three ways.

37. Yes; from abridgments.

38, 39. Not taught.

40. The girls practise psalmody with the organist in the boys' hall.

41, 42. Annually by the upper grammar master of the London School and occasionally by the visiting governors.

43. Scripture, geography, grammar, history, reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing from dictation.

44. Books and small sums of money.

45. The subjects of instruction are prescribed by the committee.

46. The Church of England.

47. In the summer the girls commence school with the prayers, then they read the Psalms for the day and a chapter in the Bible. In the winter the prayers are read in the ward before breakfast with the nurse; the Psalms and chapter in the school-room at 9 o'clock. Scripture lessons with questions and oral explanations are given by the mistresses.

48. (*a.*) Yes.
(*b.*) *See* No. 52.

49. *See* No. 47.

50. The form appointed by Bishop Compton, Bishop of London, for the children of Christ's Hospital.

51. Yes.

52. The head grammar master, who is a clergyman.

53. Scripture lessons about 45 minutes a.m.; 1 hour p.m.; with attendance at the parish church.

54. Morning and afternoon.

55. Yes; subject to the Committee.

56. Tasks of lessons or needlework; occasional separation from the rest of the children; stoppage of privileges, &c. for idleness, insubordination, falsehood, deceit, &c.

57. The above are under the control of the Head Mistress.

58. When imposed by the assistant it is in her presence.

59, 60. Monitresses (being two of the senior girls) appointed by the Head Mistress.

61. No.

62. Bad marks are given for want of punctuality.

63, 64. Yes, at all times.

65. Yes.

66. Yes.

67. Rather more than a quarter of an acre, besides other open spaces.

68. Part of the School premises.

69. A large shed. Their general room is open to them at all times.

70. About 20 hours.

71. Hoops, skipping ropes, &c. &c.

72. No; but the playground is under the observation of the nurse.

73. No.

74. No.

75. No.

76. None. The girls are not allowed to walk out except when accompanied by the nurse.

77. By an open fire-place, gas stove; by windows and ventilators.

78. No.

79–83. The subjects of instruction, as at present used, have been found suitable to the class from which the girls have generally come, but the arrangements of the school generally, are, I understand, under the consideration of the Governors.

I, being the Head Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) SARAH AGNES PEACOCK.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.	II. Number of Scholars who have left the School during the last Three Years.
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Scholars receiving Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Scholars receiving Board, Clothing, and Instruction.
1. Average during last three years: Under 10 years of age - Above 10 and under 14 - Above 14 and under 15 -	26	18
2. In first half of year 1864: Under 10 years of age - Above 10 and under 14 - Above 14 and under 15 -	25	4
3. In second half of year 1864: Under 10 years of age - Above 10 and under 14 - Above 14 and under 15 -	22	5

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Boarders.*	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in school - 1	Persons of humble and respectable station.	London.
" " " - 2		Liverpool.
" " " - 3		Reading.
" " " - 4		Newbury.
" " " - 5		Do.
" " " - 6		Tottenham.
" " " - 7		London.
" " " - 8		Do.
" " " - 9		Do.
Scholars lowest in School - 1		Reading.
" " " - 2		Twickenham.
" " " - 3		Do.
" " " - 4		London.
" " " - 5		Newbury.
" " " - 6		Reading.
" " " - 7		Do.
" " " - 8		Willesden.
" " " - 9		Needham.

* Present number 18 only.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	18	3	5	13¾	5	20 to 30	2	2 30	Besides Sunday instruction. Bible, Scrip. Hist. (Watts'), Readings in Poetry; Eng. Hist. (Mrs. Markham), Scot. do., and Irish do., (Pinnock); Class Book (Dublin).	5	12¾	5	20 to 30	2	2 30	The same as the First Class.	8	10½	8	20 to 25	5	3	Besides Sunday lessons. Bible; Trimmer's Abridgment of Do.; Eng. Hist. (Bp. Davey); Lesson Bk. No. 2, and Third Bk. C. K. S.
Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	4	25 to 30	—	About 1 45 besides 2 0 for Tables.	Clarke's Arithmetic.	—	—	4	25 to 30	—	About 1 45 besides 2 0 for Tables.	—	—	—	8	20 to 25	—	3	Clarke's Arithmetic.
History	—	—	—	—	4	15 to 20	—	1 15	For lessons by heart:—Faith and Duty (Bp. Gastrell), Scrip. Ques. (Crabtree), Crossman's Explanation of the Ch. Catechism; Mangnall's Questions; Murray's Grammar; Irving's Geography; Entick's Dictionary.	—	—	4	15 to 20	—	1 15	—	—	—	2	1 H.	—	2	For lessons by heart:—Dr. Watts' Catechism, Church ditto, and Crossman's Explanation of it; Scrip. Questions, by Rev. R. Crabtree; Metrical Psalms: Jane Tayler's Hymns. Abridgment of Murray's Gram.; Mangnall's Questions; Irving's Geography, Countries, and Towns from cards. Tables.
Geography	—	—	—	—	2	15 to 20	—	1 15		—	—	2	15 to 20	—	1 15	—	—	—	2	30	1	1	
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	0 30		—	—	1	30	—	0 30	—	—	—	4	15	2	1	
Reading	—	—	—	—	4	45	—	3 0		—	—	4	45	—	3 0	—	—	—	4	1 H.	—	4	
Writing	—	—	—	—	4	30	—	2 0		—	—	4	30	—	2 0	—	—	—	4	30	—	2	
Vocal Music	All the Girls practise with the Organist.							0 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Needlework	18	3	5	13¾	—	—	—	15 0 to	The quantities are considerable, but cannot be given precisely, no record thereof having been kept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	In winter less time is taken for needlework and for the longer lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	12 to	
Industrial Work.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 30		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	14	

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

	School Hours.	
From Lady Day to Michaelmas - -	7 to 8	9 to 11.30 a.m.
From Michaelmas to Lady Day - -		9 to 12 „
From February 12th to October 15th - -		2.30 to 5 p.m.
From October 15th to February 12th - -		2 to 4 „

(Except Wednesdays and Saturdays, which are half-holidays).

From one to two hours of each of the above days occupied in domestic duties.

DIET TABLE of the CHILDREN of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HERTFORD.

Days.	Breakfast, 8 a.m.	Dinner, 12.45 p.m.	Supper, 6.25 p.m.
Sunday - -	For each child: Bread, 5 ozs. New milk, ½ pint, made hot.	For each child :— Roast ribs of beef, 8 ozs., undressed, producing 4 ozs. when cooked, free from bone, peth, or gristle. Potatoes, 6 ozs. Bread, 2½ ozs.	For each child :— Bread, 5 ozs. Butter, ⅛ oz. New milk, ¼ pint, mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.
Monday and Friday	Ditto.	Roast mutton, ⅜ legs. ⅓ shoulders, 7 ozs., undressed, producing 4 ozs. as above. Boiled rice, 6 ozs., from 1½ ozs., dry. Bread, 2½ ozs.	Ditto.
Tuesday - -	Ditto.	Roast mutton as above. Potatoes, 6 ozs. Bread 2½ ozs.	Ditto.
Wednesday -	Ditto.	Roast pork. Legs not over 9½ lbs. ; 7 ozs. undressed, producing 4 ozs. as above. Potatoes, 6 ozs. Bread 2½ ozs.	Ditto.
Thursday - -	Ditto.	Roast beef, buttock and thick flank, 6 ozs., undressed, producing as above. Potatoes, 6 ozs. Bread, 2½ ozs.	Ditto.
Saturday - -	Ditto.	Soup, 1 pint, made of legs of beef, 144 lbs., with stock from bones, &c. of the meat on previous days, 65 lbs. split peas, 112 lbs. of carrots and turnips, celery, celery seed, onions, &c.	Ditto.

As a rule water is the beverage, but porter is given (⅓ pint to each child) where recommended by the doctor, amounting to one-third of the number.

I, being the Head Mistress of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) SARAH AGNES PEACOCK.

Some alterations have been made in the internal management of Christ's Hospital since the date of these returns. The orders establishing these alterations will be found appended to the General Report of Mr. Fearon, the Assistant Commissioner in the Metropolitan District.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at SAINT OLAVE'S and SAINT JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK, in the County of SURREY.

[The Questions are given on page 1.]

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, of St. Olave's and St. John's, Southwark.
2. In 1571, by the parishioners of the then parish of St. Olave; St. John's then formed part of that parish, and was subsequently created a distinct parish by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated 26th July 1571, afterwards confirmed by charter of Charles the Second.
3. In the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark.
4. By the census of 1861 for both parishes 17,590; but by the demolition of a number of small houses by the railway companies this number has been probably diminished.
5. The population is of a mixed character; the larger proportion consists of wharf labourers, sailors, watermen, manufacturing, seafaring, and labouring classes.
6. Separate foundation.
7. Separate.
8. The Court of Governors has the power to vary, alter, and revoke any rule or order whatever short of the charters and scheme.
9. A second charter was granted by Charles the Second, and a scheme was sanctioned in the year 1837 by the Court of Chancery, which was afterwards further altered and amended.
10. *Copies of the charters and the scheme are sent herewith.*
11. The first orders, issued by the Governors in 1571, imposed admission fees and quarterages, and these continued until the year 1750 or thereabouts, and then altogether ceased. The charges varied according to the character of the education given.
12. The Governors know of no such reason; on the contrary, they think the reimposition of these discriminating fees so wholesome and judicious that a scheme has been prepared by the Court of Governors, and approved by the Charity Commissioners. *A copy of this scheme as altered and approved by the Charity Commissioners is also left herewith.*
13. In the strong room in the school buildings.
14. No; but any reasonable application for the purpose would be complied with.
15. Yes; but if the new scheme under consideration be finally adopted, they would need enlargement.
16. By the Court of Governors.
17. 4,604*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum.
18. 3,078*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*
19. 2,412*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and in addition 338*l.* 9*s.* per annum to girls' charity and ragged schools within the two parishes, as authorized by the scheme.
20. The year's accounts will be audited in a few days, and a copy of the balance sheet will be immediately afterwards forwarded.
21. Yes, in June in each year, by auditors appointed by the Court of Governors from among their own body, and afterwards forwarded to the Charity Commissioners.
22. The warden for the year; and when the balance for the year becomes larger than necessary a part of it is invested in consols.
23. This has not happened for years past.
24. The income will probably increase, but not materially.
25. None.
26. Not applicable.
27. Not applicable.

28. Not applicable.

29. There are four University exhibitions (under the scheme) not exceeding 80*l.* each, tenable for three and a half years; but the whole subject of exhibitions and scholarships is under the consideration of the Court of Governors, in connexion with the new scheme, with a view to their enlargement.

30. Not at present; see previous answer.

31. John Ledger, Abbey Wood, Kent, Esq., J.P.; Jeremiah Pilcher, Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street, Esq., J.P.; Benjamin Edgington, Duke Street, London Bridge, Esq.; William Wright Landell, Horselydown, Esq., J.P.; Rev. Harvey Vachell, Rector of St. John's; Rev. John Bowstead, Rector of St. Olave's; Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street, Esq., J.P.; John Humphrey, Hay's Wharf, Esq.; Leonard Shuter, Dockhead, Esq.; Benjamin Lucas Judkins, Tooley Street, Esq.; Robert Courage, Horselydown, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, Horselydown, J.P.; Timothy Richardson, Duke Street, London Bridge, Esq.; Hugh Colin Smith, Hay's Wharf, Esq.; Wildman Cattley, Duke Street, Esq.; William Grey Jackson, Dockhead, Esq.

32. None.

33. A new Governor is elected from among the parishioners by the Court of Governors.

34. The Governors must reside, carry on business, or be rated in one of the two parishes, and must be members of the Church of England.

35. The internal management of the schools is left principally to the Head Master, under the control of the Court of Governors; but the Governors appoint all the masters, and have the power of dismissing them.

(*f.*) No payments are ever made by the boys.

36. The Bishop of Winchester is the Visitor of the School, and his approval to the appointment of Head Master is required by the charters, but not for other purposes. His lordship is, however, occasionally consulted, and has signified his decided approval of the new scheme now under consideration.

37. The education of children and youths (*juvenes*), both of the rich and poor, in grammar and in reading and writing.

38. For boys only.

39. No.

40. No.

42. Yes.

43. A suitable education for rich and poor.

44. The Foundation provides for the apprenticing poor scholars at the discretion of the Court of Governors to the extent of 100*l.* a year. See scheme.

45. Yes.

46. Merit.

47. For some years past increasing, but that is not now the case.

48. The Head Master and assistant masters.

49. There are five assistant masters in the classical school, and four assistant masters and two monitors in the English school. The Head Master is over both schools. In addition there are as follows:—one French master, one drawing master, two drill masters, and a bandmaster; also three examiners.

50. By the Court of Governors.

51. No.

52. The Head Master must be a graduate of the University of Oxford or Cambridge and in holy orders. All the masters must be members of the Church of England.

53. They are never dispensed with.

54. No.

55. By advertisement; but recently several of the assistant masters have been obtained from the Training College at Battersea, under the recommendation of the Rev. Samuel Clark, who was the master of that college, and who is now and has been for some years one of the three examiners of these schools.

56. If the vacancy is to be supplied by competition by advertisement, but not otherwise.

57. They are elected annually.

58. For the Head master and first assistant master of the English school. Their residences form part of the school buildings.

59. No; boarders are not allowed.

60. Yes.
61. No.
62. No.
63. They vary of course very materially, the income of the Head Master is 500*l.*; that of the first assistant master in the classical school is 200*l.*; that of the first assistant master in the English school is 175*l.*; that of the other assistant masters vary from 52*l.* 10*s.* to 150*l.*; they are all paid by the Governors quarterly.
64. Annuities are granted by the Court of Governors to old and retiring masters; two are now in receipt of these annuities.
65. With the Governors entirely.

BALANCE SHEET. See *Question* 20.

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) By order of a Court of Governors,
RD. MINSHULL JONES,
Clerk to the Governors,
June 19, 1865. 190, Tooley St., Southwark.

CHARTERS of INCORPORATION of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of QUEEN ELIZABETH, of the PARISHES of ST. OLAVE and ST. JOHN, SOUTHWARK; with SCHEME for the MANAGEMENT of the CHARITY, as varied and extended by the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY.

CHARTER granted by QUEEN ELIZABETH, dated 27th July; 13th Elizabeth, (1571.)

Translation. The original is in Latin.

ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c. To all men to whom these Our present letters patent shall come, greeting. Whereas Our well-beloved subjects, the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, within Our borough of Southwark, in Our county of Surrey, of their godly affection and good disposition for the bringing up, education, institution, and instruction of children and younglings of the said parish, at their no little cost, labour, and charges, in laudable order and form, have of late ordained and erected in the aforesaid borough and parish one Grammar School, in the which children and younglings, as well of rich as the poor, being inhabitants within the aforesaid parish, are instructed and brought up liberally and prosperously in grammar, in accidence, and other lower books, to the common utility and profit of all the inhabitants of the parish aforesaid, as We are credibly informed. And whereas the same Our subjects of the parish aforesaid, the inhabitants, have made humble supplication unto Us that the said school so by them ordained and erected may have continual succession, and that We would extend and shew Our liberality and princely grace to them in that behalf, We considering not only the premises, but also the good, godly, and laudable intent of the same Our subjects in the premises, and entirely desiring as much as in Us lyeth to augment and increase all and singular those things which may in any way concern the bringing up and instruction of children and younglings, of Our grace, especial certain knowledge, and mere motion, We will, grant, and ordain for Us, Our heirs and successors, that the aforesaid School, so by the inhabitants of the parish of Saint Olave aforesaid ordained and erected within the said parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, from henceforth is, and shall be, one grammar school, for the bringing up, institution, and instruction of the children and younglings of the parishioners and inhabitants therein, as well in grammar as in accidence and other low books, and in writing, at all times hereafter to endure. And that that school shall be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Olave, in the County of Surrey." And that school of one master or schoolmaster, and one under schoolmaster or

usher, for ever to endure for to do erect, treat, ordain, declare, found, and establish by these presents. And that Our intent aforesaid may take the better effect, and that the lands, tenements, rents, revenues, and other profits for the sustaining and maintaining of the said school to be granted, assigned, and appointed may be better governed for continuance of the same, We will, grant, and ordain that from henceforth for ever there be, and shall be, within the parish of Saint Olave aforesaid, sixteen men of discretion and most honest inhabitants in the said parish for the time being, which shall be called Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the said Free School, commonly called and to be called the "Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth "of the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, in the County "of Surrey." And therefore know ye, that We have assigned, chosen, named, and appointed, and by these presents do assign, Our well-beloved Anthony Bushe, clerk, parson of the parish church of Saint Olave, in Southwark aforesaid; William Bond, clerk, minister of the parish church aforesaid; William Wilson, Charles Pratt, John Lambe, Olave Burr, Thomas Poore, Thomas Bullman, William Lands, Richard Harrison, Thomas Harper, John Charman, Robert Cowthe, Christopher Woodward, James Heath, and Thomas Pynden, inhabitants of the aforesaid parish of Saint Olave's, in Southwark, hereafter and now to be the first present Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, in the County of Surrey. And the same office well and faithfully to exercise and occupy from the day of the date of these presents, during the life of them, and the longer liver of them; and that the same Governors, in matters, deeds, and name, from henceforth be and shall be one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever, by the name of "The "Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar "School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Olave, in "Southwark, in the County of Surrey," incorporated and erected; and them, the "Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar "School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Olave, "Southwark, in the County of Surrey," by these presents We do incorporate, and one body corporate and politic, by the same name for ever to endure, We do really and as fully create, erect, ordain, found, and confirm. And furthermore, We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do ordain and grant that the same Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, have perpetual succession, and by that name they be and shall be persons able, apt, and in law of capacity to have, receive, get, and possess lordships, manors, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, parsonages, tythes, rents, revenues, services, possessions, reversions, goods, chattels, and hereditaments whatsoever, or what kind, nature, or sort soever they be, to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, as well for Us, Our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever. And also to give, grant, demise, and assign the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other deeds and matters by the name aforesaid; and that they, the said Governors, be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all and singular actions, suits, quarrels, causes, matters, and demands, real, personal and mixed, of what kind, nature and sort soever they be, or whatsoever places or Courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, or of others whosoever, or before whatsoever justices and judge, ecclesiastical or temporal, within Our Realm of England or elsewhere, and all and singular the same to make, do and receive in such sort, and in the same manner, as other Our liege persons able and in law, capable within the same Our Realm of England, may and be able to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, and have, get, receive, give, grant, and demise. And furthermore, We will, and for Our heirs and successors, by these presents, do grant to the aforesaid Governors and their successors for ever from henceforth one common seal to serve for their business in the premises and others in these our letters patent expressed and specified, or some part of the same only touching and concerning. And furthermore we grant, ordain, and decree by these presents for Us, our heirs, and successors, that whensoever it

shall happen one or more of the said sixteen Governors for the time being to die, or inhabit elsewhere without the parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, or from thence with his household to depart, that then, and so often, it shall be well and lawful for the other said Governors overliving, or the greater part of them then dwelling and inhabiting within the parish of Saint Olive, in Southwark, to elect and name another meet person or meet persons of the inhabitants of the parish of Saint Olave aforesaid to succeed in the office of Governor in the place or places of him or them so dying, or with his or their household so departing, and that so often as it shall chance or happen. And moreover, of Our abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for Us and Our successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid now Governors and their successors, and the greater part of them, that they and their successors, with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, and in the absence of the same bishop for the time being, with the advice of some other honest and learned man, have full power and authority to name and appoint a master and under master or usher of the aforesaid School, so often as the said School of the said master and under master shall be wanting; and that they the said Governors for the time being, from time to time, may make and be of power and validity to make meet and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing concerning and touching the order, government, and direction of the master, under master, and scholars of the School aforesaid for the time being, and the wages or hire of the same master and under master, and other things touching and concerning the same school, and the ordinance, governance, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues aforesaid for the sustentation of the said School to be appointed, with which said statutes and ordinances for to be made, We will and grant, and by these presents command to be observed inviolably, from time to time for ever, so that the statutes and ordinances so to be made be not contrary to the statutes of Our realm of England. And moreover, We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant that no person having children and younglings of the parishoners or inhabitants of the parish aforesaid, and other persons of the same parish, be brought up or instructed, unless the same persons be first admitted by the Governors of the School aforesaid for the time being; and furthermore know ye, that We, in consideration that the aforesaid Governors of the said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, within the said parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and their successors, may the better from time to time sustain and bear the charges of the same School, master, and under masters thereof, of Our grace, especial certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid now Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the parishoners of the parish of Saint Olave, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and their successors, special licence, free and lawful liberty, power, and authority to have, receive, and get to them and their successors for ever, as well of Us, Our heirs and successors, as of other whatsoever person or persons, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, parsonages, tythes, and other hereditaments whatsoever within Our Realm of England or elsewhere within our dominions, which are not holden of Us, Our heirs and successors, immediately in thrift or by knight service, so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of 50*l.*, the statute of lands and tenements not to be paid up in mortmain or any other statute act or provision, or any other thing, clause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof, had and set forth, ordained and provided, in anything notwithstanding. And further, We will, and by these presents do ordain that all the issues, rents, and revenues of all the aforesaid lands, tenements, and possessions hereafter to be given and assigned, for the maintaining and sustaining of the School aforesaid from time to time, to be converted to the maintenance of the master and under schoolmaster of the said School for the time being, and to the sustaining and maintaining of the house and buildings of that School, and the lands, rents, and possessions aforesaid, and not otherwise, or to any other purposes or intents. And We will, and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Governors, that they have and shall have and these Our letters patents under Our great seal of England, in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to Us in Our having or elsewhere to Our use, for the same

to Us, Our heirs and successors, by any means to be rendered, paid, or done; because that expressed mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of other deeds or grants by Us or by any of Our progenitors to the aforesaid Governors before this time in these presents is not made, any statute, act, or ordinance, provision or restraint to the contrary made, set forth, ordained, and provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anything notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these letters to be made patents. Witness our seal at Coromby, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the thirteenth year of Our reign.

P. CORDETT.

CHARTER granted by KING CHARLES II., Dated 2nd May; 26th Charles II. (1674).

CHARLES THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whome these presents the said Schoole might bee the better managed, did grant and ordayne that from shall come greeting. Know yee, whereas Our noble predecessor Queene Elizabeth of ever blessed memory, by letters patent, under her greate seale of England, bearing date the six and twentieth day of July, in the thirteenth yeare of her reigne, out of her grace and favor did grant unto the inhabitant of the parish of Saint Olave's, in the borough of Southwark, in the countie of Surrey, free libertie to erect a Grammar Schoole within the said parish, for the education and instruction of the children and youths of the parishioners and inhabitant of the said parish in learning and good literature, and that thenceforth there should bee, perpetually, within the said parish of Saint Olave's, sixteene men of the discreetest and most able and honest inhabitant of the said parish for the tyme being, whoe should bee called Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the aforesaid Schoole. And the said Schoole to bee called the Free Grammar Schoole of Queene Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of Saint Olave's, in Southwark, in the said county of Surrey. And that the said sixteene persons successively from tyme to tyme for ever should bee Governors of the possessions, revenue, and goods of the aforesaid Schoole; and that the said Governors should bee one body politic and corporate for ever in deede and in name, by the name of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar Schoole of Queene Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of Saint Olave's aforesaid. And that the said Governors by the name aforesaid should have perpetual succession. And the said Queene by her said letters patent did grant unto the said Governors and theire successors several other liberties, priviledges, powers, and jurisdictions, as thereby relation being thereunto had more at large it doth and may appeare. And whereas Our loving subject the present inhabitant of the parish of Saint Olave's aforesaid, have humbly besought us, that the Schoole by them erected may have continual succession, and that Wee would bee graciously pleased to extend Our grace and favor to them: Now know yee that Wee of Our abundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, for Us, Our heirs and successors, doe ratifie and confirme the said letters patent granted by Our noble predecessor Queene Elizabeth of ever blessed memory, and all the grant, clauses, jurisdictions, liberties, and priviledges whatsoever therein contained, mentioned, or expressed. And Wee doe hereby alsoe declare and grant, that it shall and may bee lawfull for the Governors herein-after mentioned and inhabitant of the said parish of Saint Olave's, to have the benefitt and enjoyment thereof in as large and ample manner as theire predecessors the Governors and inhabitant of the said parish of Saint Olave's did att any tyme heretofore enjoy the same. And Wee of Our abundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, being desirous by all proper wayes and means to promote the good education and instruction of the children and youths of the said parish, and that the said Schoole may bee well regulated and governed, and the lands, goods, rent, revenues, and profitt belonging to the said schoole may bee managed and improved to the best advantage and profit to the uses herein-after mentioned, Wee have assigned, elected, nominated, and appointed, and by these presents doe assigne, elect, nominate, and appoint Our well-beloved subject Richard Meggott, Doctor in Divinity, one of Our chaplaines in ordinary, and rector of

the parish church of Saint Olave's, in Southwark aforesaid; Thomas Barker, Esquire, one of Our Justices of the Peace, in quorum, for the said county of Surrey; George Meggott the elder, William Fitzhugh, Jeremie Barnes, Thomas Morgan, Charles Crayter, George Harvey, John Bateman, Tobias Solby, Symon Nicholls, Jacob May, Francis Miller, Anthony Rawlins, Anthony Allen, and John Brookes, inhabitant of the aforesaid parish of Saint Olave's, in Southwark aforesaid, to bee, and whoe are and shall bee present Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar Schoole, to exercise and enjoy the same office well and faithfully from the date of these present during theire lives, and the longest liver of them. And that whensoever it shall happen that one or more of the said Governors shall dye or depart with his family out of the said parish, that then and so often it shall and may bee lawfull for the rest of the said Governors and theire successors and the major part of them, one or more fit person or persons of the inhabitant of the parish of Saint Olave's aforesaid, whoe shall be conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England as now established, in the place or places of him or them soe dyeing, or with his or theire families soe departing in the aforesaid office of Governors, successfully from tyme to tyme to elect and nominate as often as occasion shall require, whoe shall be esteemed Governors of the said Schoole dureing the tyme and in the manner aforesaid. And further, wee doe, by these present, for Us, Our heires and successors, declare and grant that the Governors afore-mentioned and their successors shall bee from henceforth one body politic and corporate, in deede, in name, by the name aforesaid, and that they and theire successors from tyme to tyme for ever shall enjoy all the liberties, jurisdictions, powers, and priviledges whatsoever in the said letters patents of Queene Elizabeth granted. And it shall and may bee lawfull for the said Governors and theire successors from tyme to tyme to enjoy and exercise the authorities, jurisdictions, priviledges, and powers whatsoever in the said letters patents of Queene Elizabeth mentioned, granted, or expressed, and them the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester or any other honest and learned man, shall and may nominate and appoint one able schoolemaster, and such able usher or ushers for the teaching of the Latin and English tongues, and alsoe writing and casting accompt, as to the said Governors and their successors, or to the major part of them, shall seeme fitt for the Schoole aforesaid, as often as the said schoolemaster or usher shall bee voyd, for the educating, instructing, and teaching of the children and youth of the inhabitant of the parish of Saint Olave's aforesaid, as well poore as rich. And alsoe that the said present Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, from tyme to tyme, in case of insufficiencie, neglect, or misdemeanors of the said schoolemaster or ushers, or either of them, shall have full power or authority att theire wills and pleasure to displace, move, and put out the said schoolemaster or ushers, or either of them, out of and from his or theire places for his or theire said neglect, insufficiencie, or misdemeanor, as to the said Governors and their successors, or the major part of them, shall seeme fitt and expedient, and to nominate, appoint, and place some other fitt person or persons in his or theire roomes or places respectively. And also, that the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, shall settle and allow such stipend and salaries to the said master and ushers from tyme to tyme as to the said Governors and their successors, or the major part of them, shall seeme fitt. And the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, shall have full power and authority to make and establish fitting and wholesome statutes, lawes, and ordinances in writeing for and concerning the order, government, and direction of the said master, ushers, and scholars of the aforesaid Schoole for the tyme being, and otherwise for the preservation and disposeing of the rent and revenues aforesaid for the maintenance of the said Schoole, which statutes, laws, and ordnances so to bee made Wee will, and by these present, doe command to be inviolably observed and kept from tyme to tyme for ever, soe as the same bee not contrary but agreeable to the lawes and statutes of this Our kingdome. And in case the said schoolemaster, ushers, or schollars, or any or either of them, shall refuse or neglect to perform and obey the said orders, statutes, lawes, and ordinances, or any of them, soe to bee made by the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, as aforesaid,

that then it shall and may bee lawfull for the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, to amove, expell, and putt out such person and persons soe neglecting or refusing to obey the said orders out and from the said schoole, and from any profitt or benefitt by and out of the same. And that the said Governors and theire successors may bee the better enabled to support and susteyne the burthen hereof from tyme to tyme, out of Our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, Wee have given and granted, and by these present, doe give and grant unto the aforesaid Governors and their successors, speciall licence, free and lawfull power and authority to have, reteyne, and enjoy to them and theire successors for ever, not only all those messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever which they now have and enjoy, or of right doe in anywise apperteyne to the said Schoole, or to the maintenance and support thereof, but alsoe to receive, purchase, reteyne, and enjoy any other mannors, messuages, lands, tenement and hereditament, goods or chattels whatsoever, within Our kingdome of England or elsewhere, soe as they doe not together in the whole exceed the cleare yearly value of five hundred pounds, the statute of mortmayne or any other statute, ordinance, provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And Wee further will and by these present ordayne, that all the yssues, rents, and revenues of all the aforesaid lands, tenement, and possessions allready given, purchased, or assigned, or hereafter to be given, purchased, or assigned, for the sustentation of the aforesaid Schoole, shall be from tyme to tyme converted to and for the sustentation and maintenance of one schoolemaster and such usher or ushers of the Schoole aforesaid for the tyme being as to the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, shall seeme fitt. And for the erecting, sustentation, and mayntenance of the house and edifices of that Schoole, and of the lands, tenement, and possessions thereunto belonging, and for the support and defraying the necessary charges which the said Governors and theire successors shall expend in the managing, performing, and executing the trust hereby reposed in them, and for the maintenance and education of twoe schollars in the Universitie, if any such shall bee elected out of the said Schoole, untill they have severally taken theire degree of Batchellor of Arts, being first brought up in the said Schoole, and inhabitant of the said parish, which schollars are to bee elected by the said Governars for the tyme being and theire successors, or the major part of them, and to bee allowed such maintenance towards theire education in the Universitie as to the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, shall seeme fitt, and alsoe for the setting out such poore schollars of the said Schoole, apprentices, and for the relief of such poore impotent persons of the said parish of Saint Olave's as to the said Governors and theire successors, or the major part of them, shall seeme fitt, and for the erecting and maintayning a workhouse for the setting poore persons of the said parish of Saint Olave's att work, and not otherwise, nor to any other purpose, use, or intention whatsoever, although expresse mention of the true yearely value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other guifts or grants by Us, or by any other of Our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made to the said Governors of the revenues and possessions of the Free Grammar Schoole of Saint Olave's, Southwark, in these present is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction heretofore had, made, enacted, ordeyned, or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, Wee have caused these Our lettere to bee made patent. Witness Ourselfe att Westminster, the second day of May in the six-and-twentieth yeare of Our reigne.

By writ of Privy Seale,
PIGOTT.

SCHEME as varied and extended by DECREE of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, dated the 17th day of July 1860, for the future MANAGEMENT of the CHARITY.

As to sale or exchange of property.

1. No voluntary sale or exchange of any part of the freehold property belonging to the said Charity shall be made without application to and sanction of the Court of Chancery.

As to election of Governors.

2. Whenever it shall happen that a Governor shall inhabit elsewhere without the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, in Southwark, or from such parishes with his household shall depart, and cease to carry on business or pay rates therein; or if a Governor shall for two years successively altogether omit to attend the meetings of the Governors, then and in every such case such Governor shall be disqualified to act as a Governor, and another meet or fit and proper person, who shall be a member of the Church of England, and an inhabitant of the said parishes, or one of them, or carry on business or be rated therein, shall be elected to succeed to the office of Governor in the place or stead of such Governor so disqualified.

Directions as to mode of letting and leasing the property.

3. All lettings and leases of the Charity property, except as herein-after mentioned, shall be made by tender, and publicly advertised twice at the least in two of the principal London newspapers, and by handbills circulated and put up in the said parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, and also at or near to the outer gate of the said School, at least 14 days previously to such respective lettings. And no lease shall be granted for any term exceeding 21 years in possession and not in reversion, except in the case of any messuages or buildings greatly dilapidated, or of vacant ground desirable for building, where it shall be deemed by the Governors to be more advantageous to the Charity to let for a longer term than 21 years, on lease, for building or repairing; and in such case no lease shall be granted for a longer term than 30 years for repairing, and 80 years for rebuilding, and the best rent shall be reserved and taken in all such leases or lettings, regard being had to the respectability of the proposed tenants or lessees. And no premium shall be taken upon the granting of any such lease (excepting in the case of public houses, on granting leases of which a premium may be taken, so that in addition thereto a rent equal to the fair annual value as a licensed public house, exclusive of the value of the goodwill, shall be reserved), all which leases so to be granted shall contain covenants to repair, and to repay the amount paid by the lessors for insuring the premises, and all other necessary and proper covenants, and as to the public houses covenants for the preservation of the licenses thereof. But if the property cannot be let by tender to the satisfaction of the Governors, then the Governors shall be at liberty to demise or let the same at their discretion, subject to the rule before stated. Provided always, that the Governors shall be at liberty at any time within three years before the expiration of any lease to renew the term of such lease in favour of the person or persons beneficially entitled to such lease, or the occupying tenants, should it seem to the Governors beneficial to the interests of the Charity so to do, such renewal not exceeding the term of 21 years from the expiration of the existing lease.

As to letting property to a Governor.

4. No lease or letting of any part of the Charity Estates, except by public tender, shall be made to any Governor.

As to apprentices' fees.

5. A sum of 100*l.* a year, at the least, shall be allowed for apprenticing out such poor scholars as may apply to fit and proper trades or businesses on their leaving school, or within six months thereafter; and the apprentice fee shall be of such amount, not exceeding the sum of 25*l.* for any one such fee, as the Governors from time to time may think proper; and it shall not be necessary that the master shall be free of the city of London, any former byelaws to the contrary notwithstanding; and that upon every occasion of awarding apprentice fees, one month's previous notice thereof shall be given in the said schools, and published in one or more public newspapers.

As to exhibitions.

6. Four exhibitions, not exceeding 80*l.* per annum each, at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, the London University, King's College in London, or at any of the public military and naval institutions in England, shall be allowed for scholars from the classical school, who may be desirous of taking the benefit thereof (being deemed by the examiners of the

said School to be properly qualified), and upon occasion of filling up every exhibition, public notice thereof shall be given and circulated through the said parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, and by notices affixed on some conspicuous part or parts of the said School and premises, three months at least previously to filling up such exhibition, in order to invite and encourage more of the scholars to take the benefit of such exhibitions.

As to charity schools.

7. The Governors shall be allowed in future to give towards the support of the parochial charity school for girls established in the parish of Saint Olave, and the parochial charity school for girls established in the parish of Saint John, such sums as they shall in their discretion think fit, but not exceeding to each school the annual sum of one hundred pounds.

As to ragged and infant schools.

8. The Governors shall be allowed in future to give towards the support of a school established in the said parishes, for the education of children of the poorest class, called a "ragged school," and also to the infant schools established in the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, such annual sum as they shall in their discretion think fit, not exceeding the sum of 50*l.* per annum to each of such schools.

As to warden's expenses.

9. Such an annual sum, not exceeding the sum of 100*l.*, as to the Governors shall seem reasonable shall be paid or allowed to the warden for the time being, for or towards his expenses incurred on the anniversary day of the said Charity, on the occasion of the public examination of the scholars, on the day of election of the warden, officers, and masters, and on the quarterly meetings of the Governors.

As to notice of meetings.

10. Four clear days' notice in writing of all meetings of the Governors shall be given to them respectively, and as far as practicable the particular purpose and object of the intended meeting shall be stated in such notice.

As to Head Master's duties with respect to boys whose parents are non-residents.

11. The First or Head Master in each of the said Schools shall keep a register of the names of all the scholars in the said School, and of the names, residences, and occupations of the parents, with the dates of the admission of each scholar, and of his leaving the School, and the cause of his leaving; and such First or Head Master respectively shall, on the assembling of such Schools after the Christmas and Midsummer vacations, or within one week thereafter, call over a roll or list of all the boys in their respective Schools, and inquire from each boy whether his parent or parents reside in either of the said parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, or carry on business therein; and if it shall be found that the parent or parents of any such boys, or the relations or persons with whom any such boys shall usually reside, are not resident within either of the said parishes, or do not carry on business therein, the masters shall report the fact to the Governors at their next meeting, who shall thereupon (if they see just cause) order the removal of any such boy or boys from the said School (except only in the case of an orphan child, who may still be permitted to continue).

SCHEME as proposed to be varied and extended for the MANAGEMENT of the CHARITY, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

As to election of Governors.

1. Whenever it shall happen that a Governor shall inhabit elsewhere without the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John in Southwark, or from such parishes with his household shall depart, and cease to carry on business or pay rates therein; or if a Governor shall for two years successively altogether omit to attend the meetings of the Governors, then and in every such case such Governor shall be disqualified to act as a Governor, and another meet or fit and proper person, who shall be a member of the Church of England, and an inhabitant of the said parishes or one of them, or carry on business or be rated therein, shall be elected to succeed to the office of Governor in the place or stead of such Governor so disqualified.

As to notice of meetings.

2. Four days' clear notice in writing of all meetings of the Governors shall be sent to each Governor, and, as far as practicable, the particular object of each meeting shall be stated in the notice.

As to sale or exchange of property.

3. No voluntary sale of any part of the freehold property belonging to the said charity shall be made without application to, and sanction of, the Charity

Commissioners, and no exchange shall be made without the like sanction, or that of the Inclosure Commissioners.

Directions as to mode of letting and leasing the property.

4. All lettings and leases of the Charity property, except as herein-after mentioned, shall be made by tender, and publicly advertised twice at least in two of the principal London newspapers, and by handbills circulated and put up in the said parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, and also at or near to the outer gate of the School buildings, at least 14 days previously to such respective lettings; and no lease shall be granted for any term exceeding 21 years in possession, and not in reversion, except in the case of any messuages or buildings greatly dilapidated, or of vacant ground desirable for building, where it shall be deemed by the Governors to be more advantageous to the Charity to let for a longer term than 21 years on lease, for building or repairing; and in such case no lease shall be granted for a longer term than 30 years for repairing and 80 years for rebuilding, and the best rent shall be reserved and taken in all such leases or lettings, regard being had to the respectability of the proposed tenants or lessees. And no premium shall be taken upon the granting of any such lease (excepting in the case of public houses, on granting leases of which a premium may be taken, so that in addition thereto a rent equal to the fair annual value as a licensed public-house, exclusive of the value of the goodwill, shall be reserved). All leases so to be granted shall contain covenants to repair, and to repay the amount paid by the lessors for insuring the premises, and all other necessary and proper covenants; and as to the public houses, covenants for the preservation of the licenses thereof. But if the property cannot be let by tender to the satisfaction of the Court of Governors, herein-after called the Court, then the Governors shall be at liberty to demise or let the same at their discretion, but subject always to the restrictions herein-before mentioned. Provided always, that the Governors shall be at liberty at any time before the expiration of any lease to renew the term of such lease in favour of the person or persons beneficially entitled to such lease, or the occupying tenants, on condition of their repairing or rebuilding, such renewal not exceeding the term of 30 years from its date, if the condition on which it is granted is for repairing only; or 80 years from its date if the condition is for rebuilding.

As to letting property to a Governor.

5. No lease or letting of any part of the charity estates, except by public tender, shall be made to any Governor.

As to classification of Schools.

6. The School shall be divided into three departments, to be named respectively the Classical School, the Commercial School, and the English School. The Head Master of the Classical School shall be the Head Master of the whole School.

As to admission into Classical School.

7. Boys shall be admitted on the presentation of the Governors, as at present (except in the case of non-parishioners); and every boy to be hereafter admitted to the Classical School shall pay a fee, which shall be uniform as to all boys so admitted, and shall in no case exceed 6*l*. 6*s*. per annum; and shall also pay for his books.

As to admission of sons of non-parishioners into Classical School.

8. Subject to the provisions of the 9th clause, boys, being the sons of non-parishioners, shall be admitted to the Classical School in the order of application, the number of such boys to be determined from time to time by the Court, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. Each boy so admitted shall pay a fee not exceeding 12*l*. 12*s*. per annum, which fee shall be uniform for all boys so admitted, and shall never be less than double the fee payable in the same School by the sons of parishioners; and shall also pay for his books. A boy admitted under this provision shall be eligible for exhibitions when he has been in the school not less than three consecutive years next preceding the period of his election.

As to examination prior to admission into Classical School.

9. Every boy before admission to the Classical School (except boys promoted from the Commercial School) shall undergo an examination by the Head Master, and (except as aforesaid) no boy shall be admitted to the Classical School who shall not pass such examination to the Head Master's satisfaction.

As to admission into Commercial School.

10. Each boy to be hereafter admitted to the Commercial School shall pay a fee not exceeding 2*l*. 2*s*. per annum, which shall be uniform for all boys so admitted, and shall also pay for his books.

As to admission into the English School.

11. No payment shall be required from boys admitted to the English School, and all books required for the use of the boys taught there shall be provided at the expense of the Court of Governors.

As to Master's duties with respect to boys whose parents are non-resident.

12. The Head Master in the Classical School, the first assistant master in the Commercial School, and the first assistant master in the English School shall keep a register of the names of the scholars in the school over which they respectively preside; and (except in the case of sons of non-parishioners admitted under the 8th clause) of the names, residences, and occupations of the parents, with the dates of the admission of each scholar, and of his leaving the School, and the cause of his leaving; and such masters respectively shall, on the assembling of such Schools after the Christmas and Midsummer vacations, or within one week thereafter, call over a roll or list of all the boys in their respective Schools, and inquire from each boy (not being the son of a non-parishioner admitted under the 8th clause) whether his parent or parents reside in either of the said parishes of St. Olave and St. John, or carry on business therein; and if it shall be found that the parent or parents of any such boys, or the relations or persons with whom any such boys shall usually reside, are not resident within either of the said parishes, or do not carry on business therein, the masters shall report the fact to the Court of Governors at their next meeting, who shall thereupon order the removal of any such boy or boys from the said Schools—except only in the case of an orphan child, who may still be permitted to continue—provided that any boy removable under this clause may continue in the school as the son of a non-parishioner, and on the terms of the 8th clause.

As to capitation fees.

13. All capitation fees shall be paid in advance, quarterly, to the Head Master, and shall be accounted for by him to the Governors. The amount so accounted for shall be considered as part of the general income of the Charity.

As to exhibitions.

14. There shall be a yearly examination of the boys in the Classical School, which shall be conducted by an examiner or examiners appointed by the Court. The examiners shall arrange in the order of merit the six boys who shall most distinguish themselves at such examination, and report their names to the Court; and the Court shall have power to grant exhibitions at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, the London University, King's College in London, or at any of the public military and naval institutions in England, to any boys so reported as among the first six at a yearly examination, who shall desire to take the benefit. Provided that in every case the higher place in merit as reported by the examiners shall be considered as giving the preferable title to an exhibition, and that boys admitted under the 8th clause, but not eligible to exhibitions, shall not be counted in computing the first six boys for the purposes of the present clause. The Governors shall, from time to time, fix the number of the exhibitions, the amount payable in respect of each, and the term for which it is to be held; the amount and the term to be fixed at some time before the exhibition is granted. Provided that no greater sum shall be payable in respect of exhibitions in any one year than 400*l*. Subject to the provisions of this clause, the election to exhibitions shall be according to such rules as may be from time to time made by the Court.

As to scholarships to Classical School.

15. The Court shall have power to promote from the Commercial School to the Classical School, upon the recommendation of the Head Master, such boys of ability and learning as they may think proper; and may grant to any boy so promoted a scholarship not exceeding 6*l*. 6*s*. per annum, tenable while he is a scholar in the Classical School, or for any less time. Provided that the whole number of such scholarships existing at any one time shall not exceed 20.

As to scholarships to Commercial School.

16. The Court shall have power to promote from the English School to the Commercial School, upon the recommendation of the Head Master, such boys of ability and learning as they may think proper; and may grant to any boy so promoted a scholarship not exceeding 2*l*. 2*s*. per annum, tenable while he is a scholar in the Commercial School, or for any less time.

As to scholarships to boys in Classical School.

17. The court shall have power to grant scholarships to boys in the Classical School, tenable so long as they remain therein, according to such rules and regulations as the Court may from time to time direct.

18. A sum of 100*l.* a year at the least shall be allowed for apprenticing out such poor scholars of the English School as may apply, to fit and proper trades and businesses, on their leaving school, or within six months thereafter; and the apprentice fee shall be of such amount, not exceeding the sum of 21*l.* for any such fee, as the Governors from time to time may think proper, and it shall not be necessary that the master shall be free of the City of London, any former byelaws to the contrary notwithstanding, and that upon every occasion of awarding apprentice fees, one month's previous notice thereof shall be given in the said Schools. As to apprentices' fees.

19. The court shall be allowed in future to give towards the support of the parochial charity school for girls, established in the parish of Saint Olave, and the parochial charity school for girls, established in the parish of Saint John, such sums as they shall in their discretion think fit, but not exceeding to each school the annual sum of 100*l.* As to charity schools.

20. The court shall be allowed in future to give towards the support of a school established in the said parishes for the education of the children of the poorest class, called a "ragged school," and also to the infant schools established in the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, such annual sum as they shall in their discretion think fit, not exceeding the sum of 50*l.* per annum to each of such schools. As to ragged and infant schools.

21. Such an annual sum, not exceeding the sum of 100*l.*, as to the Court shall seem reasonable, shall be paid or allowed to the Warden for the time being, for or towards his expenses incurred on the anniversary day of the said Charity, on the occasion of the public examination of the scholars, on the day of election of the warden, officers, and masters, and on the quarterly meetings of the Governors. As to warden's expenses.

22. Subject to the approbation of the Charity Commissioners the Governors shall make such additions to the existing school houses and shall build on some of the Charity property such new school premises as may in their judgment from time to time be required for giving effect to this scheme. As to additions to school buildings.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of QUEEN ELIZABETH, of the PARISHIONERS of the PARISHES of ST. OLAVE and ST. JOHN, SOUTHWARK, in the COUNTY of SURREY, of which the following persons are the Trustees and Governors, viz.:—

John Ledger, Queen Elizabeth Street, Horselydown, Esq.
Jeremiah Pilcher, Morgan's Land, Southwark, Esq.
Benjamin Edgington, Duke Street, Southwark, Esq.
William Wright Landell, Thomas Street, Horselydown, Esq.
Rev. Harvey Vachell, Rectory House, Horselydown.
Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, Morgan's Lane, Southwark, Esq.
Leonard Shuter, Shad Thames, Horselydown, Esq.
John Humphery, Hibernia Wharf, Southwark, Esq.
Benjamin Lucas Judkins, Tooley Street, Southwark, Esq.
Robert Courage, Shad Thames, Horselydown, Esq.
Marcus Beresford, Hartley's Wharf, Shad Thames, Horselydown, Esq.
Rev. John Bowstead, Rectory House, St. Olave, Southwark.
Edward Courage, Shad Thames, Horselydown, Esq.
Timothy Richardson, 5, Duke Street, Southwark, Esq.
Hugh Colin Smith, Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street, Southwark, Esq.
Wildman Cattley, Duke Street, Southwark, Esq.

For the year ending 31st day of December 1864.

INCOMES and REVENUES for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due.

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two messuages, Nos. 100, Free-school Street, and No. 1, Cross Street.	David Allan -	21 years from Christmas 1845.	26 4 0	0 14 7	25 9 5	- -	25 9 5	—
Public house, called the City of Salisbury, No. 1, Fair Street.	John Abraham -	21 years from Michaelmas 1856.	61 15 0	1 15 0	60 0 0	- -	60 0 0	—
One house, No. 74, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Stephen Andrews -	21 years from Lady-day 1861.	16 8 9	0 9 4	15 19 5	- -	15 19 5	—
Bridge and passage in Weaver's Lane.	Timothy Bevington -	From year to year	0 10 0	- -	0 10 0	- -	0 10 0	—
Four houses, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Cross Street.	George Booth -	21 years from Christmas 1843.	33 2 6	0 18 8	32 3 10	- -	15 1 4	17 2 6
One house, No. 76, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Alfred Black -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	25 12 3	0 14 7	24 17 8	- -	24 17 8	—
One house, No. 51, Free school Street.	Jas. Brettingham -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	9 6 11	0 5 3	9 1 8	- -	9 1 8	—
Six houses, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 72, 73, and 74, Freeschool Street.	Jno. T. Brown -	21 years from Michaelmas 1859.	72 0 6	1 19 11	70 0 7	- -	70 0 7	—
One house, No. 75, Queen Elizabeth Street	Geo. Bennison -	21 years from Lady-day 1861.	16 8 9	0 9 4	15 19 5	- -	15 19 5	—
One house, No. 72, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Isaac Berridge -	21 years from Lady-day 1864.	14 13 8	- -	14 13 8	- -	14 13 8	—
One house, No. 68, Tooley Street	Jno. Brighton -	21 years from Lady-day 1864.	61 1 3	- -	61 1 3	- -	61 1 3	—
Churchyard, called the Old Burial Ground, in Horselydown.	Churchwardens of St. Olave and St. John.	From year to year	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	—
One house, called God's Providence, in Horselydown Lane.	Ditto - -	From year to year	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	—
Piece of ground, called the Artillery ground, in Horselydown.	Ditto - -	From year to year	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Part of St. Olave's Workhouse, in Parish Street.	Churchwardens of St. Olave and St. John	From year to year	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	—
Part of Artillery Hall also used in St. Olave's Workhouse.	Ditto - -	From year to year	0 0 8	- -	0 0 8	- -	0 0 8	—
House, formerly Sarnell's, next the workhouse, and part of the cellar under the Artillery Hall, in Parish Street.	Ditto - -	From year to year	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	—
The gift of Richard Dowsett, payable out of houses, Long Lane, Bermondsey.	Ditto - -	From year to year	2 0 0	- -	2 0 0	- -	2 0 0	—
The workhouse of St. John, being part of the Artillery Hall, Parish Street.	Ditto - -	From year to year	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	—
For part of cellar under the Artillery Hall, Parish Street.	Ditto - -	From year to year	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	- -	0 1 4	—
Part of a force and doorway in Weavers Lane.	Jas. Calway - -	From year to year	0 10 0	- -	0 10 0	- -	- -	0 10 0
Four houses, Nos. 39 to 42, Freeschool Street, and one house, No. 37, Fair Street.	John Catton -	31 years from Lady-day 1836.	40 18 6	1 2 9	39 15 9	- -	39 15 9	—
House, board-room, and offices, in Queen Elizabeth Street.	Commissioners of Pavements.	61 years from Michaelmas 1845.	2 7 0	- -	2 7 0	- -	2 7 0	—
Three Compasses public house, Freeschool Street.	J. and R. Courage -	21 years from Michaelmas 1852.	41 15 0	1 3 4	40 11 8	- -	40 11 8	—
Black Bull public house, Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1856.	31 0 6	0 17 6	30 3 0	- -	30 3 0	—
For two messuages, being the Dundee Arms public house, and No. 47, Charles Street.	Charles Cripps -	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	76 5 0	2 3 9	74 1 3	- -	74 1 3	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two messuages, Nos. 36 and 37, Charles Street.	Charles Cripps -	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	37 11 6	- -	37 11 6	- -	37 11 6	—
Five messuages, Nos. 3 to 7, Fair Street	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	57 10 0	1 12 1	55 17 11	- -	55 17 11	—
One messuage, No. 60, Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	21 10 0	0 12 3	20 17 9	- -	20 17 9	—
One messuage, No. 10, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	15 9 0	0 7 0	15 2 0	- -	15 2 0	—
One house, No. 68, Tooley Street	John Dennis -	Yearly tenant -	12 10 0	- -	12 10 0	- -	- -	12 10 0
One house, No. 19, Freeschool Street.	Geo. Duck - -	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	19 17 6	0 11 1	19 6 5	- -	19 6 5	—
One house, No. 11, Freeschool Street.	Wm. Dean - -	21 years from Midsummer 1853.	20 15 0	0 11 8	20 3 4	- -	20 3 4	—
One house, No. 32, Charles Street	John Dawes -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	12 10 0	0 7 0	12 3 0	- -	12 3 0	—
Naked Boy and Woolpack public house, in Parish Street.	Day, Payne, and Co.	21 years from Midsummer 1856.	31 0 6	0 17 6	30 3 0	- -	30 3 0	—
Two messuages, Nos. 22 and 23, Freeschool Street.	Wm. Jas. Dale -	21 years from Lady-day 1863.	25 18 0	0 14 7	25 3 5	- -	25 3 5	—
Two messuages, Nos. 71 and 73, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Lady-day 1864.	26 6 6	- -	26 6 6	- -	26 6 6	—
Bridge and passage from Weavers Lane.	Wm. Edmonston -	From year to year	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	0 15 0	- -	1 0 0
One house, No. 20, Freeschool Street.	Wm. Fletcher -	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	15 11 0	0 8 9	15 2 3	- -	15 2 3	—
One messuage, No. 52, Freeschool street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	21 16 6	0 12 3	21 4 3	- -	21 4 3	—
Cock and Crown public house, Little Britain.	J. W. Furze -	21 years from Midsummer 1849.	47 6 6	- -	47 6 6	- -	47 6 6	—
One house, No. 12, Freeschool Street.	Rd. Foot - -	21 years from Lady-day 1853.	17 12 6	0 9 11	17 2 7	- -	17 2 7	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Four houses, Nos. 38, 39, 40, and 41 Fair Street.	W. J. Grady -	21 years from Midsummer 1856.	47 9 6	1 6 3	46 3 3	- - -	46 3 3	—
Seven houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9, Charles Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	77 13 1	2 3 9	75 9 4	- -	75 9 4	—
One house, No. 27, Charles Street	Jas. Griffiths -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	12 1 10	0 6 8	11 15 2	- -	11 15 2	—
One house, No. 76, Freeschool Street.	Jno. Griffiths -	21 years from Michaelmas 1859.	14 12 6	0 8 2	14 4 4	- -	14 4 4	—
Two houses, Nos. 35 and 36, Freeschool Street, and three houses, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Queen Street.	Jno. Hopkins -	61 years from Lady-day 1818.	15 13 0	0 7 3	15 5 9	- -	15 5 9	—
Four houses, Nos. 1 to 4, Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	61 years from Lady-day 1821.	17 6 0	0 8 2	16 17 10	- -	16 17 10	—
One house, No. 51, east side of Bermondsey Street.	T. Haywood -	61 years from Christmas 1815.	10 10 0	0 5 3	10 4 9	- -	10 4 9	—
One house, No. 37, Freeschool Street.	Wm. Heath - -	61 years from Lady-day 1852.	4 17 0	0 2 6	4 14 6	- -	4 14 6	—
One house, No. 21, north side of Fair Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1852.	26 16 6	0 14 7	26 1 11	- -	26 1 11	—
Two houses, Nos. 24 and 25, north side of Fair Street, and two houses, Nos. 54 and 55, south side of Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1854.	40 10 6	1 2 2	39 8 4	- -	39 8 4	—
Six houses, Nos. 12 to 17, and two stables in the rear of Nos. 65 and 66, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Christmas 1854.	54 6 0	1 10 4	52 15 8	- -	52 15 8	—
One house, No. 46, Charles Street, and four houses, Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30, Church Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Christmas 1845.	56 2 6	1 11 6	54 11 0	- -	54 11 0	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ten houses, Nos. 53 to 62, Fair Street; twelve houses, Nos. 17 to 23, 27 and 28, 30, 33, and 34, Charles Street; and one house, No. 46, corner of Horselydown Lane.	Wm. Heath - -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	243 6 11	6 16 2	236 10 9	- -	236 10 9	—
One house, No. 58, Freeschool Street.	Thomas Hall -	21 years from Michaelmas 1853.	11 11 0	0 6 5	11 4 7	- -	11 4 7	—
One house, No. 75, Freeschool Street.	Wm. Hewitt -	21 years from Michaelmas 1859.	14 12 6	0 8 2	14 4 4	- -	14 4 4	—
One house, called Wilton House, Freeschool Street.	T. E. H. Halls -	21 years from Michaelmas 1859.	42 10 0	1 3 4	41 6 8	- -	41 6 8	—
One house and carpenter's shop in Short Street.	Ditto -	21 years from Lady-day 1864.	22 11 10	- -	22 11 10	- -	21 1 10	1 10 0
One house, No. 47, Freeschool Street.	Job Johnson -	21 years from Christmas 1856.	12 13 9	0 7 0	12 6 9	- -	12 6 9	—
Two houses, Nos. 8 and 9, Little John Street.	Zimy Keough -	21 years from Lady-day 1859.	20 16 6	0 11 8	20 4 10	- -	20 4 10	—
Two pieces of ground and five messuages thereon, east and west side of Cross Street.	Wm. Kirrage -	61 years from Midsummer 1856.	32 16 0	0 17 6	31 18 6	- -	31 18 6	—
One house, No. 1, south-east corner of Queen Street, and one house, No. 34, Freeschool Street.	Jno. Langlands -	61 years from Lady-day 1818.	11 4 9	0 5 10	10 18 11	- -	10 18 11	—
Three houses, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Jno. Ledger -	61 years from Midsummer 1823.	13 13 9	0 7 0	13 6 9	- -	13 6 9	—
The Barley Mow beer house, 78, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Jno. Loader -	21 years from Christmas 1845.	15 15 0	0 8 9	15 6 3	- -	15 6 3	—
Three houses, Nos. 34, 35, and 36, north side of Fair Street.	John Lugg - -	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	24 13 6	0 14 0	23 19 6	- -	23 19 6	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eleven houses, Nos. 2 to 7, and 10 to 14, Little John Street.	John Lugg - -	21 years from Lady-day 1859.	85 19 3	2 6 1	83 13 2	- -	83 13 2	—
One house, No. 1, Little John Street.	Ditto - -	61 years from Lady-day 1859.	5 0 0	0 2 1	4 17 11	- -	4 17 11	—
One house, No. 69, Queen Elizabeth Street.	G. C. Loader -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	17 18 0	0 9 11	17 8 1	- -	17 8 1	—
Footway and entrance leading from Queen Elizabeth Street to premises of	R. G. Ledger -	21 years from Lady-day 1862.	0 8 0	- -	0 8 0	- -	- -	0 8 0
Seven houses, Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, 70 and 71 on the south side of Freeschool Street.	Matthews and Haydon.	61 years from Lady-day 1816.	5 17 3	0 2 0	5 15 3	- -	5 15 3	—
Grant of right of way through Weaver's Lane.	Geo. Meggott -	For ever -	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 19 6	- -	0 19 6	—
Three messuages, Nos. 71, 72, and 73 in Queen Elizabeth Street.	Jas. Martin - -	One quarter to Lady-day at	12 10 0	- -	12 10 0	22 5 0	- -	34 15 0
One house, No. 8, Queen Elizabeth Street.	S. Marshall - -	From year to year.	16 0 0	0 9 4	15 10 8	- -	15 10 8	—
One house and stable, No. 70, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Corporation of London.	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	22 1 6	0 10 6	21 11 0	- -	21 10 8	0 0 4
One house, No. 29, Charles Street	Jas. Marks - -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	13 0 0	0 7 3	12 12 9	- -	12 12 9	—
Seven houses, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Parish Street.	W. H. Main -	21 years from Lady-day 1860.	90 9 6	2 11 4	87 18 2	- -	87 18 2	—
Two houses, Nos. 1 and 2, Freemans Lane.	Ditto - -	21 years from Lady-day 1864.	18 15 6 (¾ to Christmas.)	- -	18 15 6	- -	18 15 6	—
One house and stabling in the rear of No. 6, Charles Street.	Francis Nash -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	52 2 6	1 9 2	50 13 4	- -	50 13 4	—
One house, No. 63, Fair Street, being a baker's shop.	J. A. Norman -	21 years from Christmas 1855.	22 10 0	0 12 10	21 17 2	- -	21 17 2	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
One house, No. 1, Church Row -	J. A. Norman -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	15 10 6	0 8 9	15 1 9	- -	15 1 9	—
For warehouse and premises, formerly Burn's distillery, Freeschool Street.	Nash, Hicks, and Nash.	21 years from Michaelmas 1859.	204 10 0	5 16 8	198 13 4	- -	198 13 4	—
The gift of Lady Osborne, payable out of houses Nos. 23 and 24, Philpot Lane, City.	Follett and Co. -	From year to year.	2 0 0	- -	2 0 0	- -	2 0 0	—
Piece of ground, yard, and premises between Cow Alley and Queen Street, in Goat Street.	John Parkes -	57 years from Lady-day 1808.	20 0 0	0 11 8	19 8 4	- -	19 8 4	—
Seven houses, Nos. 27 to 33, Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	57 years from Lady-day 1808.	30 0 0	0 17 6	29 2 6	- -	29 2 6	—
One house, No. 21, Freeschool Street.	Elijah Packer -	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	12 9 0	0 7 0	12 2 0	7 19 0	14 1 0	6 0 0
For the Rising Sun public house, Fair Street, and two houses, Nos. 56 and 57, Freeschool Street.	Wm. Pank - -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	Half year to Christmas 36 18 6	2 10 0	34 8 6	89 4 7	62 2 4	61 10 9
For the Horselydown public house, Fair Street.	Geo. Penn - -	21 years from Midsummer 1853.	41 2 0	1 3 4	39 18 8	- -	39 18 8	—
One house, No. 45, Charles Street.	Sarah Paine -	21 years from Christmas 1855.	16 11 6	0 9 4	16 2 2	- -	16 2 2	—
One house, No. 44, Charles Street.	W. A. Palmer -	21 years from Christmas 1855.	16 11 0	0 9 4	16 1 8	- -	16 1 8	—
One house, building, and premises, Nos. 45 and 46, Russell Street.	Jas. Paxton - -	21 years from Midsummer 1849.	95 0 0	2 9 5	92 10 7	- -	92 10 7	—
One house, stable behind, 67, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Frederick Pullen -	21 years from Midsummer 1857.	18 18 0	0 10 6	18 7 6	- -	18 7 6	—
Three houses, Nos. 13, 14, and 15, Parish Street.	Edwd. Rendle -	21 years from Lady-day 1844.	30 3 10	- -	30 3 10	- -	30 3 10	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Five houses, Nos. 5 to 9, Freeschool Street; four houses, Nos. 79 to 82, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Edwd. Rendle -	21 years from Christmas 1845.	104 5 6	2 18 4	101 7 2	- -	101 7 2	—
One house, No. 42, Little Britain, and six houses, Nos. 38 to 43, Charles Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Michaelmas 1848.	146 5 0	4 1 8	142 3 4	- -	142 3 4	—
Eleven houses, Nos. 10 to 18, and No. 35, Charles Street; six houses, Nos. 44 and 8 to 12, Fair Street; two houses at the north end of Queen Elizabeth Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Lady-day 1852.	172 8 9	4 16 3	167 12 6	- -	167 12 6	—
One house, No. 59, Freeschool Street; two houses, Nos. 19 and 20, Fair Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1853.	35 16 0	0 19 10	34 16 2	- -	34 16 2	—
Three houses, Nos. 48, 49, and 50, Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	47 18 8	1 6 10	46 11 10	- -	46 11 10	—
Two houses, Nos. 46 and 47, Fair Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	21 19 0	0 12 3	21 6 9	- -	21 6 9	—
One house, No. 18, Freeschool Street.	Jash. Ranger -	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	19 17 6	0 11 1	19 6 5	- -	19 6 5	—
Four houses, Nos. 48, 49, 50, and 52, Fair Street.	R. J. Rogers -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	54 13 9	1 10 11	53 2 10	- -	53 2 10	—
One house, No. 43, Little Britain	Wm. Rhodes -	21 years from Christmas 1857.	37 18 6	- -	37 18 6	- -	37 18 6	—
Two houses, Nos. 63 and 64, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Thos. Scarlett -	61 years from Lady-day 1817.	15 10 0	0 8 2	15 1 10	- -	15 1 10	—
Four houses, Nos. 19 to 22, Parish Street; and four houses, Nos. 1 to 4, in Cottage Row.	Misses Smith -	61 years from Michaelmas 1834.	12 0 6	0 5 10	11 14 8	- -	11 14 8	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Three houses, Nos. 16, 17, and 18, Parish Street; three houses, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Cottage Row; and two houses, Nos. 26 and 27, Fair Street.	Mrs. Sush. Scott -	21 years from Michaelmas 1848.	72 5 0	2 0 10	70 4 2	- -	70 4 2	—
Two houses, Lord Nelson public house and No. 16, Fair Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Lady-day 1859.	41 10 0	1 3 4	40 6 8	- -	40 6 8	—
One house, No. 77, Queen Elizabeth Street; and one house, No. 6, Cross Street.	H. C. Collett -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	20 11 3	0 11 8	19 19 7	- -	19 19 7	—
Two houses, Nos. 13 and 14, Freeschool Street.	W. B. Slee - -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	25 7 11	0 14 0	24 13 11	- -	24 13 11	—
Three houses, Nos. 24, 25, and 26, Freeschool Street.	J. T. Sainsbury -	21 years from Christmas 1855.	42 1 6	1 3 4	40 18 2	- -	40 18 2	—
Two houses, Nos. 37 and 38, south side of Freeschool Street.	Ditto - -	21 years from Midsummer 1856.	15 8 3	0 8 9	14 19 6	- -	14 19 6	—
Four houses, Nos. 30 to 33, Fair Street.	Wm. Sinclair -	21 years from Christmas 1856.	50 10 0	1 8 0	49 2 0	- -	49 2 0	—
For school room, dwelling house, ground, and premises lately used as a branch school in Magdalen Street.	John Butler - -	From year to year	51 7 0	- -	51 7 0	- -	51 7 0	—
Two houses, Nos. 2 and 3, Church Row.	J. E. Evans - -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	35 7 0	0 19 10	34 7 2	- -	34 7 2	—
One house, No. 6, Church Row -	Geo. Robinson -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	17 6 6	0 9 9	16 16 9	- -	16 16 9	—
One house, No. 4, Church Row -	G. M. Spencer -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	17 13 6	0 9 11	17 3 7	- -	8 0 1	9 3 6
Two houses, Nos. 24 and 25, Charles Street.	Wm. Splevins -	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	27 2 6	0 15 2	26 7 4	- -	26 7 4	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Three houses, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Parish Street.	Slee and Robinson	21 years from Lady-day 1860.	47 12 3	1 6 3	46 6 0	- -	46 6 0	—
Two houses, No. 1, Parish Street, and one house, No. 126, Tooley Street.	R. Slee	21 years from Christmas 1860.	58 2 0	1 12 1	56 9 11	- -	56 9 11	—
One house, No. 68, Queen Elizabeth Street.	G. A. Thies	21 years from Midsummer 1845.	18 18 0	0 10 6	18 7 6	- -	18 7 6	—
Two houses, Nos. 65 and 66, Freeschool Street; one house, No. 22, Fair Street, and one house, No. 57, Freeschool Street.	James Tolley	21 years from Midsummer 1854.	58 10 6	1 2 1	57 8 5	- -	57 8 5	—
Three houses, Nos. 47, 48, and 49, Russell Street, Bermondsey.	Barnard Spindler	58 years from Michaelmas 1831.	39 19 4	0 10 2	39 9 2	- -	16 19 10	22 9 4
One house, No. 31, Charles Street	J. A. Thorning	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	12 1 0	0 6 8	11 14 4	- -	11 14 4	—
One house, No. 5, Church Row	James N. Vivien	21 years from Lady-day 1861.	29 7 0	0 16 4	28 10 8	- -	28 10 8	—
The gift of Vassal Webling, payable out of various premises in St. Olaves, the freehold of Earl Romney.	Earl Romney	For ever	4 10 0	- -	4 10 0	- -	- -	4 10 0
Part of house, No. 9, Queen Elizabeth Street.	Wm. Hy. Worth	21 years from Christmas 1847.	6 0 0	0 3 6	5 16 6	- -	5 16 6	—
Two messuages, Nos. 15 and 16, Freeschool Street.	Jonathan Whitaker	61 years from Michaelmas 1833.	7 5 0	0 3 6	7 1 6	- -	7 1 6	—
Two houses, Nos. 6 and 7, Queen Elizabeth Street.	William Calver	61 years from Lady-day 1844.	9 2 6	0 4 8	8 17 10	- -	8 17 10	—
The Queen's Head public house, Freeschool Street.	Thos. Winterbotham	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	77 10 0	2 3 9	75 6 3	- -	75 6 3	—
One house, No. 5, Charles Street	Jno. Wilkinson	21 years from Lady-day 1857.	10 8 6	0 5 10	10 2 8	- -	10 2 8	—

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
One house, No. 53, Freeschool Street.	Charles Yule	21 years from Midsummer 1862.	21 16 6	0 12 3	21 4 3	- -	21 4 3	—
Two tenements, Nos. 1 and 2, and cottage behind, in Freeman's Lane.	- - - -	- - -	Net amount to Christmas, 5 17 6	- -	5 17 6	- -	5 17 6	—
One messuage and three small tenements, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Potter's Fields.	- - - -	- - -	Net amount to Christmas, 58 5 6½	- -	58 5 6½	- -	58 5 6½	—
Six tenements in Goat Street and one in Cow Alley.	- - - -	- - -	Net amount to Christmas, 76 3 9½	- -	76 3 9½	- -	76 3 9½	—
Two houses in Fair Street -	- - - -	- - -	Net amount to Christmas, 35 15 11	- -	35 15 11	- -	35 15 11	—
For the Rising Sun public house, in Fair Street, and two messuages, Nos. 56 and 57, in Freeschool Street.	Charles Stray -	21 years from Christmas 1853.	Half-year to Christmas, 36 18 6	- -	36 18 6	- -	36 18 6	—
One messuage in Freeschool Street.	Charles Cripps -	- - -	Half-year to Christmas, 9 0 0	0 4 6	8 15 6	- -	8 15 6	—
One messuage in Fair Street -	Ditto - -	- - -	Half-year to Christmas, 13 15 0	0 6 10	13 8 2	- -	13 8 2	—
			4,385 14 11	105 9 8	4,280 5 3	120 3 7	4,228 19 5	171 9 5

Incomes and Revenues for the Year ending 31st day of December 1864, whether actually paid or then due—*continued.*

Description of Property.	Tenants of Real Property or Persons in whose Names Personal Property is invested.	Term in Real Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings: Property Tax.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1863.	Sums received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1864.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -		4,385 14 11	105 9 8	4,280 5 3	120 3 7	4,228 19 5	171 9 5
£105 8*s.* 4*d.* New Three per Cent. Annuities, invested in the names of - -	J. G. Pilcher, Charles Randall, Leonard Shuter, and B. L. Judkins -	One year due October 1864.	—	—	—	—	—	—
£7,023 4*s.* 7*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of - - -	Ditto - -	One year due January 1865.	211 4 4	- -	211 4 4	- -	211 4 4	—
7*s.* 6*d.* redeemed land tax on house No. 18, Queen Elizabeth Street.	- - - -	One year due April 1864.	0 7 6	- -	0 7 6	- -	0 7 6	—
£1,000 sterling, secured upon mortgage of houses at Horsely-down.	William Rogers -	One year due January 1865.	50 0 0	1 6 0	48 14 0	- -	48 14 0	—
Alienation fines, viz.:—								
Osmond to Dibbs - -	- - - -	- - -	10 0 0	- -	10 0 0	- -	10 0 0	—
Dibbs to Barclay - -	- - - -	- - -	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	—
Kempton to Stray - -	- - - -	- - -	10 0 0	- -	10 0 0	- -	10 0 0	—
Loveridge - - -	- - - -	- - -	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	- -	0 5 0	—
Property tax returned on Corporation estates to April 1863.	- - - -	- - -	146 7 4	- -	146 7 4	- -	146 7 4	—
Ditto ditto - -	- - - -	- - -	2 12 8	- -	2 12 8	- -	2 12 8	—
Ditto, balance of building fund -	- - - -	- - -	107 8 1	- -	107 8 1	- -	107 8 1	—
Cash received: Interest on deposit from National Discount Company.	- - - -	- - -	42 3 6	- -	42 3 6	- -	42 3 6	—
B. L. Judkins, Warden for the year 1863.	- - - -	- - -	2,386 19 3	- -	2,386 19 3	- -	2,386 19 3	—
			7,353 7 7	106 15 8	7,246 11 11	120 3 7	7,195 6 1	171 9 5

RENTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount. £ s. d.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount. £ s. d.
1865.			1864.		
March 23	To cash of Benjamin Lucas Judkins, Esquire, the previous warden	2,386 19 3	March 25	By cash paid, educational salaries, viz.:—	
„ „	To dividends on stock monies, redeemed land tax, and interest	260 5 10	„ „	Rev. Andrew Johnson	100 0 0
„ „	To cash for alienation fines	20 10 0	„ „	Rev. C. H. Hardingham	50 0 0
„ „	To cash for rents and insurances	4,228 19 5	„ „	Mr. Thomas Lister	42 10 0
„ „	To property tax on corporation estates to April 1863	149 0 0	„ „	Mr. James Lewis	30 0 0
„ „	To cash received, interest on deposit from National Discount Company	42 3 6	„ „	Mr. James Bough	30 0 0
„ „	To cash balance of building fund	107 8 1	„ „	Mr. Edward Kell	30 0 0
			„ „	Mr. A. Ragon	22 10 0
			„ „	Mr. G. M. Atkinson	6 5 0
			„ „	Mr. J. M. Rutland	43 15 0
			„ „	Mr. Samuel Smith	35 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Thomas Layton	30 0 0
			„ „	Mr. George Pinker	25 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Morgan Evans	16 5 0
			„ „	Mr. William Pemberton	13 2 6
			„ „	Miss Scott	2 10 0
			June 24	Rev. Andrew Johnson	125 0 0
			„ „	Rev. C. H. Hardingham	50 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Thomas Lister	42 10 0
			„ „	Mr. James Lewis	32 10 0
			„ „	Mr. James Bough	30 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Edward Kell	30 0 0
			„ „	Mr. A. Ragon	22 10 0
			„ „	Mr. G. M. Atkinson	8 15 0
			„ „	Mr. J. M. Rutland	43 15 0
			„ „	Mr. Samuel Smith	35 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Thomas Layton	30 0 0
			„ „	Mr. George Pinker	25 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Morgan Evans	16 5 0
			„ „	Mr. W. Pemberton	13 2 6
			„ „	Miss Scott	2 10 0
	Carried forward	7,195 6 1	Sept. 29	Rev. A. Johnson	125 0 0

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued.*

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1		By cash paid, educational salaries (*cont.*), viz.:—	
			1864.		
			Sept. 29	Rev. C. H. Hardingham - - -	50 0 0
			" "	Mr. James Lewis - - - -	32 10 0
			" "	Mr. James Bough - - - -	30 0 0
			" "	Mr. Edward Kell - - - -	30 0 0
			" "	Mr. A. Ragon - - - -	22 10 0
			" "	Mr. G. M. Atkinson - - - -	8 15 0
			" "	Mr. J. M. Rutland - - - -	43 15 0
			" "	Mr. Thomas Layton - - - -	30 0 0
			" "	Mr. George Pinker - - - -	25 0 0
			" "	Mr. Morgan Evans - - - -	16 5 0
			" "	Mr. William Pemberton - - -	13 2 6
			" "	Miss Scott - - - - -	2 10 0
			" "	Mr. Pendlebury - - - -	4 15 10
			Nov. 23	Rev. Dr. Major - - - -	10 10 0
			" "	Rev. T. G. Hall - - - -	10 10 0
			" "	Rev. Samuel Clarke - - - -	10 10 0
			Dec. 21	Rev. Andrew Johnson - - -	125 0 0
			" "	Rev. C. H. Hardingham - - -	50 0 0
			" "	Mr. James Lewis - - - -	32 10 0
			" "	Mr. James Bough - - - -	30 0 0
			" "	Mr. Edward Kell - - - -	30 0 0
			" "	Mr. A. Ragon - - - -	22 10 0
			" "	Mr. J. M. Rutland - - - -	43 15 0
			" "	Mr. Thomas Layton - - - -	30 0 0
			" "	Mr. George Pinker - - - -	25 0 0
			" "	Mr. Morgan Evans - - - -	16 5 0
			" "	Mr. William Pemberton - - -	13 2 6
			" "	Mr. G. M. Atkinson - - - -	8 15 0
			" "	Miss Scott - - - - -	2 10 0
			" "	Mr. Pendlebury - - - -	25 0 0
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued*.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount. £ s. d.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount. £ s. d.
	Brought forward - -	7,195 6 1			
			1864.	By cash paid, educational salaries (*cont.*), viz.:—	
			Dec. 21	J. J. Morris - - - - -	5 19 0
			" "	Hy. Bishop - - - - -	5 19 0
			1865.		
			Feb. 14	Thomas West - - - -	5 0 0
			1864.	Professional and staff services, viz.:—	
			March 25	Pew openers of St. Olave and St. John -	1 0 0
			" "	Mrs. Collett - - - - -	6 5 0
			April 17	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			" 16	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			May 14	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			" "	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			June 11	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			" "	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			" 24	Mrs. Collett - - - - -	6 5 0
			" "	Mr. H. O. Collett - - - -	20 0 0
			" "	Pew openers - - - - -	1 0 0
			July 9	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			" "	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			Aug. 6	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			" "	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			Sept. 3	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			" "	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			" 29	Mrs. Collett - - - - -	6 5 0
			" "	Pew openers - - - - -	1 0 0
			" 30	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			Oct. 1	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			" "	Mr. Edward Deane - - - -	5 5 0
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued.*

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1		Professional and staff services (*cont.*), viz.:—	
			1864.	Miss Davis - - - - -	5 5 0
			Oct. 1	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			„ 30	Henry Wingfield - - -	4 8 0
			„ „	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			Nov. 26	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			„ „	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			Dec. 24	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			„ „	Mrs. Collett - - - - -	6 5 0
			„ 26	Pew openers - - - - -	1 0 0
			„ „		
			1865.		
			Jan. 21	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			„ „	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			„ 26	Mr. Rd. Minshull Jones - - -	100 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Henry Stock - - - -	100 0 0
			Feb. 18	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			„ „	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			March 18	Edward Brownlow - - - -	6 0 0
			„ „	Henry Wingfield - - - -	4 8 0
			1864.		
			March 24		
			June 24	Mr. E. N. Venner, annuity - - -	25 0 0
			Sept. 29	Ditto ditto - - -	25 0 0
			„ „	Ditto ditto - - -	25 0 0
			Dec. 21	Mr. Samuel Smith, ditto - - -	25 0 0
			„ 22	Ditto ditto - - -	25 0 0
			July 13	Mr. E. N. Venner, ditto - - -	25 0 0
			April 7	F. W. Lister, donation - - -	20 0 0
			July 9	George Smith, exhibition - - -	20 0 0
				Ditto - - - - -	20 0 0
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued*.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount. £ s. d.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount. £ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1		Professional and staff services (*cont.*), viz.:—	
			1864.	George Smith, exhibition - - -	20 0 0
			Oct. 14	Ditto - - - -	20 0 0
			Dec. 28	By cash paid, sundry charities, viz.:—	
				Thomas Byrt, 19 tickets, 2*s*. - - -	1 18 0
			March 25	Ditto 18 widows' bread tickets, 2*s*. -	1 16 0
			„ „	Thomas Seaton, 22 tickets, 2*s*. 6*d*. - -	2 15 0
			Sept. 29	Thomas Byrt, 20 tickets, 2*s*. - - -	2 0 0
			Dec. 21	Ditto 19 widows' bread tickets, 2*s*. -	1 18 0
			„ „	Ward and Humphreys, 19 tickets, 1*s*. 3*d*. -	1 3 9
			„ „	Ditto 19 widows' bread	
			„ „	tickets, 1*s*. 3*d*. - - - -	1 3 9
				James Kettleby, 16 tickets, 1*s*. - -	0 16 0
			„ „	Robert Clarke, 10 tickets, 1*s*. - -	0 10 0
			„ „	Jacob May and wife, 12 tickets, 2*s*. 6*d*. -	1 10 0
			„ „	Fitzhugh, 15 tickets 2*s*. - - -	1 10 0
			„ „	James Brooks, 12 tickets, 5*s*. - - -	3 0 0
			„ „	St. John's girls' school - - -	50 0 0
			July 5	St. Olave's ditto - - - -	50 0 0
			„ „	St. John's ditto - - - -	50 0 0
			„ 21		
			1865.		
			Jan. 18	St. Olave's ditto - - - -	50 0 0
			„ 21	Magdalen Street ragged school - -	20 0 0
			„ 25	Churchwardens - - - -	1 0 0
			1864.		
			April 18		
			Jan. 11	Magdalen Street, ragged, donation - -	20 0 0
				Henry Sampson Baker - - -	10 4 0
			April 18	Rates, taxes, &c.:—	
				Gas to Lady Day - - - -	6 5 0
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued.*

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1			
			1864.	Rates, taxes, &c.—*cont.*	
			May 14	Water rate - - - - -	9 7 6
			June 23	Poor rate - - - - -	12 3 0
			Aug. 9	Gas to Midsummer - - - -	2 9 0
			Sept. 7	Sewer and general rates - - -	6 1 6
			Nov. 7	Water rate - - - - -	9 7 6
			„ 19	Gas to Michaelmas - - - -	2 11 9
			1865.		
			March 24		
			„ „	Poor rate - - - - -	6 10 6
			„ „	Church rate - - - - -	0 10 10
			„ „	Gas to Christmas - - - -	9 17 9
			„ „	Main drainage and general rates - -	3 12 6
			„ „	Assessed taxes for the whole year - -	16 7 3
				Income tax for the whole year - -	32 17 6
			April 2	By cash paid, apprentice fees, as under :—	
				Samuel R. Cheswick to Wm. Baker, 2nd	
			„ 12	portion - - - - -	5 0 0
				William Owen Brown to J. H. Brown, 1st	
			„ 13	portion - - - - -	5 0 0
				Charles Andrews to George Mitcham, 1st	
			„ 26	portion - - - - -	5 0 0
				Wm. Reeves Price to W. H. Cannon, 1st	
			May 9	portion - - - - -	5 0 0
			July 27	John Luce to Mary Ann Crick, 2nd portion -	5 0 0
				Sidney Hubert Smith to Edward Pether, 1st	
			Aug. 4	portion - - - - -	5 0 0
			„ 20	Edward Jos. Adams to R. W. Pain, 1st portion	5 0 0
				Wm. Richard Roberts to Rd. Jas. Irons, 2nd	
				portion - - - - -	5 0 0
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued.*

Date.	Receipts.	Amount. £ s. d.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount. £ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1		By cash paid, apprentice fees, as under—*cont.*	
			1865.	Jos. Wm. Lambert to Rd. Simmons, 2nd	
			Oct. 12	portion - - - - -	5 0 0
				Wm. Butler to J. G. Hodder, 2nd portion -	5 0 0
			„ 24	James Griffiths to W. M. Childs, 2nd portion	5 0 0
			Nov. 1	William Ward to Alfd. P. Gibson, 1st portion	5 0 0
			Dec. 5	James Brown to Thomas McLarty, 1st	
			„ 19	portion - - - - - -	5 0 0
			1865.		
			Jan. 14	William Loader to Hy. R. Loader, 2nd portion	5 0 0
			Feb. 23	Jno. Dunn to Wm. Woodham, 2nd portion -	5 0 0
			1864.		
			Nov. 17		
			„ „	By various payments on the anniversary day -	18 3 0
				By annual allowance for dinners - - -	100 0 0
			April 1	By cash paid, building and repairs :—	
				Mr. Thomas Peake - - - -	44 10 0
			1865.		
			March 3		
			„ 18	Ditto - - - -	48 0 0
			„ 19	Mr. Jno. Brighton - - - -	12 9 7
			„ „	Mr. Geo. Duck - - - -	8 11 6
			„ „	Mr. Alfred Duck - - - -	0 4 0
			Jan. 5	Mr. J. P. Fennel - - - -	47 1 5
				Sun Fire Office for insurance to Christmas	
			March 7	1865 - - - - -	214 10 8
				Mr. John Robins' executors, stationery for	
			„ „	Classical School - - - -	112 5 11
				Mr. John Robins' executors, stationery for	
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1		English School - - - -	79 19 4

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued*.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1	1865.		
			March 7	By cash paid Mr. John Robins' executors, stationery for General Account - -	29 16 6
			„ 28	Messrs. Brook and Roberts, stationery for Classical School - - - -	3 2 8
			„ „	Messrs. Brook and Roberts, stationery for English School - - - -	13 12 2
			„ „	Messrs. Brook and Roberts, stationery for General Account - - - -	12 8 4
			1864.		
			April 26	Mr. Joseph Peake, half year's rent to Lady Day - - - - -	18 10 0
			Nov. 29	Mr. Joseph Peake, half year's rent to Michaelmas - - - - -	18 10 0
			„ „	Churchwardens, one year's rentcharge to Christmas - - - - -	16 0 0
			By sundry payments, viz.:—		
			March 25	Mrs. Collett, disbursement - - -	0 10 0
			„ „	Mr. Pemberton for reeds - - -	0 6 0
			„ „	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	2 7 0
			April 20	Mr. Mathew Martin, for foot balls - -	1 4 0
			„ „	Wm. French, for use of cricket ground -	6 0 0
			„ „	Jno. Yell, tailor - - - -	7 6 6
			May 13	Surrey Gas Consumers Association, for coke -	13 15 0
			„ 14	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	0 14 3
			June 11	Ditto ditto - -	0 8 2
			„ 24	Mrs. Collett ditto - -	1 0 0
			„ „	William Pemberton, for reeds - -	0 6 0
			July 8	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	0 11 5
			„ 9	T. Elsworthy, hire of vans - - -	2 15 0
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued.*

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1			
			1864.	By sundry payments—*cont.*	
			July 21	Mrs. Collett, for refreshments on court days -	3 9 3
			„ 26	Henry Sampson, for buns - - -	5 13 0
			„ 27	Mr. B. Edgington, for flag - - -	2 14 6
			„ „	Mrs. Campbell, refreshment on rent day -	4 14 0
			Aug. 1	Mr. James Webber, for ladder - -	1 12 6
			„ 5	Messrs. Wood and Son, for seeds - -	0 15 8
			„ 6	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	2 8 11
			„ 15	Messrs. Seward & Co. for chair - -	0 4 3
			Sept. 3	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	0 6 3
			„ 23	T. C. Bates and Son, tuning organ - -	1 1 0
			„ 29	Mrs. Collett, disbursements - - -	0 10 6
			„ „	William Pemberton, for reeds - -	0 6 0
			„ „	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	1 4 0½
			Oct. 12	William Akhurst, for iron barrow - -	1 6 0
			„ 13	Mr. Samuel Smith, for books - - -	5 1 3
			„ 30	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	1 0 4
			Nov. 2	Mr. S. S. Sard, for drum lines - -	0 7 6
			„ 8	Surrey Gas Consumers Association, for coke - - - - -	12 10 0
			„ 23	Mr. D. Jewiss, for branding irons - -	0 16 0
			„ „	Messrs. Bickers and Son, for books - -	10 9 0
			„ 26	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -	1 1 2
			„ 28	Mr. J. F. Johnson, for hassocks - -	0 16 0
			„ „	Ditto for brushes, &c. - -	3 10 3
			„ 29	Messrs. W. and F. Eyre, gasfitters - -	7 3 0
			„ 30	Messrs. Harland and Fisher, decorators -	7 18 0
			„ „	Mr. G. Butler, musical instrument maker -	14 10 0
			„ „	Mr. W. Wright, for tar pavement in playground - - - - -	8 0 0
			„ „	Mr. Sampson, for cakes and buns - -	9 1 2
			Dec. 3	Mr. J. F. Johnson, for brooms, &c. - -	4 3 4
	Carried forward - - -	7,195 6 1			

Rents and Expenditure for the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1864—*continued.*

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditure.		Amount.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	7,195 6 1	1864.	By sundry payments—*cont.*		
			Dec. 21	Mr. William Pemberton, for reeds - -		0 6 0
			,, 24	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -		1 6 5
			,, 26	Mrs. Collett's disbursements - - -		0 15 0
			1865.			
			Jan. 5	Mrs. Collett, breakfast on anniversary day -		14 14 3
			,, 10	Mrs. Fairey, winding clocks, &c. - -		4 3 0
			,, 21	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -		0 7 5
			,, 23	Mrs. Campbell, refreshment on rent days -		5 11 1½
			Feb. 4	Messrs. Wood and Son, for gravelling -		16 15 0
			,, 9	Mr. J. F. Walker, for tuning organ - -		0 15 0
			,, 18	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -		0 15 6
			March 14	Surrey Gas Company, for coke - -		25 0 0
			,, 18	Edward Brownlow's disbursements - -		1 1 1
			,, ,,	Mr. William Bitmead, for blinds - -		17 16 6
			April 11	Messrs. Jones and Arkcoll, solicitors - -		89 2 0
			June	Mr. G. N. Langley, ironmonger - -		3 11 9
				Mr. Henry Stock, for advertisement - -		15 16 0
				200 cheques - - - - -		0 16 8
				By cash paid Lieut.-Col. Beresford on account - - -	500 0 0	
				By cash paid, for Lieut.-Col. Beresford, masters' salaries - -	518 11 6	
				By cash paid Lieut.-Col. Beresford, balance of account as audited - - - -	2,000 16 8	
						3,019 8 2
		7,195 6 1				7,195 6 1

BALANCE SHEET containing a STATEMENT of the BALANCE of the FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	*Cr.*
To cash received	7,195	6	1	By cash paid	5,194	9	5	
				Balance	2,000	16	8	
	7,195	6	1		7,195	6	1	

I hereby certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON.

Audited and found to be correct.

(Signed) JOHN LEDGER,
BENJAMIN EDGINGTON,
J. Q. PILCHER,
BENJAMIN LUCAS JUDKINS, } Auditors.

Dated this 20th day of September 1866.

RICHARD MINSHULL JONES,
Clerk to the Governors.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ENDOWED SCHOOL AT ST. OLAVE'S and ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

(The Questions are given on page 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Day boys.

3. *See* Memorandum.

4. The immediate neighbourhood.

5. (*b.*) Go home.

6. Mechanics, sailors, clerks, little shopkeepers, small traders. *See* Memorandum.

7. (*a.*) Only two boys in the whole five years.
(*b.*) Unknown.

21. Forty-two.

22. Elements of reading.

23. Yes.

24. *See* Memorandum.

25. By a combination of *b* and *c*.

26. In measures.

27. About 33.

28. (*a, b.*) In about equal degrees.

30. Both.

31. All three when practicable.

32. All three.

33. By occasional lectures.

34. (*a, b, c, d.*) By a separate master.

35. Yes, both.

36. Monthly by Head Master; yearly by Examiners.

37. Rev. Dr. Major, Rev. S. Clark, and Rev. T. G. Hall; by Trustees.

38. Classics, English in all its branches, religious studies, mathematics, and arithmetic.

39. Prizes of books as awarded by Examiners.

40. The whole system at present on eve of compromise. *See* Memorandum.

41. If he stopped long enough.

42. The Trustees.

43. Church of England.

44. Attendance in church; also school services on Sundays, besides which a large portion of the weekly work is devoted to religious subjects.

45. (*a.*) Yes.
(*b.*) The masters through him.

46. Yes.

47. By Rev. H. Hayman.

48. Yes.

49. Head Master.

50. *See* time table.
51. *See* time table.
52. The Trustees.
53. Keeping in, extra duty, impositions, and moderate corporal punishment.
54. Slight publicly; if serious privately.
55. Flogging.
56. The above minor punishments.
58. *See* Memorandum.
65. Yes, the elder boys.
66. Good behaviour.
67. Yes.
68. Yes.
69. A covered yard attached.
70. A field is temporarily provided 2½ miles from school.
71. Yes.
72. All seasonable times not employed in school.
77. Yes.
79. *See* Memorandum.
80. *See* Memorandum.
81. *See* Memorandum.
82. No, the present examinations are sufficient.
84. This could only be done on a large scale; in a small school it must fail.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named school, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, M.A.

The HEAD MASTER'S MEMORANDUM in answer to Question 5, and generally.

It is felt that any answers returned without an explanation of the present anomalous condition of the school would convey an impression incorrect as regards the real objects and intentions of the founders, and unjust to myself as Head Master when visible results are considered. The school is by statute confined to parishioners and the social condition of the boys attending it has very much deteriorated during the last century. The status of the great majority of children at present using the school not only falls below that of pupils in an ordinary classical or commercial school, but nearly approaches the condition found in a National School. About thirty years ago the English or reading branch was greatly enlarged and now contains three hundred boys, but little relief was gained for the classical department by this means, owing to there being no discriminating test of qualification for admission. The majority of boys in the Classical School are still therefore of the mechanic or labouring class. Many of the professional and commercial inhabitants have left the neighbourhood, and the remainder, unwilling to allow their children to unite with their inferiors, send them elsewhere. Hence the absence of all materials capable of producing results commensurate with the resources of the school, and hence the necessity of greatly reducing the standard of education so as to meet the requirements of the majority, by which reduction the few who still require a high class education necessarily suffer.

A scheme which is enclosed has been approved by the Charity Commissioners, and it is hoped that it will have the effect of restoring the school to its proper position as the educator of all classes of the parishioners.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

—	I. Number of Scholars in attendance.	II. Number of Scholars who have left the School.
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
1. Average during last three years:		
Under 10 years of age -	63	6
Above 10 and under 14 -	155	41
Above 14 and under 16 -	15½	20
Above 16 - - -	2½	2⅓
2. In first half of year 1864:		
Under 10 years of age -	66	4
Above 10 and under 14 -	130	21
Above 14 and under 16 -	11	7
Above 16 - - -	2	—
3. In second half of year 1864:		1
Under 10 years of age -	69	6
Above 10 and under 14 -	122	28
Above 14 and under 16 -	16	8
Above 16 - - -	2	2

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clerk - - -	All in the old parish of St. Olave's.	All within half a mile.
" " - 2	Policeman - -		
" " - 3	Tailor - - -		
" " - 4	City Missionary - -		
" " - 5	Policeman - -		
" " - 6	Lighterman - -		
" " - 7	Clerk - - -		
" " - 8	Sailor - - -		
" " - 9	Labourer - -		
" " - 10	Publican - - -		
Boys lowest in School 1	Customs Officer - -		
" " - 2	Messenger - -		
" " - 3	Brewer's Servant -		
" " - 4	Bootmaker - -		
" " - 5	Gauger - - -		
" " - 6	Railway Servant - -		
" " - 7	Mechanic - -		
" " - 8	Artisan - - -		
" " - 9	Mechanic - -		
" " - 10	Sailor - - -		

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Religious instruction is given throughout the school.

French, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, geography, English grammar, literature, composition, reading, writing, &c. throughout the school.

Music, instrumental and vocal, drawing, and sword and rifle exercise (voluntary).

Classics where possible.

Natural sciences occasionally.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 a.m. School. 11 a.m. Parish Church.	9 a.m. Scripture, &c. 9.45 to 12 Classics or English. 12 to 12.45 Drilling.	9 a.m. Scripture, &c. 9.45 to 11 History and Composition. 11 to 12 Arithmetic. 12 to 12.45 Singing or Drilling.	9 a.m. Religious Studies. 9.45 to 12 Classics or English or French.	9 a.m. Scripture, &c. 9.45 to 11 Geography. 11 to 12 Arithmetic and Map Drawing. 12 to 12·45 Drilling or Singing.	9 a.m. Religious Work. 9.45 to 11 Classics or English. 11 to 12 Arithmetic. 12 to 12.45 Singing or Drilling.	Recapitulation of week's work.
3 p.m. Service in School.	2 to 4.30 p.m. Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Writing.	Wednesday. 2 to 4 p.m. Drawing voluntary, Half Holiday.	Tuesday. 2 to 4.30 As Monday.	2 to 5 p.m. French or Mathematics or Writing.	2 to 4.30 p.m. Mathematics, Writing, Book-keeping.	12 to 1 Parade.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED UPPER SCHOOL of DULWICH COLLEGE in the County of Surrey.

(The Questions are given on page 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Dulwich College Upper School.
2. 1619. Edward Alleyn. Royal Charter of James I., reconstituted by Act of Parliament, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84.
3. Hamlet of Dulwich, in parish of Camberwell.
4. In Dulwich 1,723, Camberwell 71,488.
5. A mixed suburban population.
6. A branch of the Foundation of Alleyn's College of "God's Gift" at Dulwich, consisting of an educational branch comprising an upper and a lower school, and of an eleemosynary branch for aged men and women.
7. The educational branch, comprising the upper and lower schools, is entitled to three-quarters of the available surplus income of the Charity after payment of all preliminary expenses specified in sec. 42 of the Act, a copy of which is sent herewith as requested. *See also* sec. 43.
8. Power to explain or adapt the provisions of the Act is vested in either the Court of Chancery or the Charity Commissioners. Sec. 44.
9. No.
10. Copy sent (the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84.) herewith.
13. At the College.
14. The Charter and Statutes have been frequently printed; the Act is of course accessible.
15. The present site and buildings are not adapted to their purpose, but new buildings are about to be erected under the Act on a new site approved by the Charity Commissioners.
16. By the Governors.
17. General income of the Charity, 12,336*l.*
18. Placed to the credit of the educational branch for both schools, 2,274*l.*
19. The whole of it.
20. Sent herewith. *See* the Educational Branch account at pages 136–141.
21. Half yearly by the Governors (agreeably to sec. 29), who are assisted by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, & Co., public accountants.
24. The College estates being gradually developed, the funds available for educational purposes will increase in proportion.
25. No.
29. Under sections 64, 65, 98, exhibitions to the Universities may be established. These exhibitions the Governors have not been in a position to establish, but at the examination of the upper school, held in June last, two exhibitions were granted of 40*l.* each to the two best scholars, tenable for four years at the Universities.
30. No.
31. Rev. William Rogers, M.A., The Rectory, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London, N.E., Chairman.
Hugh Edward Adair, Esq., M.P., 2, Upper Hyde Park Street, W.
James Fergusson, Esq., 20, Langham Place, Regent Street, London, W.
Robert Fisher, Esq., 32, Finsbury Place North, London, E.C.
John P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S., Clapham Common, Surrey, S.
Metcalf Hopgood, Esq., Herne Hill, Dulwich, S.
Arthur Longley, Esq., High Street, Southwark, S.E.
Colonel James Horsbury Macdonald, Herne Hill, Dulwich, S.
Samuel John Nail, Esq., Dulwich, Surrey, S.
John Nevins, Esq., 1, Great Guilford Street, Southwark, S.E.
Dr. John Percy, 1, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.

James Pew, Esq., Diamond Row, Southampton Street, Camberwell, Surrey, S.
Richard Phillips, Esq., 2, City Road, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.
Charles Savile Roundell, Esq., 44, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.
James Savage, Esq., 97, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.
William Henry Stone, Esq., M.P., Dulwich Hill, Surrey, S.
William Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., 42, Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge, W.
James Waterlow, Esq., Huntingdon Lodge, Peckham Road, Surrey, S.E.
Robert Wrench, Esq., London Bridge, E.C.

32. No.

33. Eight are elected for seven years by the vestries of the parishes of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Luke's, Middlesex; and St. Giles', Camberwell; each returning two. Eleven are appointed by the Court of Chancery. Sections 3, 4, 5, 6.

34. One of the non-elective Governors must be a resident in Dulwich. Sections 5 and 6.

35. (*a*) *See* sections 61, 62, 63.
(*b*) Ditto 47, 50, 88, 89, 90.
(*c*) Ditto 51, 58.
(*d*) Ditto 61.
(*e*) Ditto 62.
(*f*) Ditto 59, 60.
(*g*) Ditto 63.

36. No.

37. The education of boys in the four parishes named in reply to question 33.

38. For boys only.

39. All candidates for admission must be between the ages of 8 and 15, and able to read and write, preference being given in the admission of day boys and boarders to sons of residents in the four parishes already named, *see* sec. 51. In the case of candidates from Camberwell a further preference is given, *cæteris paribus*, to Dulwich boys, sec. 96.

40. No.

43. *See* sec. 61.

44. The Foundation scholars, not exceeding 24 in number, are to be lodged, boarded, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Charity, sections 54 to 56. These provisions are not yet carried into effect.

45. Yes, except that the right to free boarding and education, as mentioned above, is restricted to Foundation scholars.

46. The Foundation scholars must be boys belonging to one of the four parishes, and already receiving education in one of the two schools, and are to be elected by the Governors from candidates reported by the master to be the most deserving. Sec. 55.

48. 1st. "The master of the college."—Head master of the upper school. Sec. 47.
2nd. "The under master of the upper school." Sec. 47.

49. Two.

50. The Governors. Sec. 47.

51. No. Sections 47 and 48.

52. Both the master of the College and the under master of the upper school must be members of the Church of England and graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Sec. 48.

53. Yes.

54. *See* sec. 87.

55. The Governors have issued advertisements in the public papers requiring candidates to send in testimonials, &c. on a specified day, pursuant to sec. 48.

56. See previous answer.

57. The general duties of the master of the College and the under master of the upper school are defined by the Act of Parliament.

58. Yes; for both Foundation masters. Sec. 86.

59. No. *See* sec. 57.

60. Yes.

61. No.

62. No.

		£	£	£	
63.	Master of College - -	(*a*) 636	(*b*) 456	Total 1,092	(*c* & *d*) Nil.
	Under master, upper school	(*a*) 328	(*b*) 228	„ 556	(*c* & *d*) Nil.
	1 assistant „ „	(*a*) 250	—	—	
	1 „ „	(*a*) 225	—	—	
	1 „ „	(*a*) 135	—	—	
	French master „	(*a*) 84	—	—	Being $\frac{3}{5}$ of their salaries charged to the upper school.
	Drawing „ „	(*a*) 48	—	—	

64. Section 90 provides for a retiring pension.

65. The Governors (sec. 47) appoint the under master; for assistant masters *see* sec. 50.

ANNO VICESIMO & VICESIMO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXXIV.

AN ACT for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the College of God's Gift in *Dulwich* in the County of *Surrey*, with certain Alterations. [25th *August* 1857.]

Whereas the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in their Report to Her Majesty of their proceedings during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, have reported that they have provisionally approved and certified (among other schemes for the application and management of charities) a scheme for the College of God's Gift, in Dulwich, in the county of Surrey, and such scheme is set out in the Appendix to the said Report: And whereas it is expedient that the said scheme, as the same, with certain modifications thereof, is set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall take effect: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: 3d Report, 28th Feb. 1856.

I. The scheme set out in the Schedule to this Act shall be established and take effect. Scheme confirmed.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEME for the Application and Management of the Charity called the COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT, in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The existing incorporation of the above-mentioned Charity, by the name of the College of God's Gift, in Dulwich, or by any other name, shall be dissolved; and the several offices and places of the Master, Warden, and Fellows, Brothers, and Sisters of the said College shall be abolished from and after the 31st December 1857, and no new appointment shall be made to any office or place in or under the Charity according to its present constitution, after the establishment of this scheme. Present corporation dissolved.

2. The Charity, as reconstituted by this scheme, shall be called "Alleyn's College of God's Gift, at Dulwich;" and the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors shall continue to be the visitors of the Charity, with the same authorities, rights, and privileges as heretofore, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this scheme. Archbishop of Canterbury to continue visitor.

3. There shall be nineteen Governors of the Charity, who shall be called "The Governors of Alleyn's College, at Dulwich," and who shall have the control and management of the Charity and the estates and property thereof, from and after the said 31st day of December 1857. Eight of such Governors, herein-after called "The Elective Governors," shall be elected; and the remaining eleven, or non-elective governors, shall be appointed as herein-after provided. Governors.

Elective Governors.

4. The vestries of the parishes of Saint Botolph without Bishopsgate, Saint Saviour Southwark, Saint Luke Middlesex, and Saint Giles Camberwell shall each elect two of the said eight elective Governors respectively; and the first election shall be made before the expiration of the month of November 1857. And every subsequent election shall be made by the vestry entitled to elect within three calendar months next after the occurrence of the vacancy requiring to be filled. Every elective Governor shall be elected to hold office for a period of seven years, and shall be re-eligible at or subsequently to the determination of such period.

Non-elective Governors.

5. The non-elective Governors shall be appointed by the Court of Chancery, upon application to be made to the same court by Her Majesty's Attorney General, either by petition or by summons before one of the judges of the said court sitting at chambers. And the first appointment of non-elective Governors shall be made as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme; and whenever the number of non-elective Governors for the time being shall be reduced by the occurrence of vacancies to eight, three suitable persons shall be appointed by the said court, upon such application as aforesaid, so as to make up the full number of eleven non-elective Governors.

One of the non-elective Governors to be appointed by the Court of Chancery shall be a resident inhabitant of the township or hamlet of Dulwich, and shall be distinguished in his appointment as the "Dulwich Governor." And upon any vacancy in the office of the "Dulwich Governor" for the time being, some other resident inhabitant of the same township or hamlet shall be appointed by the said court to succeed to such vacancy whether the number of non-elective Governors shall then have become reduced to eight or not; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as restraining the appointment of a larger number of non-elective Governors from among residents in the said township or hamlet.

Vacancy in office of Governor.

6. Death, resignation, bankruptcy or insolvency, residence out of England, refusal or incapacity to act, or neglect to attend any meeting of the Governors for one year, shall respectively create a vacancy in the office of Governor. The office of the Dulwich Governor shall also determine upon his ceasing to be resident in Dulwich.

Charity estates to be vested in Governors for the time being.

7. All the real estate, of whatsoever tenure, and rights and privileges vested in or held in trust for the said College, or any of the members thereof, as such (subject to the subsisting leases and charges, if any, thereof), and the full benefit of all subsisting covenants, conditions, and securities made or entered into with or reserved to the said College, or any person or persons in trust for the same College, and all the personal estate belonging to or held in trust for the said College, or any of the members thereof as such, and the right to sue for and recover all choses in action recoverable for the benefit of the College, or any such member as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said 31st day of December 1857, be vested in the said Governors, and shall from time to time thereafter vest and continue vested in the Governors of Alleyn's College at Dulwich for the time being, for the purposes and according to the provisions of this scheme, without any conveyance, assignment, or assurance; and the right to sue upon or enforce all or any covenants, conditions, or securities made, reserved, or contracted to or with the said College before its dissolution, or to or with any preceding Governors of the said Charity for the benefit thereof, shall be exercisable by and in the names of the Governors for the time being, as fully and effectually as the same right might be exercised by such College if not dissolved, or by such preceding Governors, if still retaining their office; and in the same manner all contracts and liabilities of the said College before its dissolution, or of any preceding Governors for the time being of the Charity, may be enforced against the Governors thereof for the time being, to the extent of the property or assets of the Charity, but not against their private estates.

Execution of leases and other instruments.

8. Leases and other deeds and instruments for the letting or disposition of the Charity estate, or any part thereof, may be executed and made by any five of the Governors for the time being on behalf and as the act of the whole of them, according to any order of the Governors of the said Charity, made at any regular meeting of their body, and shall have the same effect as if executed by all the said Governors; and the recital of any such order, contained in any deed or instrument by which any such lease or other disposition shall be effected, shall be primâ facie evidence thereof upon any proceed-

ings to which the parties to the same lease or instrument, or their respective successors in title, representatives, or assigns, shall be parties or a party.

Stock Committee.

9. The Governors may from time to time appoint any four persons of their number to be a stock committee, into whose names all stock belonging to the Charity may from time to time be transferred, and the dividends on all such stock shall be disposable by the Governors for the time being as part of the general income of the Charity. All or any sums of stock belonging to the Charity may also be transferred into the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," in trust for the Charity under the provisions of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," and "The Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855."

Transfer of the administration of Charity and its funds to Governors.

10. The Charity shall continue to be managed and administered by the present governing body of the College until the said 31st day of December 1857, inclusive, and the accounts of the Charity shall be made up and finally balanced to that day. And there shall be paid to the master, warden, fellows, and poor brethren and sisters of the College respectively out of the current year's income a due proportion of the several annual or other payments to which they are respectively entitled under the present system of administration, to be calculated from the then last preceding day of payment up to the said 31st day of December 1857. And any surplus or balance of income which shall remain to the credit of the Charity after providing for and satisfying such proportion of the said several annual payments, and the requisite or proper expenses attending the management and administration of the Charity up to that time, and all trust funds held by the College, or by any of its members as such, in trust for any other charitable purposes, shall be paid and transferred on that day unto the Governors to be appointed as provided by this scheme, or as they may direct, according to and to be held upon the subsisting trusts thereof.

Allowances to present Members of College.

11. There shall be paid by the Governors to the present master, wardens, fellows, and poor brethren and sisters of the College respectively, or to such of them as shall be living on the said 31st day of December 1857, during their respective lives, out of the income of the Charity, in lieu and full satisfaction of all present and future allowances, rights, and emoluments, the following annual sums; that is to say,—

	£
To the master, the sum of	1,015
To the warden	855
To the first and second fellows each	500
To the third and fourth fellows each	466
To each of the poor brethren and sisters	150

The said allowances or annual sums shall commence from the said 31st day of December 1857, and shall be payable half-yearly, except the allowances to the poor brethren and sisters, which shall be paid monthly, or at such other periods as the Governors may think fit, and shall be apportionable in cases of the death of any of the said recipients before or in the interval between any of the said half-yearly payments.

The allowance or annual sum payable to the warden shall, in the event of his surviving the master, be increased to 1,015*l.* from the day of the master's decease; but the whole of the said allowances or annual sums shall abate in proportion in case and so often as the clear income of the Charity, after paying and providing for all necessary or proper outgoings and expenses of management, as well as the several payments and expenses directed or authorized by this scheme for the benefit or maintenance of the present poor scholars, and the college grammar school, and the servants and others attached to the present establishment, shall in any year or years prove insufficient to pay the same allowances or annual sums in full.

Performance of Divine Service until appointment of chaplain.

12. Until the appointment of a chaplain as herein-after provided, the present first and other fellows of the said College shall respectively continue as heretofore to perform or provide for the performance of divine service in the chapel of the College, or in some other building to be appointed by the Governors for that purpose, and to discharge the other spiritual duties heretofore and of right discharged by them respectively; but, save as aforesaid, the said master, warden, and fellows respectively shall from and after the said 31st day of December 1857 be exonerated from all obligation of residence in the said

College, or the performance of any duties with respect to the Charity, and from all restriction against their respective marriages.

Present poor scholars to receive instruction and other benefits as heretofore.

13. Until the establishment of a school in which the existing poor scholars shall be received and instructed, as contemplated by this scheme, and subject to the provisions herein contained, such poor scholars shall receive and enjoy the same instruction, maintenance, and other benefits, and shall also be entitled to the same apprenticeships and exhibitions to be respectively provided and paid out of the general income of the Charity, as such scholars respectively would have been entitled to receive and enjoy if this scheme had not been established.

Provisions as to College Grammar School.

14. Subject to the provisions of this scheme, and until the Governors shall otherwise direct, the College Grammar School may continue to be carried on as heretofore in the buildings hitherto used for such school; and the several stipends, allowances, and other payments which have been heretofore paid and allowed out of the income of the Charity for the purposes of such school may continue to be paid and allowed as heretofore; and upon the discontinuance of the said school, the Governors may, if they so think fit, pay to the master thereof, out of the general income of the Charity, such a reasonable gratuity or pension in consideration of his services as they may consider proper and expedient.

Present servants and attendants may be pensioned.

15. The servants and attendants now employed in the College, upon their respective services being dispensed with in consequence of the provisions of this scheme, may respectively have any reasonable pensions or gratuities paid to them by the Governors out of the income of the Charity, in such manner and subjects to such conditions as the said Governors shall think fit.

Present pensions and exhibitions to be continued.

16. All pensions and exhibitions at present properly payable out of the income of the Charity shall continue to be paid to the present recipients thereof respectively during the tenure of their respective appointments, subject to the same rules and conditions as are now subsisting and applicable to the same respectively.

Clerk and Receiver.

17. The Governors may appoint a clerk and a receiver (who respectively shall be removable by them at their pleasure), or they may grant the offices of clerk and receiver to one person, and they may pay to the holder of each such office, out of the income of the Charity, any reasonable stipend or allowance as a remuneration for his services. Every receiver shall, before entering upon his office, give such security for the due performance of the duties thereof as the Governors shall direct.

Duties of Clerk.

18. It shall be the duty of the clerk, subject to the control and direction of the Governors, to give notices of and to attend all meetings of the Governors or Committees of the Governors, to enter and keep minutes of the proceedings at all such meetings, to keep the accounts and to pay the bills of the Charity, to prepare and make out such statements of account relating to the Charity as the Governors shall from time to time require, and to perform all such other duties appertaining to the office of clerk of the Charity as the Governors shall direct.

Duties of Receiver.

19. The receiver, subject to the control and direction of the Governors, shall exercise a general supervision over the Charity estates and property, and the lessees thereof, and shall collect and receive the rents and income, and shall submit to the Governors, so often and at such times as shall be directed by them, a report as to the state and condition of the Charity estates, and also full and particular accounts of all rents, income, and monies collected or received on account of the Charity, and of all arrears due of such rents or income; and shall perform all such other duties appertaining to the office of receiver, in respect of the Charity and its property, as the Governors shall reasonably direct. And unless the Governors shall otherwise direct, all rents and incomes to be received by the receiver on account of the Charity shall, immediately upon the receipt thereof, be paid over by him to the bankers of the Charity to the credit of the Charity account.

General Meetings.

20. There shall not be less than four meetings of the Governors in every year, and such meetings shall be held on the Thursday fortnight after Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day respectively, or upon such other days, being respectively within thirty days next after the said quarterly days as shall have been appointed by the Governors at any preceding meeting, and the said Governors shall have power to appoint all such other meetings as they shall think necessary. All meetings shall be held at the

College, and at the hour of noon, unless the Governors shall fix some other convenient place in Dulwich and some other convenient hour for holding the next or any other meeting. There shall also be a first general meeting of the Governors, for the general purposes and business of the Charity, on the first day of January 1858.

Special Meetings.

21. Any three or more Governors may require the clerk to convene a special meeting of the Governors for any special object to be mentioned in such requisition, and the clerk shall thereupon give notice to each Governor of the holding of such meeting, specifying the time, place, and object thereof; and no business shall be transacted at any special meeting which shall not be specified or sufficiently indicated in the notice.

Notice of Meetings.

22. Notice shall be given by the clerk to every Governor seven clear days at the least previously to a general meeting, and fourteen clear days at the least previously to a special meeting; and notice of every adjourned meeting, so far as the interval between the original and adjourned meetings will permit, shall be given in like manner immediately after the adjournment to all Governors not present thereat, and every notice shall specify the place and the day and hour appointed for holding the meeting. All notices required to be given to any Governor shall be in writing delivered to him, or sent by the post or otherwise to his usual place of residence.

Permanent Chairman.

23. There shall be a permanent chairman of the Governors, who, whenever present, shall preside as chairman at all meetings of the Governors, and who shall hold office until he shall cease to be a Governor, or shall resign, or be appointed receiver, or be removed from being such chairman by a resolution passed at any special meeting of the Governors to be convened for that purpose. The first permanent chairman shall be elected by the Governors at their first meeting; and every subsequent permanent chairman shall be elected at some special meeting of the Governors, to be held upon due notice after an interval of not less than twenty-eight days after the vacancy of the office.

Quorum of Governors at Meetings.

24. Five Governors shall form a quorum at any meeting; and so soon after the time fixed for the holding of any meeting as a sufficient number of Governors shall be present to form a quorum, in case the permanent chairman shall be absent, or his office shall be vacant, the Governors then present shall proceed to elect a deputy chairman, who, when so elected, shall preside as the chairman at such meeting.

Resolutions of the majority to be binding.

25. The resolutions and proceedings of a majority of the Governors present at any meeting shall be binding on the whole body; and no resolution or proceeding shall be subsequently revoked or altered, except at a special meeting duly convened upon notice for that purpose. The chairman presiding at any meeting shall, in the event of an equality of votes, have in addition to his original vote a second or casting vote.

Adjournment of Meetings.

26. If after the space of one hour from the time appointed for holding any meeting, a sufficient number of Governors shall not be in attendance to form a quorum, the permanent chairman, or in his absence any Governor then present, or the clerk if no Governor be present, may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day, not less than seven days distant. Any meeting may also be adjourned at any time by the chairman thereof upon a resolution for adjournment being adopted at such meeting.

Appointment of Committees.

27. The Governors may at any time appoint three or more of their body to be a committee for the purpose of making any inquiry or superintending, or performing any specific acts or duties which in their judgment may be more conveniently referred to or delegated to such committee. The acts and proceedings of every such committee shall be reported to the Governors from time to time at their next meeting.

Minutes of proceedings.

28. The Governors shall provide and keep minute books, wherein shall be entered the names of the Governors attending each meeting, and minutes of all proceedings thereat, and of all other transactions of the Governors relating to the Charity. The minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and countersigned by the clerk.

Accounts.

29. The Governors shall provide and cause to be kept proper account books, wherein shall be regularly entered and kept full accounts of all receipts and payments on behalf of the Charity, and such other particulars as the Governors shall direct to be entered therein. All such accounts, and all accounts of the clerk and receiver, or other agents of the Governors, shall be examined,

vouched, and audited half-yearly at the first general meeting after Midsummer Day and Christmas Day in every year, or at some adjournment of such meetings respectively, by one or more auditors, to be appointed for that purpose by the Governors, and shall be signed by the chairman and two at least of the other Governors present at such meeting; and a statement or sufficient abstract of such accounts, together with a statement showing the number of the boys of each description at the respective schools, and the number of exhibitioners, and other recipients of the Charity, shall be printed and delivered annually to each Governor, and to the vestry clerk of each of the said four parishes, and to such other persons as the Governors shall think fit.

Bankers.

30. The Governors shall from time to time appoint and employ bankers to the Charity, or for the purposes thereof; and all payments of money on account of the Charity shall be made, as far as practicable, by means of cheques or orders drawn on such bankers, to be signed at some meeting of the Governors by the chairman thereof, and by one at least of the Governors present thereat, and to be countersigned by the clerk.

Provision for payment of current expenses.

31. Such monies nevertheless as may from time to time be required for payment of the current expenses of the Charity may be paid or advanced by the governors for that purpose to the clerk or such other officer of the Charity, and in such manner as they may consider expedient; and every such officer shall render to the Governors, or as they shall direct, full and exact accounts of all such monies received or expended by him.

Custody of documents.

32. The Governors shall provide some suitable room or place of deposit in the College, wherein shall be deposited the deeds, vouchers, account books, and documents belonging the Charity, with proper lists or schedules thereof; and the contents of such room or place shall be examined by or under the direction of the Governors at least once in each year; and such room or place shall be kept locked, and the keys thereof shall be kept in such secure custody, and under such regulations, as the Governors shall from time to time prescribe.

Library.

33. The Governors shall make suitable provision for the preservation and custody of the library belonging to the College, and shall appropriate annually, out of the income of the Charity, any sum not exceeding 100*l.* for binding, and the purchase of books; and, subject to the superior authority and directions of the Governors, the master of the College shall have the immediate charge and management of the library, and may establish suitable regulations for access thereto, and for the use of the books, by the masters and boys of either school herein-after mentioned, and the officers and members of the establishment, and other persons, and generally for the management thereof.

Chaplain.

34. There shall be one chaplain, to be styled "The Chaplain of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich," who shall be a duly qualified person in priests orders of the Established Church. The chaplain shall be appointed by the Governors, who shall also have the power of removing him for neglect of duty, or other sufficient cause. The first appointment of a chaplain shall be made as soon as conveniently may be after the said 31st day of December 1857, and not later than the first general meeting to be held next after the 25th day of March 1858.

Chaplain's residence.

35. A suitable residence shall be erected or appropriated and provided by the Governors at the expense of the Charity for the use of the chaplain, and such residence shall be occupied by the chaplain for the time being and his family rent free, and shall be kept in substantial repair, and all rates and taxes thereon paid by the Governors out of the general income of the Charity; and the chaplain shall reside in his official residence rent free, and shall not underlet or part with possession of the same, or any part thereof, and he shall not absent himself from residence without the permission of the Governors or of the master of the College acting under their authority.

Duties of Chaplain.

36. The chaplain shall perform Divine Service in the chapel attached to the College upon Sundays, and on such other days and at such time as the Governors or the master of the College, with their sanction shall from time to time direct, and he shall discharge such spiritual duties for the benefit of the several objects of the Charity as established by this scheme, and the several persons for the time being belonging or attached thereto, as the Governors or the master with their sanction shall authorize and direct, and also, so far as may be lawful and convenient, all such spiritual duties for the benefit of the township

or hamlet of Dulwich, and the inhabitants thereof respectively, as have been heretofore commonly performed by the first or other fellows of the College.

37. In case an ecclesiastical district comprising the said township or hamlet of Dulwich shall hereafter be legally created, the chaplain, with the consent of the Governors of the said Charity, may become the incumbent or minister of such district, subject and without prejudice to the performance of his duties under this scheme. Provision for annexation of ecclesiastical district to chaplaincy.

38. The Governors shall pay to the chaplain out of the general income of the Charity, by equal half-yearly payments, a clear annual stipend not exceding 350*l.* and not less than 250*l.* Chaplain's stipend.

39. There shall be an organist for the purposes of the Charity, who shall be appointed by the Governors, and shall be removable by them at pleasure, and who shall be paid such a reasonable annual salary out of the income of the Charity as the Governors shall direct; and the duty of the organist shall be, subject to the control and direction of the master and the Governors, to play the organ and generally to superintend the musical part of the services in the College chapel, and to instruct the boys in vocal music and choral singing at the schools herein-after constituted, or such of them as may be selected for that purpose by the master, and also such of the girls in the Dulwich girls school as herein-after provided. The Governors may, if they so think fit, provide an official residence for the organist rent free out of the funds of the Charity. Organist.

40. The present chapel of the College shall continue to be appropriated and used a place of Divine worship for the purposes of the Charity and its establishment, and also for the inhabitants of the township or hamlet of Dulwich, in the same manner and to the same extent as heretofore; and the Governors may, if they think fit, declare any number of the sittings to be free, or may require from any persons frequenting the chapel, and not being members of the Charity or its establishment, the payment of any reasonable sums by way of pew rent to be applied towards the expenses of such chapel, and the maintenance of the services thereof; provided that no such payment shall be required in respect of any pew or sitting in the chapel which shall have been annexed or appropriated to any house in the township or hamlet of Dulwich under any agreement or resolution of the College during the continuance of the term or period for which such pew or sitting shall have been so annexed or appropriated. In case the present chapel shall at any time hereafter be found insufficient or unsuitable for the purposes of the Charity and for the inhabitants of the township or hamlet of Dulwich, it may either be altered or enlarged by the Governors, or a new chapel in a convenient situation for the inmates of the College may be erected and fitted up by the Governors upon a plan to be approved by the visitor; provided that in the construction of such new chapel arrangements shall be made for affording to the inhabitants of the township or hamlet of Dulwich an equal extent of accommodation at least to that heretofore enjoyed by them in the present chapel of the College, having regard also to the probable or eventual increase of population in the said township or hamlet. Chapel.

41. Subject to the provisions of this scheme, the Governors may from time to time prescribe such reasonable rules and regulations as they may think expedient for the internal government and conduct of the Charity and the establishment thereof as contemplated by this scheme, and of all officers and persons for the time being attached thereto or employed therein; and all such rules and regulations shall be observed by the persons affected thereby. Governors may prescribe rules and regulations.

42. The Charity with respect to its objects shall consist of two branches, hereafter respectively called "the Educational" and "the Eleemosynary" branches; and the surplus annual income of the Charity, which shall remain after providing for and paying thereout the expenses of all necessary buildings, repairs and insurance, and all other requisite or proper outgoings and expenses of management, as well as the stipends and salaries, and several other payments herein-before authorized or directed to be paid, and the interest and instalments of any debt payable thereout, shall be divided by the Governors annually into equal fourth parts; and three of such fourth parts shall be placed by them from time to time to the account of "the educational branch" of the Charity, and (subject to the provision next herein-after contained) shall be applied and expended for the purposes thereof as herein-after directed, and the remaining one-fourth part of such surplus income shall be placed by the said Governors Three-fourths of net income to go to educational branch of Charity, and one-fourth to eleemosynary branch.

to the account of the eleemosynary branch of the Charity, and (subject to the said provision next herein-after contained) shall be applied and expended for the purpose thereof as herein-after also directed.

Surplus income of the Charity to be temporarily accumulated.

43. Provided nevertheless, that until the available surplus income of the Charity shall be sufficient for accomplishing the whole purposes hereby provided for with respect to the said educational and eleemosynary branches of the Charity respectively, or for bringing the same into active and complete operation, the amount of such surplus income as aforesaid shall be invested by the Governors from time to time in the public funds or other government securities in the name of the stock committee for the time being, and the dividends thereon shall also be received and invested by them in like manner, so as to form an accumulating fund, which shall be ultimately applicable for such or the like purposes as are hereby declared of the income whence the same shall have arisen, except that if and so far as the Governors may from time to time find the income for the time being sufficient for any partial accomplishment of such purposes respectively, it shall be lawful for them, with the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, to apply the same income, or any part thereof, to such partial purposes.

For explanation and modification of this scheme.

44. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the Governors or any of them as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme or the management of the Charity, application may be made by the Governors to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice, when given, shall be binding on the Governors; and any provision in this scheme which may require to be explained or more closely adapted to the circumstances for the time being of the Charity may be explained, and adapted accordingly, by an order either of the Court of Chancery or of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, to be made upon the application of the Governors to the said Court of Board; and any provision in this scheme which shall be found inconvenient or objectionable may be modified accordingly by an order of the Court of Chancery, provided that no alteration shall be made by any such order involving a deviation from the main objects and principles of this scheme.

As to the Educational Branch of the Charity.

Two schools to be established, an upper school and a lower school.

45. There shall be two schools, viz., an "Upper School," and a "Lower School," which shall be respectively established and maintained in the township or hamlet of Dulwich, out of the proportion of the income and funds of the Charity applicable to the educational branch thereof, subject and according to the provisions of this scheme.

Upper school.

46. The upper school shall be for the reception and instruction of boys as foundation scholars and day boys, and may be carried on in the present college buildings, which, for the purposes thereof, may be altered, enlarged, adapted, and fitted up by the Governors, or, if necessary, new school buildings, with masters' residences, playgrounds, and appurtenances, may be erected, provided, and fitted up by them, according to any plan which shall be previously approved by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Head master and under master.

47. There shall be a head master of the said upper school, to be styled "The Master of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich," and who shall have the general control and superintendence of the educational branch of the Charity, subject to the superior authority of the Governors, to whom he shall be responsible for the conduct thereof. There shall also be an under master of the same school, and such master and under master respectively shall be appointed by the Governors.

Qualification of head and under master.

48. The master of the college, and the under master of the upper school, shall respectively be members of the Church of England, and graduates of one of the universities of the United Kingdom, duly qualified to discharge the duties contemplated by this scheme; and the Governors shall in all cases, previously to appointing any master or under master, advertise for candidates, and require and receive testimonials and other evidence of qualification in such manner as they may deem expedient for securing the services of the most efficient and eligible persons.

Salaries of head master and under master.

49. The Governors shall pay by equal half-yearly payments, out of the income of the educational branch of the Charity, a fixed annual salary or stipend

of 400*l.* to the master of the College, and of 250*l.* to the under master of the upper school, and also, in addition to such fixed salaries or stipends, a half-yearly payment or sum of 30*s.* to the master, and 10*s.* to the under master, for every boy exceeding the number of fifty, who shall have bonâ fide attended the said school for a period of not less than three calendar months during the then preceding half year.

Assistant masters and teachers.

50. The master of the College, with the approbation of the Governors, shall be at liberty from time to time to appoint such assistant masters or teachers, and such professors, lecturers, and instructors, as may be requisite and proper for the purposes of the school; and every person so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governors, and shall be paid out of the income of the educational branch of the Charity such a reasonable salary or remuneration as the Governors shall appoint.

Qualifications for admission of boys to upper school.

51. All boys between the ages of eight and fifteen years, whose parents or next friends shall be inhabitants of any of the said four parishes of Saint Botolph, Saint Saviour, Saint Luke, and Saint Giles Camberwell, being respectively of good character and conduct, and free from any infectious disease, and able to read and write, shall, to the extent of the accommodation afforded by the said upper school, be capable of being admitted thereto as day scholars, and of partaking of the benefits and advantages thereof, subject to the provisions of this scheme, and to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governors consistently therewith; but no boy shall remain in the said school after he shall have attained the age of eighteen years. Subject to such rules and regulations as aforesaid, and subject to the right of preference in favour of boys from the four parishes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governors, if they think it expedient at any time, to order the admission to the said school of boys from other parishes also, provided that the accommodation afforded by the school buildings and the funds of the Charity shall be sufficient for that purpose.

Applications for admission to upper school.

52. Every application for admission to the upper school as a day scholar shall be made in writing to the master of the College, in whom the power of admitting or rejecting applicants shall be vested in the first instance, subject to the revision and control of the Governors in each case, and such applications shall be made in such form, and shall be accompanied by such testimonials and evidence of qualification, as the said Master, with the sanction of the Governors, shall from time to time require; and registers of the applications for admission, and also of the boys admitted to the school, specifying the respective dates of such applications and admissions respectively, and the residences of the boys, and such other particulars as the Governors may direct or sanction, shall be kept by the said master, and shall be accessible to every Governor.

Day boys may be partially boarded.

53. Any of the day boys attending the upper school may, with the consent of the Governors, be admitted as day boarders upon the payment of such sums as the Governors shall from time to time direct, and subject to such other reasonable regulations as they may prescribe.

Foundation scholars at upper school.

54. There shall be so many foundation scholars in the upper school, not exceeding the number of 24 at one time, as shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the Governors, having regard to the amount of the income and resources of the educational branch of the Charity and the extent of accommodation afforded by the buildings, and the said foundation scholars shall be appointed in manner herein-after mentioned, and shall hold their respective appointments during such periods and subject to such regulations and conditions as the Governors may from time to time prescribe.

Election of foundation scholars.

55. All boys belonging to to any of the four parishes, either from the upper school or the lower school hereafter constituted, between the ages of 12 and 15 years, may offer themselves as candidates for appointment as foundation scholars in the upper school, subject and according to such regulations as the Governors may from time to time prescribe; and the said foundation scholars shall be elected and appointed by the Governors from time to time from the candidates who shall be reported to them by the master of the College to be the most deserving, having regard to the examinations passed by such candidates repectively at the examinations herein-after directed to be held of the said schools, and to their respective characters and conduct: Provided that of the whole number of foundation scholars in the upper school not less than

one third shall be so elected and appointed by examination from the foundation scholars of the lower school.

Foundation scholars to be clothed and maintained at the expense of the Charity.

56. Subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be established or approved by the Governors, the foundation scholars in the upper school shall during their continuance at the same school be lodged, boarded, clothed, educated, and maintained in all respects at the entire expense of the Charity, and the Governors may, if they think fit, direct that such scholars shall wear a suitable cap or other mark of distinction.

Head master and second master not at liberty to receive and board any private pupils.

57. The master of the College and the second master of the upper school shall not be at liberty to receive and board any private pupils in their respective residences.

Suspension and expulsion of boys.

58. The Governors shall have the power of dismissing and expelling any boy from the upper school for any immorality, insubordination, misconduct, or other sufficient cause; and the master may immediately suspend any boy guilty of any such misconduct from further attendance at the school until the case can be reported to the Governors and decided upon by them.

Capitation fees.

59. An annual sum or capitation fee to be fixed and determined from time to time by the Governors shall be paid by every boy attending the upper school, with the exception of the foundation scholars, and, until it shall be otherwise determined by the Governors, the payment shall be according to the following scale, viz.:—

For every boy under the age of fourteen years:
If belonging to any of the four parishes aforesaid, 6*l.*
If not belonging to any of the same parishes, 8*l.*
For every boy above the age of fourteen years:
If belonging to any of the four parishes aforesaid, 8*l.*
If not belonging to any of the same parishes, 10*l.*

And all such capitation fees shall be paid in advance to the Governors, or to such person as they may appoint to receive the same, in such half-yearly or other payments and at such times as the Governors may direct; and the Governors shall be at liberty in any special cases to vary the sum to be paid by any boy, or to remit the same either partially or entirely as a reward of his superior merit, or on the ground of the greater poverty of his parents or next friends.

Application of capitation fees.

60. The annual amount of the capitation fees to be received from the boys as aforesaid shall be paid and applied by the Governors as follows, viz., one moiety thereof shall be paid half-yearly to the master of the College, and one-fourth part thereof shall be paid half-yearly to the under master of the upper school, in augmentation of their respective stipends, and the remaining one-fourth part thereof shall be applicable to the general purposes of the said school.

Instruction in upper school.

61. The instruction to be afforded in the upper school shall comprise, as far as may be—

The Principles of the Christian Religion and the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures;
English Literature and Composition;
The Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages and Literature;
History and Geography;
Writing and Vocal Music;
Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic and Book-keeping;
Drawing and Designing, Practical Geometry and Mensuration, and the Principles of Civil Engineering;
Physics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and the Natural Sciences, especially with their applications to the Industrial and Practical Arts;

And generally such subjects as the Governors shall from time to time prescribe for affording to the scholars a sound religious, moral, and useful education.

For the purposes of these several branches of instruction, the upper school may be divided into such departments or sections as the Governors, or the master with their sanction, shall from time to time determine, and the buildings to be provided for or appropriated to the objects of the same school, and the fittings thereof respectively, shall be adapted to the same purposes accordingly.

The Governors may also, out of the funds applicable to the educational branch of the Charity, from time to time provide such instruments, models,

drawings, apparatus, and other requisites, and may employ either temporarily or otherwise such lecturers, professors, or teachers as they shall think proper, and as the said funds shall be sufficient to provide for advancing or rendering more effective the instruction to be so given.

Discipline of school.

62. The course of instruction to be adopted in the upper school, and the hours of attendance, and the discipline and internal conduct and management thereof, and the holidays and vacations to be allowed therein, shall be under the direction and control of the master of the College, subject to such rules and regulations as the Governors may from time to time approve.

Annual examination.

63. There shall be an annual examination of the boys at the upper school at such time as shall be appointed by the Governors, who shall appoint one or more suitable examiners, being respectively graduates of one of the universities of the United Kingdom, to conduct such examination, and may pay such examiners respectively any reasonable sum for their trouble and expenses; and such examination shall take place in the presence of the Governors, and of the master of the College, and the under master of the school, or such of them as can conveniently attend; and the churchwardens of the said four parishes, and such other persons as the Governors or the master may think fit, shall be invited to attend the same; and suitable prizes may be provided and distributed by the Governors upon every such examination to the boys who shall be reported to them by the master of the College as deserving the same.

Not more than eight exhibitions of 100*l.* each.

64. Whenever the income and resources of the educational branch of the Charity shall, in the judgment of the Governors, permit, it shall be lawful for the Governors to establish and pay out of such income any number of exhibitions or scholarships, not exceeding eight in the whole, and not exceeding the amount of one hundred pounds per annum each; and such exhibitions or scholarships, when vacant, shall be open to the competition of all the boys at the upper school at the annual examination aforesaid, and may be awarded by the Governors to the boys who shall appear to be most deserving thereof, having regard to the result of the said examination, and to the general character and conduct of such boys respectively: Provided that no boy shall be eligible for such exhibition who has not for the period of two years immediately preceding been educated in the upper or lower school.

Exhibitions tenable for five years.

65. Each exhibition or scholarship shall be tenable for five years, or for any less period, to be determined by the Governors; provided that the holder shall during his tenure thereof continue to be resident at one of the English universities, or to be a bonâ fide student of some learned or scientific profession or of the fine arts, with a view to the professional practice thereof, and shall continue to conduct himself with propriety and to the satisfaction of the Governors.

Lower school.

66. The lower school shall be for the instruction and benefit of boys as foundation scholars and day boys, and shall be established and carried on in suitable buildings and premises, to be constructed or provided and fitted up for that purpose by the Governors in Dulwich, according to a plan to be previously approved by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; and the buildings of the present College grammar school may, if thought expedient, and subject to the like approval, be appropriated and altered, enlarged and fitted up, by the Governors for the purpose of the said lower school.

Master of the ower school.

67. There shall be a master of the lower school to be appointed by the Governors, who shall be a member of the Church of England, duly qualified to discharge the duties contemplated by this scheme; and the Governors, previously to appointing any such master, shall advertise for candidates, and receive such testimonials and evidence of qualification as they may deem expedient for securing the services of the most efficient and eligible master.

Stipend to master of the lower school.

68. The master of the lower school shall be paid by the Governors by half yearly payments out of the income of the educational branch of the Charity a fixed annual stipend of 200*l.*, and also an additional half-yearly sum of 20*s.* for every boy exceeding the number of fifty who shall have bonâ fide attended the same school for a period of not less than three calendar months during the then preceding half year.

Assistant masters or teachers.

69. The Governors, upon the recommendation of the master of the College, may from time to time appoint such and so many persons as assistant masters, teachers, and instructors for the purposes of the lower school as in

there opinion may be requisite or proper, having regard to the requirements of the same school and the income and resources of the educational branch of the Charity; and every such person may be paid by the Governors such a salary or remuneration as the Governors may think proper, and every person to be so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governors.

Foundation scholars at lower school.

70. There shall be so many "foundation scholars" in the lower school as shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the Governors, having regard to the amount of the income and resources for the time being of the educational branch of the Charity.

Qualification of foundation scholars.

71. The foundation scholars at the lower school shall be appointed by the Governors, and boys between the ages of eight and twelve years, of good character, free from infectious disease, and able to read and write, and being poor orphans having lost one or both parents, or in default of such then the children of poor deserving parents resident in any of the said several parishes of St. Botolph, St. Saviour, St. Luke, and St. Giles Camberwell, shall be eligible to be so appointed, but so that an equal number of ths said foundation scholars shall be taken from each of the said parishes. The age up to which the foundation scholars may remain in the lower school may be fixed and determined from time to time by the Governors, provided that no boy shall be allowed to remain as a foundation scholar in the same school after the age of sixteen years.

Election of foundation scholars.

72. The foundation scholars at the lower school shall be elected from time to time from amongst boys duly qualified as aforesaid, upon an examination and inquiry to be instituted by the Governors, or by a committee of not less than three of their number, to be appointed for that purpose; and every such election shall be held either at Dulwich or at the respective parishes from which the scholors are to be elected, and shall take place at such times, and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said Governors; and previously to every such election sufficient notice shall be given by the Governors in such of the said parishes as may be interested therein, and in any manner and form which the Governors may consider best calculated to ensure publicity, specifying the number of vacancies to be filled up, and the qualifications required from candidates, and the time and place at which the election will take place; and in making every such election the merits, qualifications, and claims of the candidates in regard to their respective proficiency, abilities, and general character, and the circumstances and character of their respective parents, shall be taken into due consideration by the Governors.

Examination of candidates.

73. The Governors may appoint any fit and proper person to examine the candidates at every such election, and may pay to such person out of the funds of the Charity any reasonable remuneration for his trouble and expenses, or they may authorize the master of the lower school, or the master of the College, or the under master of the upper school to act as the examiner upon any such occasion gratuitously; and so far as conveniently may be, and subject to such regulations as the Governors may prescribe, every such examination may be attended by all parishioners of the parish for which the election in question shall be held, and by any other persons whom the said Governors may think fit or expedient to admit to attend the same.

Foundation scholars to be clothed, educated, and maintained at expense of Charity.

74. The foundation scholars at the lower school, shall be lodged and boarded in suitable buildings attached to the same school, to be provided and fitted up by the Governors for that purpose, and shall also be clothed, maintained, and educated at the same school, at the entire expense of the Charity, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governors in that behalf.

Day boys at lower school.

75. Subject to the regulation and control of the Governors, and to the extent of accommodation afforded by the school, all boys above the age of eight years, the children of the industrial or poorer classes resident in any of the four parishes aforesaid, being respectively of good character and able to read and write, and not suffering from any infectious disorder, shall be admissible to the lower school as day boys; but no such boy shall remain at the school after the age of sixteen years.

Applications for admission as day boys.

76. Every application for admission as a day boy to the lower school shall be made to the master of the same shool, who shall keep a register of all such applications and of the boys admitted to the school, which register

shall always be open to the inspection of every Governor and of the master of the College.

77. A capitation fee to be fixed by the Governors from time to time, but not exceeding 5*s.* a quarter for each boy under fourteen years of age, and 10*s.* a quarter for each boy above that age, shall be paid by the parents or friends of every day boy attending the lower school to the Governors, or to any person appointed by them to receive the same; but the Governors may in particular cases, if they see fit, as a reward of superior merit, or on the ground of the poverty of any boy or his friends, or for sufficient special reasons, excuse the payment of such capitation fees, either wholly or in part. All such capitation fees shall be paid in advance quarterly, or at such other times as the Governors may direct, and shall be paid and applied bythe Governors as follows; viz., one moiety of the amount thereof shall be paid half-yearly to the master of the lower school in augmentation of his stipend; and the remaining moiety shall be applied towards increasing the stipend or remuneration of the assistant masters or teachers of the said school respectively (if any), or for the general purposes of the same school, as the Governors in their discretion shall think fit. Capitation fees.

78. Any of the day boys attending the lower school may, with the consent of the Governors, be admitted as day boarders, and may thereupon be boarded with the foundation scholars of the same school upon the payment of such a sum for defraying the expense as the Governors may from time to time direct, and subject to such other reasonable regulations as they may prescribe. Provision for partially boarding day boys.

79. The instruction to be given in the lower school shall comprise, as far as may be— Instruction in lower school.

The Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures;

Spelling, Reading and Writing;

English Grammar and Composition, and the Latin and modern Languages;

General History and Geography;

Vocal Music;

Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, and the Elements of Practical Geometry and of Mensuration;

Elementary Instruction in the Laws of Physics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and the Natural Sciences;

Elementary Freehand and Mechanical Drawing.

The instruction in these subjects shall bear especially on their application to the industrial arts, and to them may be added such subjects as the Governors shall from time to time prescribe for affording to the scholars a sound religious, moral, and useful education, adapted to their probable occupations or stations in life.

For the purposes aforesaid the lower school may be divided into such departments or sections as the Governors, or the master with their sanction, shall from time to time determine, and the buildings to be provided for or appropriated to the objects of the same school, and the fittings thereof shall be adapted to the same several purposes accordingly.

The Governors may also from time to time, for the benefit of the lower school, make any such provision for promoting or rendering more effectual the instruction to be given therein, and particularly in any branches of physical or mechanical science as are authorized to be made by them for the benefit of the upper school for the like purposes, so far as in their judgment such provision shall be required, and the funds of the educational branch of the Charity properly applicable to this purpose will permit.

80. The boys at the lower school shall be liable to dismissal and expulsion by the Governors for any breach of the rules of the school, or for theft, immorality, insubordination, or misconduct, or other sufficient cause. And upon the occurrence of any such offence or occasion, the master of the same school shall report the same to the master of the College, who shall have power to inquire into the same, and if he shall so think fit to suspend the offender from further attendance at the school, until the case shall have been reported by him to the Governors, and decided upon by them. Suspension and expulsion of boys.

81. The discipline and course of instruction to be adopted at the lower school, and the internal regulation and management thereof, shall be com- Provision for the general superintendence and

discipline of lower school.

mitted to the master of the same school, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and direction of the master of the College, who shall be at liberty at all times to visit and inquire into the state and condition of the said lower school, and shall, at least once in each year make a report thereon to the Governors, and subject also to the orders and regulations of the Governors.

Annual examination.

82. There shall be an annual examination of the boys at the lower school at such time as shall be appointed by the Governors, who shall appoint some fit and proper examiner to conduct such examination, and may pay to him any reasonable remuneration for his trouble and expenses; and such examination shall take place in the presence of the Governors, and of the masters of the upper and lower schools, or such of them as can conveniently attend, and the churchwardens of the said four parishes, and such other persons as the Governors, or the master of the College may from time to time think fit, shall be invited to attend the same. With the approbation of the Governors, either the master of the College or the second master of the upper school may act as the examiner at any such annual examination gratuitously.

Prizes and apprenticing gifts.

83. The Governors may yearly, upon the occasion of such examination as last aforesaid, distribute suitable prizes, to be provided out of the income and funds of the educational branch of the Charity, among the boys at the lower school who shall be found to be most deserving thereof, having regard to the results of the said examination and to the general character and conduct of such boys, according to a report thereof to be made to the Governors by the master of the College in concurrence with the master of the lower school; and the Governors may also yearly, upon the occasion of such annual examination, award and pay out of the same income and funds, to or for the benefit of a limited number of such boys as last aforesaid who shall be then leaving the school (but not exceeding the number of six in the whole during any one year), a gratuity or sum not exceeding 40*l.* in each case for the purpose of apprenticing or advancing such boys respectively in the world in such manner and subject to such conditions and regulations as the Governors may prescribe: Provided that one third at least of the boys receiving such benefit shall be taken every year from the most deserving of the foundation scholars of the lower school, if a sufficient number of the foundation scholars should be then leaving the school.

Exhibitions or scholarships for the lower school.

84. Whenever the income and resources of the educational branch of the Charity shall in the judgment of the Governors permit, any number of exhibitions or scholarships, not exceeding twelve in the whole, and not exceeding the amount of 40*l.* per annum each, may be awarded and paid by the said Governors out of such income to or for the benefit of such boys as hereinafter mentioned upon their leaving the lower school, and any such exhibition or scholarship shall be tenable by the boy to whom it shall be so awarded for a period not exceeding four years from the time of his leaving the school, provided that he shall continue to conduct himself with propriety and to the satisfaction of the Governors; but no more than three such exhibitions or scholarships shall be awarded or filled up in any one year.

mpetition for ch exhibitions.

85. The said exhibitions or scholarships to the extent of the disposable vacancies for the time being therein shall be open to the competition of all boys at the lower school (as well foundation scholars as day boys) at the annual examination for the same schools, and shall be awarded by the Governors to the boys who shall be found to be most deserving thereof, having regard to the result of the said examination, and to the general character and conduct of the boys, according to a report to be made to the Governors by the master of the College in concurrence with the master of the lower school; but no boy shall be entitled to receive any such exhibition or scholarship in addition to a gratuity for his apprenticeship or advancement as aforesaid: Provided also that no boy shall be eligible for such exhibition or scholarship who has not for the period of two years immediately preceding been educated in the said lower school.

Masters to reside in and not to underlet their residences.

86. Suitable residences, with all proper fittings and appurtenances, shall be provided by the Governors for the persons holding the respective offices of master of the College and under master and master of the said upper and lower schools, and the same persons respectively shall reside in their respective official residences rent-free, and shall have the occupation and use thereof in

respect of their official character and duties, and not as tenants, and shall, if removed from office, deliver up possession of their said respective residences at such time and to such person as the Governors may require or direct; and no master shall underlet or permit any person, except himself and his family, to occupy his official residence or any part thereof. The said official residencies, with their respective appurtenances, shall be kept in proper repair, and all rates and taxes thereon shall be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Charity.

Masters not to have other employments.

87. The Master of the College and the Under Master and Master of the said Upper and Lower Schools respectively shall give their whole time and personal attention to the duties of their respective offices, and shall not respectively during their respective tenure of office accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment which in the opinion of the Governors may interfere with the proper performance of their respective duties under this scheme.

Declaration to be signed by masters on entering into office.

88. The Master of the College and the Under Master and Master of the said Upper and Lower Schools respectively, previously to entering into office under the provisions of this scheme, shall respectively sign a declaration to be entered in the minute book of the Governors, which may be in the following form, or as near thereto as conveniently may be, *i.e.* :—

"I, declare, That I will always to "the best of my ability discharge the duties of "during my tenure of that office according to the provisions of the scheme for "the regulation of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich, and that in case "I shall be removed from my office by the Governors according to the pro- "visions of the same scheme, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will there- "upon relinquish all claim to such office and its future emoluments, and upon "any such removal, or upon any avoidance of my office, possession of my "official residence with its appurtenances may be forthwith taken by the "Governors, or any person appointed by them to take possession of the "same."

Removal of masters.

89. The Master of the College, and the Under Master of the Upper School, and the Master of the Lower School respectively, shall be liable to be removed from their respective offices by the resolution of the Governors present at a special meeting, to be called for the express purpose of considering the expediency of such removal upon a requisition of at least three Governors, provided that the resolution for such removal shall be carried at such meeting by at least two-thirds of the Governors present, and that the number of Governors voting for the removal shall not be less than seven, and provided that the notice of meeting shall in this special case have been given to every Governor by the space of at least one calendar month previously to the holding thereof, and that notice thereof shall have been also given in like manner by the same space previously to the Master whose removal shall be proposed, and that such resolution shall be entered on the minutes and signed by the Governors voting for the same.

Removal of head and under masters.

90. The Master of the College, and the Under Master of the Upper School, and the Master of the Lower School, shall also respectively be removable by the Governors under the provisions of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," and the Governors may assign to any Master or Under Master, upon his removal under this or the last foregoing clause, or upon his retirement, such a reasonable annual allowance by way of retiring pension, to be paid out of the income of the educational branch of the Charity, as the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales shall sanction.

Masters' salaries apportionable in case of death, &c.

91. Any Master of the College, and any Under Master or Master of the said Upper and Lower Schools respectively, who may die, resign, or be removed from office under the provisions of this scheme in the interval between any two half-yearly days of payment, shall respectively be entitled to a due proportion of his salary or stipend, and of the portion of capitation fees, if any, payable to him under the provisions of this scheme from the previous half-yearly day of payment thereof up to the day of his death, resignation, or removal.

Provision as to the religious instruction.

92. Prayers taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England, or of which the form shall have been approved by the visitor, shall be said daily in each of the said Schools when the same shall meet. The religious instruction in both the Schools shall be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England,

and shall be given under the general direction of the Master of the College to all boys, except that instruction in the Church Catechism, or in any distinctive doctrines of the Church of England, shall not be given to boys whose parents, or persons standing in loco parentis (being respectively persons not in communion with that church), shall state in writing to the Master of the College that they object to such last-mentioned instruction upon conscientious grounds; and all the boys, except those last aforesaid, shall also attend divine service at the chapel of the College on Sundays, and on such other days and at such times as may be directed by the Master of the College, subject to the approbation of the Governors. The exemption from attending divine service at the chapel of the College on Sundays may also be extended by the Governors or the Master, if found necessary or convenient, to any day boys attending the schools from other places than Dulwich; but care shall be taken, as far as possible, that all boys who shall, by virtue of the said exception, be exempted from attendance at the said chapel as aforesaid, shall regularly attend some other place of religious public worship on Sundays.

Boarding establishment.

93. Every establishment which may be set up by any person or persons for the purpose of lodging or boarding boys at the Upper or Lower School shall be under the superintendence of the Master of the College, subject to any rules and regulations which may be made by the Governors.

Attendants and servants.

94. The Governors may appoint from time to time such attendants and servants as may be found to be required for any of the purposes of the said respective Schools at such reasonable salaries to be paid out of the income of the educational branch of the Charity as the Governors may think fit, and may remove any such attendants and servants at pleasure.

Present poor scholars to be admitted as foundation scholars.

95. The present poor scholars at the College, or such of them (if any) as may retain their respective appointments when this scheme shall come into operation, shall be entitled to be admitted in the first instance as foundation scholars either at the Upper or Lower Schools as the Governors may determine and direct in each case.

Preference in favour of inhabitants of Dulwich for admission to Schools.

96. In the appointment or admission of boys from the parish of Camberwell to either of the said schools, under any of the provisions of this scheme, boys being the children of resident inhabitants of the township or hamlet of Dulwich, and being otherwise duly qualified for appointment or admission, shall always be entitled to and have a preference, cæteris paribus, over boys being the children of persons resident in any other part of the said parish of Camberwell: Provided nevertheless, that the preference hereby given shall take effect and be acted upon in those cases only where the merits and qualifications of the respective candidates for appointment or admission independently of their place of residence shall be equal in the judgment of the Governors, whose decision in case of any dispute or difference as to the application or effect of this provision shall be conclusive upon all parties.

Schools to be subject to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

97. The Schools shall respectively be subject to inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Provision for increase of number of foundation scholars and exhibitioners.

98. It shall be lawful for the Governors from time to time, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery or the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, to be obtained upon application to such Court or Board, to increase the number of foundation scholars or exhibitioners at or from both or either of the said Schools to such an extent as the amount of the income and resources of the educational branch of the Charity for the time being, and other circumstances, may render proper and expedient.

Surplus income.

99. The annual surplus income (if any) of the educational branch of the Charity which shall not be applied or required for the purposes herein-before expressed, shall be invested by the Governors from time to time in the public funds or other Government securities, in the names of the stock committee or in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the dividends and income to arise from such investments shall be applicable as part of the income of the educational branch of the Charity.

As to the Eleemosynary Branch.

Almspeople.

100. There shall be such a number of almspeople belonging to the Charity as shall be determined by the Governors from time to time, having regard to the amount of income available for the support of the eleemosynary branch of

the Charity, and the extent of accommodation afforded by the buildings to be erected for that purpose according to this scheme; but the number of such almspeople for whom accommodation shall be provided by the Governors in the first instance shall not exceed twenty-four.

Residences for almspeople.

101. Suitable residences with gardens, if the same can be conveniently attached to them, and all necessary and proper fittings and conveniences, shall be erected or appropriated and provided by the Governors for the reception and accommodation of the said almspeople upon the Charity estate if practicable, or elsewhere at Dulwich, and according to plans to be approved by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Provision for locating present poor brethren and sisters.

102. The present poor brethren and sisters belonging the Charity, or any of them, who may continue to hold their respective appointments after the 31st day of December next, shall be entitled to be placed in the first instance in the residences to be erected or appropriated and fitted up in accordance with the provisions of this scheme; and until sufficient residences shall be erected and fitted up for such poor brethren and sister and in case of and from and after their removal from the College, the Governors shall provide them with fit residences or make such other provision for their location and domiciles as shall be ust and expedient.

Qualification of almspeople.

103. One half of the almspeople shall be poor men to be called "Brethren," and the other half of such almspeople shall be poor women to be called "Sisters," and both classes shall be selected, so far as practicable, from among respectable persons, either married or single, who shall have fallen from better circumstances into indigence, and who shall be of the age of sixty years or upwards; and the said almspeople shall always be chosen and appointed from among residents in the said four parishes of Saint Botolph Without Bishopsgate, Saint Saviour Southwark, Saint Luke Middlesex, and Saint Giles Camberwell, respectively, in the proportion of one-fourth of the whole number of such almspeople from each of the said several parishes respectively.

Appointment of almspeople.

104. The right of appointing the almspeople shall be vested in the Governors, but for the purpose of every such appointment the vestry of the parish from which the appointment is to be made shall submit to the Governors the names of three persons duly qualified as aforesaid as candidates, with all proper information and evidences as to their qualification, condition, character, and circumstances, and so far as regards the candidates to be so submitted from the parish of Camberwell, having due regard to the preference herein-after reserved in favour of persons resident in the township or hamlet of Dulwich, and one of such candidates, if found duly qualified and eligible, shall thereupon be selected and appointed by the Governors to fill the vacancy; but the Governors may, if and so often as they shall think fit, on the ground of disqualification, or any other reasonable cause to be assigned by them, reject all or any of the three candidates to be so submitted to them for the purpose of any such appointment, and require other candidates to be submitted to them as aforesaid, in the respective places of any so rejected. In any case of the refusal or omission of the vestry to submit to the Governors the names of proper candidates within twenty-eight days next after a notification made to them or to their clerk by order of the Governors of a vacancy to be filled, or next after the rejection by the Governors according to the preceding provision of any candidates or candidate for the said vacancy, the Governors shall be at liberty to appoint any duly qualified person to fill such vacancy.

Weekly allowance to almspeople.

105. The almspeople, during the tenure of their respective appointments, shall have the use and occupation of their respective residences, together with such fittings and furniture (if any) as may be provided by the Governors, rent free, and a weekly stipend to be fixed and determined from time to time by the Governors, but not exceeding twenty shillings per week, shall be paid to each almsperson out of the income of the eleemosynary branch of the Charity.

Chaplain to have supervision of almspeople.

106. The chaplain of the College, subject to the superior authority and direction of the Governors, shall have the immediate supervision and control of the almspeople, and shall take care that proper discipline and order is observed by them, and he shall half-yearly or more frequently report to the Governors as to the state and condition of the almspeople and eleemosynary branch of the Charity generally.

Pensioners.

107. Whenever the income of the eleemosynary branch of the Charity, after providing for the establishment and maintenance of twenty-four almspeople, shall be sufficient for the following purpose, the Governors shall appoint from time to time as out-pensioners any number of persons not exceeding the number of almspeople for the time being, and not exceeding thirty-two in the whole. The number of such pensioners of either sex shall, so far as possible, be equal; and so far as may be convenient and practicable the several provisions herein contained with regard to the qualification of the said almspeople, and the proportion of the whole number to be appointed from the poor of each of the said four parishes respectively, and the mode of their election and appointment, and the tenure of their appointments, shall be applicable to the pensioners contemplated by this provision, except that such pensioners shall be eligible after the age of fifty years. The Governors may pay to each pensioner during the tenure of his or her appointment, out of the last-mentioned income, a weekly or other periodical sum at the rate of ten shillings per week.

Removal and suspension of almspeople.

108. The Governors shall have the power of removing and dismissing any almsperson or pensioner for disqualification, immorality, insubordination, misconduct, or other sufficient cause, and the Master of the College may at any time suspend any almsperson or pensioner guilty of any such misconduct from the receipt of any allowance or benefit from the Charity until the case can be reported to the Governors and decided upon by them.

Preference in favour of Dulwich for appointment as almspeople and pensioners.

109. In the appointment of any almsperson or pensioner from among residents in the parish of Camberwell under the provisions of this scheme, poor persons resident in the said township or hamlet of Dulwich, being otherwise duly qualified as required by this scheme, shall always be entitled to and have a preference, cæteris paribus, over poor persons resident in other parts of the said parish, and the nominations to be made by the vestry of the said parish of Camberwell shall in all cases be made in accordance with this provision; provided nevertheless, that the preference hereby given shall take effect and be acted upon in those cases only where the qualifications and claims of the respective candidates in accordance with this scheme, independently of their place of residence, shall be equal according to the judgment of the Governors, whose decision in case of any dispute or difference as to the application or effect of this provision shall be conclusive as between all parties.

Surplus income.

110. The annual surplus income (if any) of the eleemosynary branch of the Charity which shall not be applied or required for the purposes herein-before expressed, or any of them, shall be invested by the Governors from time to time in the public funds or other Government securities, in the names of the Stock Committee or in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the dividends and income to arise from such investments shall be applicable as part of the income of the eleemosynary branch of the Charity.

As to the Pictures and other minor Foundations.

Provision for preservation and custody of pictures.

111. Provision shall be made by the Governors, with the sanction of the President and Council of the Royal Academy, for the preservation and custody of the collection of pictures and other works of art bequeathed to the College by the respective wills of Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois and Margaret Desenfans, and all accretions or additions (if any) to such collection, in the present gallery, and, if necessary, in some additional gallery to be erected or otherwise provided for the purpose at the College at Dulwich, and subject to such regulations for making the same accessible to the public, and for other purposes, as the Governors, with the like sanction or approval, may determine or direct.

Endowments of picture gallery.

112. All sums of stock, securities for money, and other property vested in or held by the College, or any person or persons in trust for the custody or preservation of the said pictures or works of art, or for any object or purpose connected therewith, or so much thereof as shall not have been already vested in the said Governors by virtue of the provisions herein-before contained, shall be transferred to the Governors hereby established, or to any four persons of their number to be appointed by them for that purpose, or as to such stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall be placed by the Governors to a separate account, to be called "The Picture Gallery Endowment Account,"

and the same stock, securities, and premises, and the dividends and income arising therefrom, shall be applicable primarily to the purposes of placing, preserving and guarding the said pictures and works of art; but such purposes may include the erection, providing, appropriation, and fitting of any additional gallery which may be erected or provided in pursuance of the foregoing provision, and of keeping the same in repair. In case the services of the present curator and doorkeeper of the picture gallery, or of either of them, shall be dispensed with by the Governors, a suitable yearly allowance or pension shall be assigned to them respectively during their respective lives, in consideration of their past services, such respective allowances or pensions to be paid by the Governors half-yearly out of the income of the Picture Gallery Endowment.

Surplus income of picture gallery endowment.

113. The annual surplus income (if any) arising from the said Picture Gallery Endowment shall be applied by the Governors in or towards providing instruction in drawing or designing for the boys at the two Schools constituted by this scheme, and until so applied shall be accumulated and invested as part of the surplus income of the said educational branch of the Charity.

John Whitfield's gift.

114. The sum of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. reduced Bank Annuities, bequeathed by John Whitfield, Esq., by his will dated the 24th of April, 1826, to the Master and Warden of the said College and their successors, upon trust to lay out the interest thereof annually in bread and potatoes, or other necessaries, and distribute the same in the months of December, January, and February in each year unto and among such twenty poor widows in the hamlet of Dulwich as the said Master and Warden should in their discretion consider most to stand in need of such assistance, and in proportion to the number of their respective families and wants, together with all accretions or additions (if any) to such bequest, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for John Whitfield's Charity, Dulwich; and the chairman for the time being of the Governors, and the master, and the chaplain for the time being of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich as hereby constituted, shall be the Trustees for the management and distribution of the said last-mentioned Charity, and the income thereof shall be paid over from time to time to such Trustees, or any one or more of them, in order that the same may be applied and distributed by them, or the majority of them, in accordance with the trusts declared by the said will.

James Allen's gift, or Dulwich girls' school.

115. The rents, dividends, and income arising from the estates and other property constituting the endowment of the School founded by James Allen, by indenture dated on or about the 31st of August 1741, for the benefit of the children of poor persons resident in the town of Dulwich, or within one mile thereof, and all accumulations of income and other funds belonging to the said endowment, shall be placed by the Governors to a separate account, to be called the "Dulwich Girls' School Account." The chairman for the time being of the Governors, and the Master and the chaplain for the time being of the said College shall be the Trustees for the administration of the said last-mentioned School, which shall be established and carried on as a School for the instruction of girls being the children of poor persons resident in the hamlet of Dulwich and its immediate vicinity, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the said Trustees, or the majority of them, with the sanction of the said Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; and the organist of the College shall instruct in vocal music and choral singing such girls in the said School as the Trustees may select; and the rents and income arising from the said endowment shall be paid over to the said Trustees in trust for the purposes of the same School, and the Governors of the said College shall be at liberty to appropriate in perpetuity a suitable piece of land out of the College estate as a site for school buildings for the said last-mentioned School, and any accumulations which have been already made, or may hereafter be made, out of the rents or income of the said endowment, may be applied by the said Trustees in or towards erecting and fitting up suitable buildings for the purposes of the said School.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of ALLEYN'S COLLEGE, DULWICH,

Dr. THE GENERAL CHARGES

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Dividends on Stock:—				
On £161 7 0	New 3 per Cents. in the Court of Chancery, due in April, 1866	2 7 7		
	October, 1866	2 7 7		
			4 15 2	
On £18,402 8 10	Consols in Court of Chancery, due January, 1866	271 8 9		
	July, 1866	271 8 9		
			542 17 6	
On £24,824 16 10	Consols in Court of Chancery, due January, 1866	366 3 4		
	July, 1866	366 3 4		
			732 6 8	
On £35,515 14 6	Reduced in Court of Chancery, due in April, 1866	523 17 2		
	October, 1866	523 17 2		
			1,047 14 4	
On £1,467 16 5	Reduced in Court of Chancery, due in April, 1866	21 13 0		
	October, 1866	21 13 0		
			43 6 0	
On £11 3 7	Reduced (purchased with £10 repaid to Court of Chancery, in December, 1864), due in April, 1865	0 3 5		
	October, 1865	0 3 4		
	April, 1866	0 3 4		
	October, 1866	0 3 4		
			0 13 5	
On £11 9 5	Reduced (purchased with £10 repaid to Court of Chancery in December, 1865), due in April, 1866	0 3 4		
	October, 1866	0 3 4		
			0 6 8	
On £424 5 6	Reduced (*not* in Court of Chancery), due in October, 1864	6 4 1		
	April, 1865	6 4 1		
	October, 1865	6 5 2		
	April, 1866	6 5 2		
			24 18 6	
				2,396 18 3
To Interest per London and Westminster Bank - - - - -				461 12 0
To Rental (including arrears received) less Income Tax - - - -				12,304 15 10
To Turnpike Toll from March, 1865, to March 1866, (paid quarterly in advance by Contractor) - - - - - -				540 0 0
To Miscellaneous or Casual Receipts:—				
Old Trees and Wood Sold - - - - - - - - -			24 5 0	
Underwood cleared - - - - - - - - -			17 10 0	
Handley, Estate Carpenter, seven weeks' rent of Lodge in Penge Road - - - - - - - - -			1 8 0	
Miss Clark, Dilapidation Claim - - - - - - - -			41 0 0	
				84 3 0
	Carried forward - - -			15,787 9 1

FOR THE YEAR, 1866, as required by the 20 and 21 Vict. c. 84. s. 29.

OF INCOME ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY BUILDING, REPAIRS, AND FURNITURE ACCOUNT:—						
Almswomen's Residences	28	2	10			
Residence of Master of the College	29	7	10			
Do. of the Master of Lower School	62	19	8			
The Assistant Master's General Room	1	12	0			
Upper School and Class Rooms	67	9	6			
Lower School Room	27	2	0			
College Buildings generally and Offices	12	8	1			
Toll Houses, Penge Road, and Court Lane	27	0	0			
Earth, Gravel, and Turf, for Forecourt, Carting same, &c.	46	4	9			
				302	6	8
BY LAND OR ESTATE ACCOUNT:—						
Bailiffs' and Labourers' Wages	385	15	6			
Extra Carpenter	0	6	0			
Extra Labour, Church Walk	7	0	0			
Extra Labour in diversion of Ditch near Mr. Hutton's	11	5	0			
Sawyer's Work	28	13	10			
Hire of Horses for Estate Work in 1865 and 1866	25	5	0			
Gravel for Roads and Pathways	467	16	3			
Watering Roads	45	18	0			
Making and forming "Church Road" and "Church Walk"	447	5	6			
Fencing Do. and Do.	31	7	7			
Fencing Field adjoining New College Site (on yearly tenancy)	4	16	3			
Fencing Mr. Hutton's New Boundary	42	0	0			
Repairs to Fences, Posts, Rails, Timber Palings, Deal Planks, &c.	88	17	7			
Quick for Hedges, Burnt Ballast, Tar, &c.	8	11	0			
Drain Pipes	25	9	6			
Drainwork at Thurlow Park Road	5	18	0			
New Drains at Wellington Place	11	19	2			
Proportion of Cost of connecting Drains of Mrs. Hughes premises with Main Drainage	27	19	9			
Half Cost of New Drain, Court Lane, paid to Parish of Camberwell, to connect the Sewer at Toll Gate	12	10	0			
Proportion of Expense of Laying Gas Main through the Wood, from Sydenham Hill Station to the Wood House, and fitting 4 new lamps and removing 3 lamps in Penge Road for forming Footpath	45	18	4			
Crystal Palace Gas Company, for 5 Lamps, 3 Quarters to Midsummer	18	3	8			
Camberwell Rent of 5 Gas Lamps, One year	25	0	0			
Notice Boards, Hinges, Bolts, Nails, Labourers' Tools, Painting, Smiths' Work, &c., &c.	56	11	4			
Fixtures Bought—House vacated by Misses Clark — 25 0 0						
Care of do. do. — 1 0 0						
	26	0	0			
The Occupiers of the Cottages in Croxted Lane, on their giving up quiet possession	100	0	0			
				1,950	7	3
BY LAW COSTS ACCOUNT:						
Solicitor's Charges from 30th June, 1865, to July 2nd 1866 — 251 4 2						
In relation to Application to Court of Chancery as to use of Railway Moneys for Building Purposes, from March to June, 1865 — 84 6 0						
	335	10	2			
Carried forward				2,252	13	11

Dr. THE GENERAL CHARGES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward - - - - - - - - -						
Carried forward - - -				15,787	9	1

OF INCOME ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward		335 10 2	2,252 13 11
Solicitor's Disbursements		181 11 0	
Attorney General's Costs		34 13 0	
			551 14 2
BY LIBRARY ACCOUNT:			
Books and Binding Books			25 14 3
BY MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT:—			
Coal and Firewood		46 8 6	
Sweeping Chimneys		8 2 0	
Rent Dinners to Tenants		11 8 2	
Refreshments to Visitors on Speech Days at Christmas, 1865, and Midsummer, 1866		69 6 6	
Almspeople's Rent		94 10 0	
Incidental Expenses of Committees and Board Meetings		68 13 8	
Receiver's Disbursements		19 0 3	
One Year's Rent to Under Master of the Upper School in lieu of Residence		100 0 0	
Subscription to Lower School Cricket Club		3 3 0	
Do. Upper School (Athletic Sports)		5 5 0	
Refreshments Ditto Ditto		3 4 2	
Winding and Repairing College Clocks, &c.		9 10 0	
Gratuity to Clerk for Extra Labours during Election of Under Master and Chaplain		21 0 0	
Medical Attendance on Lewis (Estate Labourer), injured whilst at work		2 15 0	
Carpenters, Bricklayers and Smiths Work in taking up and putting down Gallery Cylinders for Speech Days		45 9 6	
Refreshments for Candidates at election of Additional Almspeople		2 2 6	
Expenses of Candidates for Chaplaincy attending Board		8 18 0	
Expenses attending the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New College on Dulwich Common		118 13 10	
Petty Expenses on Speech Days: Carpenter's Work, Police, Garden Brooms, Washing, &c.		13 12 6	
Wages, one man at the College, 52 Weeks	57 2 0		
Ditto, one Woman ditto ditto	26 0 0		
		83 2 0	734 4 7
BY OFFICERS' STIPENDS AND SALARIES ACCOUNT:—			
Chaplain Stipend	300 0 0		
In lieu of Residence	130 0 0		
		430 0 0	
Clerk to the Governor's Salary		240 0 0	
Receiver's Charges for the Half-year to Christmas, 1865	201 6 2		
Ditto for the Half-year to Midsummer, 1866	212 14 6		
		414 0 8	
Architect and Surveyor, Salary		300 0 0	
Organist, do.		80 0 0	
College Porter, do.		90 0 0	
Professional Auditors' services—One year		20 0 0	
			1,574 0 8
Carried forward			5,138 7 7

Dr. THE GENERAL CHARGES

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward - - - - - - - -	15,787	9	1
	£15,787	9	1

Dr. CAPITATION FEES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at close of 1865 (Upper School Fees for Quarter to Lady Day, 1866) - - - - - - - - - -				211	10	0
Upper School Fees received during the year 1866, for the four Quarters to Lady Day, 1867 - - - - - - - -	913	5	0			
Lower School Fees received during the year 1866, for the Four Quarters to Christmas, 1866 - - - - - -	86	10	0			
				999	15	0
				£1,211	5	0

Dr. EDUCATIONAL BRANCH

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capitation Fees Account (see above) - - - - - -	272	0	0			
To General Charges Account (see above, page 137) - - - -	3,034	0	11			
				3,306	0	11
Carried forward - - - - - - - -				3,306	0	11

OR INCOME ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward - - - - -	- -	- -	
By PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES UNDER THE ACT:			5,138 7 7
The late Master of the College, One year's Pension (less Tax) - - - - - - - - - -	998 1 8		
Ditto Warden Ditto - - - - - - - -	840 15 0		
Ditto 1st Fellow ditto - - - - - - - -	491 13 4		
Ditto 2nd ditto ditto - - - - - - - -	491 13 4		
Ditto 3rd ditto ditto - - - - - - - -	458 4 8		
Ditto 4th ditto ditto - - - - - - - -	458 4 8		
		3,738 12 8	
The Poor Brethren and Sisters of the old Corporation, 3 at £12. 10s. per Month each - - - - - -	450 0 0		
Small Pensions continued under the Act to old Servants	84 4 0		
Gratuity to Cormack, Foundation Boy, on leaving School (1865) - - - - - - - - - -	40 0 0		
		574 4 0	
			4,312 16 8
By PRINTING, STATIONERY, AND ADVERTISEMENT ACCOUNT:			
Printing, Stationery, Advertisements, &c. - - -			173 6 11
By RATES, TAXES, TITHES, GAS, AND WATER ACCOUNT -			531 16 0
			10,156 7 2
By EDUCATIONAL BRANCH (see below, page 136) -		3,034 0 11	
ELEEMOSYNARY BRANCH (see page 140.) - - -		1,011 6 11	
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT (see page 146.) - -		1,585 14 1	
			5,631 1 11
			£15,787 9 1

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount paid to the Master of the College - - - - -	457 10 0	
Ditto to the Under Master of Upper School - - - - -	228 15 0	
Ditto Master of Lower School - - - - - - -	43 5 0	
		729 10 0
Amounts carried to the Credit of the Educational Branch, as per sections 60 and 77 of the Act (see below, page 136.)		
One-fourth part of Upper School Fees - - - -	228 15 0	
One moiety of Lower dttto - - - -	43 5 0	272 0 0
Balance (Upper School Fees) for Quarter to Lady Day, 1867 (see page 148) - - - - - - - - -		209 15 0
		£1,211 5 0

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
By STIPENDS AND SALARIES :—			
The Rev. the Master of the College, Stipend	400 0 0		
Capitation Allowance, under sec. 49 - -	240 0 0		
		640 0 0	
Carried forward - - - -		640 0 0	0 0 0

Dr. EDUCATIONAL BRANCH,

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward - - - - - - - - -	3,306	0	11
Carried forward - - - - - - - - -	3,306	0	11

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT)—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward			640 0 0	
THE UPPER SCHOOL—				
The Under Master, Stipend	250 0 0			
Capitation Allowance, under sec. 49	80 0 0			
		330 0 0		
Assistant Master		250 0 0		
Mathematical Master		225 0 0		
Commercial Writing and General Master		138 15 0		
French Master three-fifths of his Salary of £140 per annum for both Schools		84 0 0		
Drawing Master, three-fifths of his Salary of £80 per annum for both Schools		48 0 0		
			1,075 15 0	
THE LOWER SCHOOL—				
The Rev. the Master of the Lower School, Stipend	200 0 0			
Capitation Allowance, under sec. 68	83 0 0			
		283 0 0		
Assistant Master		150 0 0		
Second Assistant Master		120 0 0		
French Master—Two-fifths of his Salary of £140 per annum for both Schools		56 0 0		
Drawing Master—Two-fifths of his Salary of £80 per annum for both Schools		32 0 0		
			641 0 0	
				2,356 15 0
By EXHIBITIONS, UPPER SCHOOL—				
C. H. Lane, 1 year at Cambridge			40 0 0	
C. E. Doble, 1 year at Oxford			40 0 0	
				80 0 0
By FOUNDATION BOYS, LOWER SCHOOL—				
Clothing—New suits and repairs, Overcoats, Caps, Linen, &c., &c.		144 17 4		
New boots and repairs, laces, &c.		21 8 10		
			166 6 2	
Books, Pens, Ink, Stationery, Pocket Money, Postage, &c., &c.			27 1 11	
The Rev. the Master of the Lower School, allowance for care and board of the 12 Foundation Boys, at £35 per annum each, for 9 months		315 0 0		
and at £38 per annum for 3 months		114 0 0		
			429 0 0	
Extra attendance, &c., 4 boys ill, 3 weeks		2 2 0		
Care of Wheeler (during Holidays) 5½ weeks		4 2 6		
Maintenance of Brittan at home		5 0 0		
			11 4 6	
Medical Attendance (1864–5)			15 1 0	
				648 13 7
By ANNUAL EXAMINATION EXPENSES—				
Uppper School Examination at Midsummer, 1866, One Examiner		25 0 0		
Examiner in French		5 5 0		
Prizes (1865 and 1866)		57 1 4		
Printing Midsummer Examination Papers, Prize Lists, Reports, &c., (1865 and 1866)		40 19 5		
			128 5 9	
Carried forward			128 5 9	3,085 8 7

Dr. EDUCATIONAL BRANCH

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward - - - - - - -	3,306	0	11
	£3,306	0	11

Dr. ELEEMOSYNARY BRANCH

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at the close of 1865 - - - - - -				1,107	7	5
„ January Dividend (1866) on £2,656 11 1 Consols (less tax) - -	39	3	8			
„ July do. (1866) on do. - - - - - - -	39	3	8			
				78	7	4
„ General Charges Account, proportion of Amount expended on Educational Branch (see page 137.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,011	6	11
				£2,197	1	8

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT)—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward - - - -	- -	128 5 9	3,085 8 7
Lower School Examination at Christmas, 1865, Printing Examination Papers, Invitation Cards, List of Speeches, Prizemen, &c. - - -	14 8 0		
Prize - - - - - -	10 17 3		
One Examiner - - - - - - - -	10 10 0		
		35 15 3	
Gratuity awarded to William Thompson at Christmas Annual Examination, 1865 - - - -		20 0 0	
			184 1 0
By MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—			
Pencils, Ink, Pens, Stationery, Winding and Attending School Clocks, a New Clock, Expenses of selected Candidates for Assistant Masters, School of Art Fees, Black Boards, Instruments, Postage, &c., &c.			
Upper School - -		20 4 6	
Lower School - -		16 6 10	
			36 11 4
			£3,306 0 11

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT.) *Dr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By James Roberts, Almsman, 52 weeks and 2 days from 28 December, 1865, to 29th December, 1866 - - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Edmund Hogan, do. 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Robert Way, do. 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Henry Wm. Brooks, do. 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Louisa Frost, Almswoman, 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Mary Bew, do. 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Mary Howes, do. 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Ann Bull, do. 52 weeks do. - - - - - -	52 5 10	
Elizabeth Jones, do. 46 weeks and 5 days do. (deceased) - -	46 14 7	
		465 1 3
Stephen Bath, Almsman, 27 weeks from Midsummer - - -	27 0 0	
William Redman, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
George Webb Ross, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Richard Littley, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Job Clark, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
William Astley, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Jane Witt, Almswoman, 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Jane Greening, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Ann Bockham, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Charlotte Felstead, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Elizabeth Hudswell, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
Tereza Wade, do. 27 do. do. - - - -	27 0 0	
		324 0 0
Amount Invested in purchase of £1,152 14*s.* 9*d.* Consols - - - - -		1,000 0 0
		1,789 1 3
Balance (see page 148) - - - - - - - - -		408 0 5
		£2,197 1 8

Dr. CHAPEL

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at close of 1865 - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	292	5	7
„ Pew Rents received in 1866 for the year ending at Lady Day, 1867	-	-	-	175	17	9
				£468	3	4

Dr. THE PICTURE GALLERY ENDOWMENT

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the close of 1865 - - - - - -							302	17	6
Rent of House (10, Portland Road) one year, less Income-tax - - - - - - - -				11	16	0			
Sales of Catalogues of the Pictures, one year to December, 1866 - - - - - - - -				11	18	6			
Dividends on £17,500 Consols—									
due January, 1865 - - - - -	255	18	9						
„ July „ - - - - -	258	2	6						
„ January, 1866 - - - - -	258	2	6						
„ July - - - - - - -	258	2	6						
				1,030	6	3			
							1,054	0	9
Carried forward - - - - - -							1,356	18	3

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Allowance to Assistant Masters in Holy Orders, for officiating during vacancy for Chaplain	11 0 6	
Allowance to Assistant Masters in Holy Orders, for officiating at the Sunday Afternoon Services	54 12 0	
Organist, for Sunday Evening Services, one year	20 0 0	
Chapel Choir	21 0 0	
Pew Opener, Wages one year £13 4 0		
Additional for Sunday Evening Services 2 0 0		
	15 4 0	
Chapel Attendant, Wages, one year 10 0 0		
Additional for Sunday Evening Services 5 0 0		
	15 0 0	
New Boiler, &c.	49 11 6	
Harmonium	15 15 0	
Tuning Organ, one year	8 0 0	
Music for Choir	1 0 6	
Psalms and Hymns	5 18 5	
Coal	3 8 0	
Gas, three quarters, to Michaelmas	2 7 4	
Water, four ditto	2 0 0	
Washing and repairing Surplices of Chaplain, Choristers, and Foundation Boys	10 17 5	
New Surplices	14 12 0	
Painting, Plumbing, Glazing, Smith's Work, and Carpenter's Work	4 1 0	
Receiver's Charges	2 2 0	
Printing	0 10 0	
		257 9 8
Balance (see page 148)		210 13 8
		£468 3 4

FUND (SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries—Gallery Attendant	120 0 0		
Assistant	41 12 0		
		161 12 0	
Report on Picture Gallery (Mr. Robinson), and expenses		12 12 0	
Gold leaf for Attendant's use		35 2 0	
Green Baize		4 8 0	
Carpet for Committee Room		5 0 3	
Patent grate for ditto, and fixing same		7 10 9	
Refreshment, &c., day of Annual Visit of the Royal Academicians, &c.		25 0 0	
Bricklayers' Work, &c. temporary entrance to Gallery		9 8 5	
Smiths' work, &c.		7 6 10	
Painting, plumbing, &c.		9 15 2	
Painting outside Gallery, Mausoleum, &c., as per Contract (Adams)		32 10 0	
Carpenters' Work, and assistance in removing Pictures, &c. (East), from December, 1864, to September 1866		52 5 3	
T. Ennor, on account of Contract for New Porch		500 0 0	
Surveyor's Commission on ditto		20 0 0	
Coal and Coke (from March '65 to Sept. '66)		25 0 0	
Firewood, Varnish, Easing and Repairing Door, and supplying New Spring, the late Mr. Denning's desk		4 14 0	
Carried forward			

Dr. THE PICTURE GALLERY ENDOWMENT FUND

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward - - - - - - - - - -			
	£1,356	18	3

Dr. THE DULWICH GIRL'S SCHOOL

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at close of 1865 - - - - - - - - - - -	42	4	6
„ Kensington Rents - - - - - - - - - - - -	163	0	10
	£205	5	4

Dr. PETTY CASH

	£	s.	d.
Balance (see page 149) - - - - - - - - - - - -	360	0	0
	£360	0	0

Dr. SEWERS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

	£	s.	d.
To Parish of Camberwell, contribution towards improvements at corner of Lordship Lane - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	50	0	0
Tenants' Contributions towards Sewers, in respect of plots leased to them -	2,289	18	0
	2,339	18	0
Balance (see page 149) - - - - - - - - - - - -	127	13	6
	£2,467	11	6

Dr. NEW COLLEGE SITE

	£	s.	d.
Balance (see page 149) - - - - - - - - - -	123	15	6
	£123	15	6

SEPARATE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward		
Attendant's petty sundries	5 17 8	
Printing, Binding, and Stationery	6 19 11	
Receiver's charges	1 18 2	
Rates and Taxes	8 15 5	
Putting glass cases to some of the Pictures, and repairing and re-gilding some of the frames (Chance)	147 2 6	
		1,082 18 4
Balance (see page 148)		273 19 11
		£1,356 18 3

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount paid over to the Trustees of the School in July, 1866	160 0 4	
Ditto ditto December, „	45 5 0	
		205 5 4
		£205 5 4

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT.) *Cr.*

	£ s. d.
By Balance in hand at the close of 1865	360 0 0
	£360 0 0

FUND ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.
By Balance against at close of 1865	2,334 19 0
Balance of G. Ward's contract paid for widening and improving Lordship Lane and Lower Sydenham Hill	108 6 6
Surveyor's Commission	24 6 0
	£2,467 11 6

DRAINAGE ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.
By Balance against at close of 1865	49 15 6
Balance of Contract for New College Site Drainage and Cricket Field	47 0 0
Surveyor's Commission on the whole Contract	27 0 0
	£123 15 6

Dr. NEW COLLEGE BUILDING

	£	s.	d.
To Cash, produce of £18,402 8s. 10d. Consols, the Balance of the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company Stock, (originally £23,409 7s. 11d.,) sold under Order of the Court of Chancery for the purpose of being applied to Building purposes	16,125	2	9
Balance (see page 149)	5	5	3
	£16,130	8	0

Dr. ELEEMOSYNARY BUILDING

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at close of 1865	2,874	8	0
Balance (see page 149)	973	12	0
	£3,848	0	0

Dr. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at close of 1865	8,106	6	5
„ General Income Account (see page 137)	1,585	14	1
	£9,692	0	6

Dr. THE COURT OF CHANCERY

	£	s.	d.
To Cash from the Accountant-General, being produce of £18,402 8s. 10d. Stock sold and ordered by the Court to be applied to Building purposes	16,125	2	9
Loss on Sales of London Chatham and Dover Railway Money Stock	1,174	17	3
	17,300	0	0
Balance—(Represented by New 3 per Cents. and Consols £24,986 3 10; Reduced 3 per Cents. 37,006 3 11 — £61,992 7 9) (see page 149)	55,691	15	10
	£72,991	15	10

Dr. THREE PER CENT. COURT OF CHANCERY

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance at close of 1865—									
Viz: Moneys received for College lands compulsorily taken, and represented by Stock in the Court of Chancery, namely:—	Stock.			Cash.					
Crystal Palace Company account represented by New 3 per Cents.	161	7	0	142	15	10			
Carried forward	161	7	0	142	15	10			

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
By Cash, paid to Contractor, on account	15,300	0	0
Surveyor's Commission	612	0	0
Clerk of Works, from 1st January to December, 52 weeks	218	8	0
	£16,130	8	0

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash on Account paid to the Contractor	3,700	0	0			
„ Surveyor's Commission	148	0	0			
				3,848	0	0
				£3,848	0	0

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
Balance (see page 148)	9,692	0	6
	£9,692	0	6

(SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£ Stock.	s.	d.	£ Cash.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in Court at the close of 1865	80,394	16	7	72,991	15	10			
							72,991	15	10
							£72,991	15	10

ACCOUNT (SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
By Court of Chancery Account—Stock sold (£18,402 8 10) London Chatham and Dover Railway Money, by order of Court, to be applied to Building purposes, producing cash	16,125	2	9
Loss on Sales of London Chatham and Dover Railway Stock	1,174	17	3
Carried forward	17,300	0	0

Dr. THREE PER CENT. COURT OF CHANCERY

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward	161 7 0	142 15 10	
Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Company, represented by Consols	24,824 16 10	22,894 0 0	
London Chatham and Dover Railway Company, represented by Consols	18,402 8 10	17,300 0 0	
	£43,388 12 8		40,336 15 10
			£40,336 15 10

Dr. REDUCED 3 PER CENTS. COURT OF

To Cash Balance at close of 1865—			£ s. d.
Viz: Moneys received for College lands, compulsorily taken, and represented by Stock in the Court of Chancery, namely:—	Stock. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.	
West End and Crystal Palace Company	1,490 9 5	1,405 0 0	
London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company	35,515 14 6	31,250 0 0	
	£37,006 3 11		32,655 0 0
			£32,655 0 0

Dr. BALANCE

		£ s. d.
To Capitation Fees Account	(see page 137)	209 15 0
Eleemosynary Branch	(see page 141)	408 0 5
Chapel Account	(see page 143)	210 13 8
Picture Gallery Endowment	(see page 145)	273 19 11
Suspense Account	(see page 147)	9,692 0 6
Three per Cent. Court of Chancery Account	(see above, page 149) £23,036 15 10	
Reduced do. do.	(do.) 32,655 0 0	
		55,691 15 10
		£66,486 5 4

ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward - - - -	17,300	0	0
Balance (represented by Stock £24,986 3*s* 10*d.*) (see below, page 148)	23,036	15	10
	£40,336	15	10

CHANCERY ACCOUNT (SEPARATE ACCOUNT). *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
Balance (represented by Stock £37,006 3*s.* 11*d.*) (see page 8) -	32,655	0	0
	£32,655	0	0

ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance at the London and Westminster Bank on the 31st December 1866, as per Bank Pass Book - - -	11,078	14	7			
Less Amount of Cheques not cleared - - - -	1,921	15	2			
				9,156	19	5
Balance at the Bank of England - - - - - -				47	3	10
Petty Cash in hand - - - - (see page 144) -				360	0	0
Sewers and other Improvements Account (see page 144) -				127	13	6
New College Site Drainage Account - (see page 144) -				123	15	6
New College Building Account - - (see page 146) -				5	5	3
Eleemosynary Building Account - - (see page 146) -				973	12	0
Court of Chancery Account - - - (see page 146) -				55,691	15	10
				£66,486	5	4

Audited.
QUILTER, BALL, & Co.

We have carefully compared the above Accounts with the Ledger, and find the same correct. Dated 8th March, 1867.

J. P. GASSIOT,
ARTHUR LONGLEY,
ROBT. FISHER,
} *Governors.*

RICHARD J. DENNEN,
Clerk to the Governors.

STATEMENT, showing the number of Boys of each description at the respective Schools, at Christmas, 1866, and the other recipients of the Charity, as required by the 20th and 21st Vict. c. 84, s. 29.

UPPER SCHOOL.

	Day Boys.	Boarders.	Total.
St. Giles, Camberwell	97	25	122
St. Saviour, Southwark	2	—	2
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without		2	2
St. Luke, Middlesex		1	1
Non-Parishioners		3	3
	99	31	130

LOWER SCHOOL.

	Foundation Boys.	Day Boys.	Total.
St. Giles, Camberwell	3	67	70
St. Saviour, Southwark	3	1	4
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without	3	—	3
St. Luke, Middlesex	3	6	9
	12	74	86

ALMSPEOPLE.

	Poor Brethren and Sisters elected by the late College. Men.	Women.	Poor Brethren and Sisters elected by the present Governors. Men.	Women.	Total.
St. Giles, Camberwell	0	0	3	3	6
St. Saviour, Southwark	2	0	1	3	6
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without	0	1	3	2	6
St. Luke, Middlesex	0	0	3	2*	5*
	2	1	10	10	23

*Vacancy since filled up.

THE COLLEGE FUNDS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Account—Reduced 3 per Cents.		424 5 6
In the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, Consols purchased in September, 1866, with 1,192*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* compensation money then received for the enfranchisement of Mr. Castendieck's copyhold premises		1,375 3 6
In the name of the Accountant-General—		
The following Balances of Stock purchased with moneys paid for land compulsorily taken and applicable to the re-purchase of of land, the Dividends in the meantime applicable to the General purposes of the Charity, viz.:—		
New 3 per cent. Crystal Palace Company (Cash, £142 15 10)	161 7 0	
Consols Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Company (Cash, £22,894 0 0)	24,824 16 10	
Reduced 3 per Cents. London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company (Cash, £31,250 0 0)	35,515 14 6	
Do. West End and Crystal Palace Railway Company (Cash, £1,385 0 0)	1,467 16 5	
Do. Repayment to Court of Chancery December, 1864 (Cash, £10 0 0)	11 3 7	
Do. Do. 1865 (Cash, £10 0 0)	11 9 5	
		61,992 7 9
(Total Cash £55,691 15 10)		
Picture Gallery Fund Account—Consols		£17,500 0 0
Eleemosynary Branch Account—Consols		£3,809 5 10

RICHARD J. DENNEN,
Clerk to the Governors.

DULWICH COLLEGE,
31*st December*, 1866.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED UPPER SCHOOL of DULWICH COLLEGE, at Dulwich, in the County of Surrey.

(The Questions are given on page 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Boys are admitted to the College as "day boys," but may then be placed as boarders in any of the authorized boarding houses.

The school is intended also for "foundation scholars" (not to exceed 24 in number), who are to be clothed, boarded, and educated free of charge.

There are at present day boys and boarders, but no foundation scholars.

3. The scheme under which the College is now administered came into operation only in 1858. No such change has occurred since then.

4. From a distance of about 4 miles.

5. Provision is made in the Act for the admission of boys as "day boarders;" but this cannot be carried into effect until the completion of the College hall, in the new buildings. At present some of the day boys dine in the boarding houses. Those whose friends live in the vicinity return home between school hours.

6. See Form B.

7. (*a*) Two boys have proceeded to the University this year, one to Oxford and the other to Cambridge. No average can be given at present, as the school was opened only in 1859 for 130 boys, all necessarily under 15 years of age.

(*b*) I have no means of answering this question with any degree of accuracy.

8. The licence of the Governors.

9. No.

10. One of the assistant masters.

11. Yes; at present two kept by widow ladies.

12. Under the control of the Master of the College (who is also Head Master of the upper school), subject to any rules and regulations which may be made by the Governors.

13, 14. No interference with the dietary of the boarding houses is considered either necessary or desirable.

In practice, however, four meals a day are given in each of the boarding houses.

15. Largest number, 7; smallest number, 1.

16. A minimum of 450 cubic feet is required for each boy; but practically this minimum is considerably exceeded.

17. Yes.

18. Hour of going to bed, from half-past 8 to half-past 10, according to age; of getting up, half-past 7.

19. A monitor or senior boy is held immediately responsible to the master or dame keeping the house.

20. There is a day room for all the boys in each house (12 to 15 at most); but the boys of the Sixth Form (perhaps two or three) have a separate room for study.

21. About 40.

22. The scheme of the requirements for the several ages from 8 to 15 is sent herewith.

23. Yes.

24. There is one classification for English, Classics, and French.
A second ,, ,, Mathematics and Arithmetic.
A third ,, ,, Drawing and Singing.
No boy is allowed to receive instruction in both of these last subjects during the same half year.

25. By methods (*b*) and (*c*) combined.

26. Promotion in any one department (or group of subjects) is quite independent of proficiency in other departments; but in group (1) a fair amount of proficiency in each of the subjects included is required before promotion.

27. 31 hours in summer, and 29½ hours in winter.

28. All lessons are learnt in the school or class-rooms, except the evening lessons. For these see Time Tables.

(*b*) None.

29. (*a*) No.

(*b*) It is not part of the College system that any lessons should be studied with the aid of a master or tutor; but boys may have at home such assistance as their friends think fit.

(*c*) They are allowed to have grammar, dictionary, books of reference (*e. g.*, Smith's dictionaries), and approved editions of the authors with notes.

30. Latin and Greek in prose and verse; French in prose.

31. In Latin and French prose, (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).

In Greek prose, (*a*) and (*b*).

In Latin and Greek verse, (*a*) and (*b*).

32. All these methods are employed.

33. Not taught at present.

34. Yes, all.

Under the superintendence of a qualified drawing master, with the aid, when necessary, as in (*a*) and (*b*), of class instruction *viva voce*, and with the use of the black board.

(*e*) Imitative colouring from natural objects and artificial fabrics.

35. Vocal music is taught by the College organist.

36. The whole school once a year; also each form periodically (about once in eight or nine weeks) by the Master of the College.

37. The annual examination is conducted by independent examiners, appointed by the Governors.

38. In all the subjects taught.

39. Prizes of books are given at the annual examination to the most deserving boy in each form or class, regard being had in making the award to the report of the examiner, and the result of the previous half-year's work in a fixed proportion.

Two exhibitions of 40*l.* a year each have also been awarded this year to boys proceeding to the University.

40. The limited accommodation and staff prevent such modifications being made on any general system; but the Master has been able to make special arrangements in several cases for boys of the sixth form, to meet cases (*a*) and (*b*). But this generally involves a certain amount of extra work out of school hours.

(*c*) Yes, in the cases of boys of the sixth form, and throughout the school so far as concerns the drawing and singing.

41. Yes, it is intended to be so, and, so far as it has been tested, has proved so. There are boys now preparing for each of the examinations mentioned; but a larger staff of masters is imperatively required for the efficient working of the scheme in all departments.

42. The course of instruction is under the control of the Head Master, "subject to such rules and regulations as the Governors may from time to time "approve."

43. The Master of the College and the Under Master of the upper school must be members of the Church of England.

44. See Section 92 of the Act of Parliament.

45. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Instruction is given by the assistant masters, subject to the direction of the Head Master.

46, 47. The school is opened with prayers taken from the liturgy of the Church of England.

48. Yes.

49. The Master of the College; but the chaplain may be requested by him to prepare candidates.

50. No instruction is given on Sundays.

The boarders attend the College chapel twice. A Scripture lesson is set on Saturday to be said on Monday morning.

51. All boys residing in Dulwich (day boys as well as boarders) must attend at the College chapel unless exempted on the ground of conscientious objections. For the regulations as affecting other boys, see Sect. 92.

52. "The discipline and internal conduct and management" of the school are "under the direction and control of the Master of the College, subject to "such rules and regulations as the Governors may from time to time approve."

53. Detention after school hours; impositions; caning on the hand.

54. If by the assistant masters, in the class-room and in presence of the form to which the boy belongs. In more serious cases, before the whole school by the Head Master.

55. Public caning before the whole school assembled for the purpose.

56. Detention; but a record is kept of each case for guidance in making the half-yearly reports. Impositions.

All cases of corporal punishment are reported to the Head Master and registered in a book kept by him.

57. Yes.

58. The boys of the sixth form, unless deprived by the Master.

59. None.

61. No.

62. Yes.

63. Yes.

64. No.

65. The sixth form have access to the library of the College.

66. They may read in the library at convenient times out of school hours, by special leave of the Master of the College.

67. Yes; but new and larger playgrounds are now in course of formation on the site chosen for the new College buildings.

68. Yes.

69. The present field, 3½ acres.

70. Immediately adjoining.

71. None at present.

73. Cricket and football.

74. No.

75. Occasionally.

76. No.

77. Military drill.

78. There are no school bounds. Boarders are required to obtain permission before leaving the school precincts.

79. I consider the scheme of instruction of the Act of Parliament to be as good a scheme as can be devised for the purposes of the school.

82. It is so examined.

84. I do not think it either expedient or possible in the early part of their school course. At a later period modifications may, I think, be advantageously made within certain fixed limits, as suggested under Question 40.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) ALFRED J. CARVER, D.D.,
Master of the College and Head Master of the Upper School in the same.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF BOYS TO THE UPPER SCHOOL.

All applications for the admission of boys to the Upper School must be made to the Master of the College in a form provided for that purpose.

Every candidate will be required to pass an examination, according to his age, in the subjects marked "Preliminary" in the following scheme, and must

show sufficient proficiency in those subjects to satisfy the Master of the College or the examiner acting for him. The approved candidates will then be further examined in the subjects marked "Competitive." The relative merits of the several candidates will be determined by the joint result of the two sections of the examination.

The examination will be held at the College, and sufficient notice of the day and hour will be sent to the parent or "next friend" of every qualified candidate for whom formal application has been made.

Subjects of Examination.

I. For candidates between the ages of 8 and 9 years :—
Preliminary.—1. Reading, 2. Writing.
Competitive.—1. The Rudiments of English Grammar (so far, at least, as to distinguish the parts of speech).
„ 2. The four Simple Rules of Arithmetic.

II. For candidates between the ages of 9 and 10 years :—
Preliminary.—1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Writing from Dictation.
„ 4. English Grammar (Parts of Speech).
„ 5. Arithmetic: The four Simple Rules, and Addition and Subtraction of Money.
Competitive.—1. English: Parsing an easy Sentence and the inflexions of Words.
„ 2. Latin: The Rudiments of Latin Grammar.
„ 3. Arithmetic: The four Compound Rules in Arithmetic, with Reduction, and the Tables of Weights and Measures.

III. For candidates between the ages of 10 and 12 years :—
Preliminary.—1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Writing from Dictation.
„ 4. English: Parsing an easy Sentence and the inflexions of Words.
„ 5. Latin: Grammar (to the end of the Regular Verbs)
„ [*or, instead of* (5), French: Grammar (to the end of the Regular Verbs.)]
„ 6. Arithmetic: The four Simple and the four Compound Rules.
Competitive.—1. English: Parsing and construction of Sentences.
„ 2. Geography: Outlines of the World, Europe, and the British Isles.
„ 3. Latin: Grammar (The Accidence).
„ „ Translation (Delectus).
„ [*or instead of* (3), French Grammar and easy Translations into English.]
„ 4. Arithmetic, including Vulgar Fractions and Practice.

IV. For candidates between the ages of 12 and 14 years :—
Preliminary.—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation.
„ 3. English: Grammar.
„ 4. Geography: The World, Europe, and the British Isles.
„ 5. Latin: Grammar (The Accidence and Fundamental Rules of Syntax).
Latin: Translation (Delectus).
„ 6. French: Grammar.
„ Easy Translations into English.
„ 7. Arithmetic, including Vulgar Fractions and Practice.
Competitive.—1. English: Analysis of Sentences.
„ „ Easy Composition.
„ 2. Latin: Translations (Cæsar, Bell. Gall., Book I.)
„ „ Easy Translations into Latin.
„ 3. French: Translation into English.
„ „ Easy Translations into French.
„ 4. Greek: Grammar (to the end of the Regular Verbs).
„ [Drawing. *This subject may be substituted for any one of the last three.*]

Competitive.—5. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Rule of Three, and Interest.
„ 6. Mathematics: Euclid, Book I. and Props. 1 to 26.
„ „ Algebra to Simple Equations.

V. For candidates between the ages of 14 and 15 years:—
Preliminary.—1. English: Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
„ 2. Geography.
„ 3. History of England (Succession of Sovereigns and chief events in each reign).
„ 4. Latin: Grammar.
„ „ Translation (Cæsar, Bell. Gall. Book I., and Virgil, Æneid, Book I.).
„ 5. French: Grammar.
„ „ Translation from French into English.
„ 6. Greek: Grammar (Accidence).
„ „ Translation (Wilkins' Delectus).
„ 7. Arithmetic.
Competitive.—1. English: An Essay or other Composition.
„ 2. Latin: Translation from Latin into English.
„ „ Prose Composition.
„ 3. French: Translation from English into French.
„ 4. Greek: Translation into English (Greek Testament and Xenophon).
„ 5. Mathematics: Euclid, Books I. and II.
„ „ Algebra: Part I.

The subjects in which instruction is given at the Upper School are as follows:—

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE:—"The principles of the Christian Religion, and the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures."
ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, AND EUCLID.
WRITING.
CLASSICS:—The Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, with Prose and Verse Composition in preparation for the Universities.
MATHEMATICS:—Trigonometry and the higher subjects in preparation for the Universities.
THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
DRAWING:—Freehand and Model Drawing, with Practical Geometry and Perspective.
VOCAL MUSIC.

ALFRED J. CARVER, D.D.,
Master of the College and Head Master of the Upper School.

11643.—56/.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.			II. Number of Scholars who have left the School.
	Scholars not on Foundation.			Scholars not on Foundation.
	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.	Day Boys.
1. Average during last three years:				
Under 10 years of age -	1	2	11	1
Above 10 and under 14 -	2	15	69	12
Above 14 and under 16 -	1	9	29	19
Above 16 - - -	0	1	7	7
2. In first half of year 1864:				
Under 10 years of age -	0	1	14	1
Above 10 and under 14 -	8	10	64	7
Above 14 and under 16 -	1	8	31	12
Above 16 - - -	0	3	5	1
3. In second half of year 1864:				
Under 10 years of age -	0	1	13	0
Above 10 and under 14 -	0	11	68	6
Above 14 and under 16 -	1	9	31	6
Above 16 - - -	0	3	6	1

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Lieutenant Colonel, H.M.I.S.	Herne Hill - -	
" " 2	Mercantile Clerk - -	Gunnersbury Villas, Peckham	
" " 3	Accountant - - -	Grove Hill, Camberwell -	
" " 4	Coal Factor - - -	North Terrace, Camberwell -	
" " 5	Ship and Insurance Broker.	Lyndhurst Road, Camberwell	
" " 6	Lieutenant Colonel -	Herne Hill - - - -	
" " 7	Inland Revenue Officer	Grove Lane, Camberwell -	
" " 8	(Widow) - - -	Dulwich - - - - -	
" " 9	- - - - - -	Crescent Place, Camberwell -	
" " 10	Garden Architect -	Dulwich - - - - -	All within a radius of 3½ miles.
Boys lowest in School 1	(deceased) - - -	Avenue Terrace, Camberwell	
" " 2	Warehouseman - -	Peckham Rye - - -	
" " 3	Solicitor - - -	Grove Lane, Camberwell -	
" " 4	Leather Merchant -	Dulwich - - - - -	
" " 5	Wharfinger - - -	Winchester Wharf, Southwark, and West Wickham.*	* About 7 miles.
" " 6	Government Clerk (Admiralty).	Albany Road, Camberwell -	
" " 7	Warehouseman - -	Peckham Rye - - -	
" " 8	Wholesale Stationer -	Rye Lane, Peckham Rye -	
" " 9	Civil Engineer - -	Dulwich - - - - -	
" " 10	Druggist - - -	Hanover Park, Peckham -	

FORM B.—PROFESSIONS, &c.—*continued.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Merchant	The Grove, Camberwell	Mrs. Dryland.
" " 2	Wine Merchant	Camden Lodge, Peckham	Do.
" " 3	Solicitor	Elm Grove, Peckham	Mrs. Field.
" " 4	(Widow)	France	Rev. George Voigt.
" " 5	Merchant	The Terrace, Camberwell	Mrs. Field.
" " 6	Surgeon, 104th Regt.	Jhansie, India	Do.
" " 7	Sugar Refiner	Old Kent Road	Do.
" " 8	Clerk in orders	Linden Grove, Peckham	Mrs. Dryland.
" " 9	Bedding Manufacturer	Old Street, St. Luke's	Mrs. Field.
" " 10	Tea Merchant	Natal, South Africa	Do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Clerk in orders	Umballah, India	Do.
" " 2	Wine Merchant	Peckham	Mrs. Dryland.
" " 3	Solicitor	North Terrace, Camberwell	Do.
" " 4	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.
" " 5	Do.	Elm Grove, Peckham	Mrs. Field.
" " 6	Merchant	Camberwell Grove	Mrs. Dryland.
" " 7		Rye Lane, Peckham	Do.
" " 8	Merchant	Bickley	Mrs. Field.
" " 9	Surgeon Dentist	Old Kent Road	Mrs. Dryland.
" " 10	West India Merchant	Peckham Rye	Mrs. Field.

FORM C.—Annual School Fees.

	Paid by Non-Foundationers.					
	Under the age of 14 years.			Under the age of 14 Years.		
INSTRUCTION:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For sons of residents in any of the four privileged parishes	6	0	0	8	0	0
For other boys	8	0	0	10	0	0
Other charges	0	5	0	0	5	0

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

	Highest Bill.			Lowest Bill.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Amount of Bills in Boarding House A	45	0	0	42	0	0
" " " B	45	0	0	40	0	0
" " " C	40	0	0	33	0	0

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject (a).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate time per Week given to each Subject (a).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject, (a)	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
				Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	130	7	12	16¾	2	1 0	1 in alternate weeks.	2 15	The Acts of the Apostles, last 14 chapters in the Greek; Old Testament; history to the accession of Saul; Paley's Horæ Paulinæ to the end of Galatians.	15	15½	1	1 0	1 in alternate weeks.	1 0	Gospel of St. Matthew, subject matter of the whole, and first 7 chaps. in the Greek; Whately's Lessons on Christian Evidence.	26	9	2	0 45	—	1 30	History of the Patriarchs; Repetition from New Testament (the Parables.)
Greek	63	4	12	16¾	5	0 50	4	8 45	Herodotus, book vi., latter half; Sophocles Philoctetes.	15	15½	5	0 35	0	6 0	Xenophon, Anabasis, i. (b.)	19	13¼	2	0 45	2	1 30	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar to verbs in -ω act. voice.
Latin	130	7	12	16¾	4	1 0	4	9 15	Cicero, pro Murenâ. Horace, Epist. book. i.	15	15½	7	0 45	2	10 0	Virg. Æn.: v. 1–603. Cæsar, B. G., iv. v. (b.)	26	9	4	0 40	2	4 45	Edward VI. ths Latin Gram. to end of irregular verbs; Adams Delect. p. 1–12.
French	104	6	9	17	2	1 15	2	2 30	Mignet, Marie Stuart, chap. iii. to vi.; Racine, Athalie, Acts III. to VI.; Mariette's "Half-hours of "Translation," selected pieces.	15	15½	2	1 15	2	2 30	Lamartine, Christophe Colomb, pt. 2 & 3; Boileau, Le Lutrin, cant. 3 & 4; Mariette's "Half-hours of Translation," selected pieces; Grammar, Delille.	22	12	2	1 0	2	2 0	Chapman's Grammar and Exercises, p. 1–28, and the verbs *avoir* and *être*. La Fontaine (easy selections.)

(a) The aggregates here given are those of the time employed on the several subjects *in School*, and are exclusive of the time devoted to preparation of the Evening Lessons.
(b) The work stated to have been done by the "Second Class" in Greek, Latin, and the English subjects is that of the half-year ending Christmas 1865.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole Schools.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject (*a*).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject (*a*).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject (*a*).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
				Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.	
Arithmetic	130	7	6	16	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, occasional examinations in the whole.	20	15	1	1 0	—	1 15	Barnard Smith all.	32	9½	3	2 0	—	6 15	Barnard Smith, simple and compound rules with reduction (Davies's Examples.)
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The elements of Mensuration have been taught to a few boys who desired it.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics pure or applied, beside preceding.	55	3	6	16	3	1 0	3	6 15	Euclid, I. to IV., VI. & XI., props. 1 to 21. Algebra (Todhunter) to Binomial Theorem. Trigonometry, Goodwin's Course. Statics, Goodwin's Course.	20	15	2	1 0	—	5 0	Euclid, I. II. and III. Algebra (Todhunter) to Equations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	These subjects are included in the Dulwich scheme, but are not yet introduced into the School.						—								
Chemistry																							
History	130	7	12	16¾	Alternately			0 30	Greece, (Smith). The Peloponnesian war. England, (Student's Hume, Knight, &c.) 18th century.	15	15½	1	—	—	1 0	England, Reigns of George I., II., III. (*b*.)	26	9	1	0 30	—	0 30	Christian Knowledge Society's History from beginning to Edward VI. *See also* below "Reading."
Geography	130	7	12	16¾					General, (Cornwell &c.) Hughes's Physical.	15	15½	1	—	—	0 45	General modern geography (*b*).	26	9	3	1 0	—	3 0	Outlines of the world. Europe and England in detail.

(*a*) The aggregates here given are those of the time employed on the several subjects *in School*, and are exclusive of the time devoted to preparation of the evening lessons.
(*b*) The work stated to have been done by the "Second Class" in Greek, Latin and the English subjects is that of the half-year ending Christmas 1865.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole Schools.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time Week given per to each Subject (*a*).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject (*a*).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject (*a*).	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.	
English Grammar.	130	7	12	16¾	1	1 0	—	1 0	Grammar and Analysis (Mason).	15	15½	1	—	—	0 30	Morell (*b*)	26	9	2	0 50	2	5 30	Morell, Accidence; parts of speech with exercises.
English Literature.	130	7	12	16¾					Milton, Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	—	—	3	1 45	*Writing from Dictation.*
English Composition.	130	7	12	16¾	—	—	1	—	Essays, various	—	—	—	—	1	—	Essays various (*b*).	Do.	Do.	2	0 45	—	1 30	*Repetition of English Poetry*, about 400 lines.
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	7	0 35	—	4 15*	The Bible. Christian Knowledge Society's History of England and various reading books. *This includes also instruction in History and Scripture.
Writing	105	5	19	13½	2	0 45	—	1 30	—	19	13½	2	0 50	—	1 40	—	26	9	2	1 0	—	2 0	*See also* above "Writing from Dictation."
Music	30	2	18	13	2	0 45	—	1 45	—	12	12	1	1 0	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	60	3	18	15	2	1 15	—	2 30	Perspective, Geometrical and Model Drawing and imitative colouring.	20	13	2	—	—	2 30	Freehand and Model drawing.	22	12	2	—	—	2 30	Freehand Drawing.

(*a*) The aggregates here given are those of the time employed on the several subjects *in School*, and are exclusive of the time devoted to preparation of the evening lessons.
(*b*) The work stated to have been done by the "Second Class" in Greek, Latin and the English subjects is that of the half-year ending Christmas 1865.

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

Upper School.—Sixth Form.

Time Table, 1864 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
			Monday.	
9.15—10.15	Prepare Cicero.	2—3.15	Latin prose composition.	Herodotus (and re-translation when the Greek prose author is Thucydides or Xenophon).
10.15—11.30	Say Divinity.	3.15—4.30	French.	History (or Geography)
11.30—12.30	Say Cicero.			Latin prose composition.
			Tuesday.	
9.15—10.15	Prepare Sophocles.	2—4.30	Mathematics.	Horace, with repetition.
10.15—11.15	Say Herodotus.			
11.15—11.45	Write History (or Geography).			
11.45—12.30	Say Sophocles.			
			Wednesday.	
9.15—10.15	Say Horace.			Divinity:—New Testament (subject matter and Greek text).
10.15—11	Prepare Herodotus.			English essay set; to be given up on Saturday.
11—11.45	Say Herodotus.			
11.45—1 p.m.	Greek verse composition [Drawing].			
			Thursday.	
9.15—10.15	Say Divinity.	2—3.15	Greek prose composition.	Sophocles, with repetition.
10.15—11.15	Write translations of passages (Greek and Latin) not previously prepared, and without aid of dictionaries or notes.	3.15—4.30	French.	Greek prose composition.
11.15—12.30	Mathematics.			
			Friday.	
9.15—10.15	Say Sophocles.	2—4.30	Mathematics.	Milton.
10.15—11.15	Prepare Cicero.			English Grammar and Analysis (or Cicero, with re-translation).
11.15—11.45	Say Greek Grammar.			
11.45—12.30	Say Cicero.			
			Saturday.	
9.15—10.15	Say Milton.			Divinity:—Old Testament (History) and Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.
10.15—11	Prepare Horace.			Greek or Latin verse set, to be given up on Wednesday.
11—11.45	Say Horace.			
11.15—12.30	Latin verse composition [Drawing].			

Upper School.—Upper Fifth Form.

Time Table, 1865 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
			Monday.	
9.15—10.15	Divinity (say).	2—3.15	French.	Cæsar.
10.15—11.15	Cæsar (prepare).	3.15—4	Xenophon (prepare).	Greek Grammar.
11.15—12	Cæsar (say).	4—4.30	Xenophon (say).	
12—12.30	Latin Prose (Wilkins).			

Time Table, 1865—*continued.*

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
		TUESDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Cæsar (Essay, given up on Saturday, looked over and commented on).	2—4.30	Mathematics.	English History and Latin verse or prose (a choice allowed), Penrose or Wilkins.
10.15—11.15	Virgil (prepare).			
11.15—12	Virgil (say).			
12—12.30	Greek Grammar (say together with Lower Fifth).			
		WEDNESDAY.		
9.15—10.15	English History (verses looked at).		(Half Holiday.)	Divinity and Geography.
10.15—11	Xenophon (prepare).			(Essay set, to be given up on Saturday.)
11—11.45	Xenophon (say).			
11.45—1	Drawing, Singing, &c.) (Latin Exercises given up.)			
		THURSDAY.		
9.15—10	Divinity (say).	2—3.15	French.	Virgil.
10—10.30	Geography (say).	3.15—4	Greek Grammar (prepare).	English repetition.
10.30—11.15	Cæsar (prepare).	4—4.30	Cæsar (say).	
11.15—12.30	Mathematics.			
		FRIDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Virgil and English repetition (say).	2—4.30	Mathematics.	Cæsar. English Grammar.
10.15—11.15	Latin prose (Wilkins).			
11.15—12	Exercises (Latin read and corrected in class).			
12—12.30	Greek Grammar (say).			
		SATURDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Cæsar and English Grammar (say).		(Half Holiday.)	Divinity and re-translation.
10.15—11	Xenophon (prepare).			
11—11.30	Xenophon (say).			
11.30—12.30	Drawing Singing, &c. (Essay given up).			

UPPER SCHOOL.—LOWER FIFTH FORM.

Time Table, 1865 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
		MONDAY.		
9.15—10.15	French.	2—2.45	Ovid (prepare).	Shakespeare (learn by heart) and Greek Delectus.
10.15—11.15	Divinity (say).	2.45—3.30	Greek Delectus (say).	
11.15—12	Cæsar (prepare).	3.30—4	Ovid (say).	
12—12.30	Cæsar (say).	4—4.30	Greek Grammar (prepare).	
		TUESDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Shakespeare and Greek Delectus (say).	2—4.30	Mathematics.	Cæsar and Geography.
10.15—11.15	Cæsar (prepare).			
11.15—12	Writing.			
12—12.30	Greek Grammar (say with Upper Fifth).			
		WEDNESDAY.		
9.10—10.15	Exercises (Latin, Bradley).			English Grammar and repetition.
10.15—11	Cæsar and Geography (say).			(Essay set, to be given up next Wednesday).
11—11.30	Greek Delectus (prepare).			
11.30—1	Drawing, Singing, &c.			

Time Table, 1865—*continued.*

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
			THURSDAY.	
9.15—10.15	French.	2—2.45	Cæsar.	Ovid and Latin Grammar.
10.15—11.15	English Grammar and repetition (say).	2.45—3.15	Greek Delectus (say).	
		3.15—4	Cæsar (say).	
11.15—12.30	Mathematics.	4—4.30	Ovid and Latin Grammar (prepare).	
			FRIDAY.	
9.15—10.15	Greek Grammar (prepare).	2—4.30	Mathematics.	English History and Cæsar.
10.15—11.15	Ovid and Latin Grammar.			
11.15—12	Writing.			
12—12.30	Greek Grammar (say with Upper Fifth).			
			SATURDAY.	
9.15—10.15	Exercises (Latin Bradley).			Divinity and re-translation.
10.15—11	Cæsar and English History (say).			
11—11.30	Greek Delectus.			
11.30—12.30	Drawing, Singing, &c.			

UPPER SCHOOL.—FORM IV.

Time Table, 1864 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
			MONDAY.	
9.15—10.15	Prepare Cæsar.	2—2.50	Say Geography.	Prepare Greek Grammar and French Lessons.
10.15—11.15	Say New Testament and Scripture repetition.	2.50—3.40	Writing.	
		3.40—4.30	Say and correct Bradley's Latin Exercises.	
11.15—12	Say Cæsar.			
12—12.30	Prepare Geography.			
			TUESDAY.	
9.15—10.15	Say Greek Grammar and prepare Cæsar.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	Prepare Latin Grammar.
10.15—11.15	Say French.			
11.15—12	Say Cæsar.			
12—12.30	Prepare English analysis.			
			WEDNESDAY.	
9.15—10.30	Say Latin Grammar and English analysis.			Prepare English History and English Grammar.
10.30—11.40	Prepare Bradley's Latin Exercises.			
11.40—1	Vocal Music, or Drawing, or Arithmetic.			
			THURSDAY.	
9.15—10.15	Prepare Cæsar.	2—2.50	Say Cæsar.	Prepare Greek Grammar, and French lessons, and Old Testament.
10.15—11.15	Say English History and English Grammar.	2.50—3.40	Writing.	
		3.40—4.30	Say and correct Latin exercise.	
11.15—12.30	Arithmetic.			
			FRIDAY.	
9.15—10.15	Say Old Testament and prepare Cæsar.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	Prepare English poetry and analysis.
10.15—11.15	French.			
11.15—12	Say Greek Grammar and Cæsar.			
12—12.30	Prepare Cæsar repetition.			

Time Table, 1865—*continued*.

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
		SATURDAY.		
9.15—10.30	Say Cæsar repetition, English poetry, and analysis.			Prepare New Testament and Scripture repetition.
10.30—11.30	Prepare Latin exercise (Bradley's).			
11.30—12.30	Vocal Music, or Drawing, or Arithmetic.			

UPPER SCHOOL.—FORM III.

Time Table, 1864 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
		MONDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Say New Testament and Scripture repetition.	2—2.50	Prepare Livy (extracts from).	Prepare Latin Grammar.
10.15—11.15	French.	2.50—3.40	Say Livy.	
11.15—12	Prepare Geography.	3.40—4.30	Prepare Bradley's Latin Exercises.	
12—12.30	Say Geography.			
		TUESDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Say Latin Grammar and prepare Livy.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	Prepare English poetry and English parsing.
10.15—11.15	Say Livy and Bradley's Latin Exercises.			
11.15—12	Writing.			
12—12.30	Correct Bradley's Latin Exercises.			
		WEDNESDAY.		
9.15—10.30	Prepare Livy repetition.			Prepare English Grammar and Exercise.
10.30—11.40	Say English poetry, English parsing, and Livy.			French lessons.
11.40—1	Vocal Music, or Drawing, or Arithmetic.			
		THURSDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Say English Grammar and Exercise.	2—2.50	Prepare Livy.	Prepare English History and Old Testament
10.15—11.15	French.	2.50—3.40	Say Livy.	
11.15—12.30	Arithmetic.	3.40—4.30	Prepare Bradley's Latin Exercises.	
		FRIDAY.		
9.15—10.15	Prepare Livy and say English History.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	Prepare Geography.
10.15—11.15	Say Old Testament and Bradley's Latin Exercises.			
11.15—12	Writing.			
12—12.30	Say Livy.			
		SATURDAY.		
9.15—10.30	Prepare English exercise.			Prepare New Testament and Scripture repetition.
10.30—11.30	Say English exercise and Geography.			French lessons.
11.30—12.30	Vocal Music, or Drawing, or Arithmetic.			

Upper School.—Form II.

Time Table, 1864 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
			Monday.	
9.15— 9.45	Say English poetry.	2—2.50	Prepare Latin Delectus.	Latin Grammar.
9.45—10.45	Say Scripture (New Testament, with repetition).	2.50—3.40	Writing.	Latin repetition (or Exercise).
		3.40—4.30	Say Latin Delectus.	
10.45—11.15	Writing from dictation.			
11.15—12	Latin Grammar.			
12—12.30	Write Latin exercise.			
			Tuesday.	
9.15—10.15	French.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	English Grammar and parsing.
10.15—10.45	Say Latin repetition, &c.			English History.
10.45—11.15	Prepare Latin Delectus.			
11.15—12	Say Latin Delectus.			
12—12.30	English exercise.			
			Wednesday.	
9.15— 9.45	Say English Grammar and parsing.		(Half Holiday.)	Repetition (English poetry).
9.45—10.30	Say History.			Old Testament History.
10.30—11	Prepare Geography.			
11—11.40	Say Geography.			
11.40—1	Drawing, Singing or Arithmetic.			
			Thursday.	
9.15— 9.45	Say English poetry.	2—2.50	Prepare Latin Delectus.	Latin Grammar.
9.45—10.45	Say Scripture (Old Testament History).	2.50—3.40	Writing.	Latin repetition (or Exercise).
		3.40—4.30	Say Latin Delectus.	
10.45—11.15	Latin Grammar (or Exercise).			
11.15—12.30	Arithmetic.			
			Friday.	
9.15—10.15	French.	2—4.40	Arithmetic.	English Grammar and parsing.
10.15—10.45	Say Latin Grammar, &c.			English History.
10.45—11.15	Prepare Latin Delectus.			
11.15—12	Say Latin Delectus.			
12—12.30	English exercise.			
			Saturday.	
9.15— 9.45	Say English Grammar and parsing.		(Half Holiday.)	Repetition (English poetry).
9.45—10.30	Say History.			Scripture (New Testament) with repetition.
10.30—11	Prepare Geography.			
11—11.30	Say Geography.			
11.30—12.30	Drawing, Singing, or Arithmetic.			

Upper School.—Form I.

Time Table, 1864 (Second half-year).

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
			Monday.	
9.15—10	Scripture repetition and Scripture reading.	2—2.50	English Grammar.	English exercise.
		2.50—3.40	Write Latin exercise.	
		3.40—4	Examine Latin exercise.	
10—10.45	Latin Delectus.			
10.45—11.30	Dictation.	4—4.30	Reading.	
11.30—12.30	Geography.			

Time Tables, 1864—*continued.*

	Morning.		Afternoon.	Evening.
		TUESDAY.		
9.15—10	Examine English exercise.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	Poetry and Latin Grammar.
10—10.30	Latin Grammar.			
10.30—11.15	Reading.			
11.15—12	Write English exercise.			
12—12.30	Examine English exercise.			
		WEDNESDAY.		
9.15—10	Poetry repetition.		Holiday.	Latin Delectus.
10—10.30	Dictation.			
10.30—11.30	Writing lesson.			
11.30—12.30	Geography.			
12.30—1	Reading.			
		THURSDAY.		
9.15—10	Reading Scripture.	2—2.50	English Grammar.	English exercise.
10—10.45	Latin Delectus.	2.50—3.40	Write Latin exercise.	
10.45—11.15	English History.	3.40—4	Examine Latin exercise.	
11.15—12.30	Arithmetic.	4—4.30	Reading.	
		FRIDAY.		
9.15—10	Examine English exercise.	2—4.30	Arithmetic.	Poetry and Geography.
10—10.30	Latin Grammar.			
10.30—11.15	Reading.			
11.15—12	Write English exercise.			
12—12.30	Examine English exercise.			
		SATURDAY.		
9.15—10	Poetry repetition.		Holiday.	Scripture.
10—10.30	Dictation.			
10.30—11.30	Writing lesson.			
11.30—12.30	Geography.			
12.30—1	Reading.			

FORM G.—DISTINCTIONS.*

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) At the Universities—Open Scholarships:—
Doble, C. E., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
Lane, C. H. do. do.
Cope, A.D., Wadham College, Oxford.
Lane, C. H., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

(*c*) In the Cambridge Local Examinations:—
Doble, J. M.
Doble, C. E. } First Class honours; senior students.
Lane, C. H.

Doble, C. E.
Bendall, H.
Everett, E. M. } First Class honours; junior students
Ruston, G. B.
Thomas, L. M.

Also 13 Second Class honours, and 3 Third Class honours.

DRAWING.—In the Government Examinations of the Department of Science and Art:—

Prizes awarded to Bone, F. S.; Bosworth, P. A. (twice); Everett, E. M.; Milner, R. J. (twice); Ruston, G. B.; Ryrie, N.; Tresidder, T. J.

* For the reasons given in answer to Question 7, this list extends only *one* year back for the University distinctions, and *three* years for those in the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Government Art Examinations.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) ALFRED J. CARVER, D.D.,
Master of the College and Head Master of the Upper School in the same.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED LOWER SCHOOL of DULWICH COLLEGE, in the COUNTY of SURREY.

(The Questions are given on page 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Dulwich College Lower School.
2. 1619. Edward Alleyn, Royal Charter of James I. Reconstituted by Act of Parliament 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84. [Vide supra, pp. 113–131.]
3. Hamlet of Dulwich, in parish of Camberwell.
4. In Dulwich, 1,723. Camberwell 71,488.
5. A mixed suburban population.
6. A branch of the foundation of Alleyn's College of "God's Gift" at Dulwich, consisting of an educational branch (an Upper and a Lower School) and of an eleemosynary branch for aged men and women.
7. The educational branch, comprising the Upper and Lower Schools is entitled to three-quarters of the available surplus income of the Charity after payment of all preliminary expenses specified in s. 42 of the Act, a copy of which is sent herewith as requested. Also see s. 43.
8. Power to adapt or explain the provisions of the Act is vested in either the Court of Chancery or the Charity Commissioners, s. 44.
9. No.
10. Copy sent (the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84.) herewith.
13. At the College.
14. The Charter and Statutes have been frequently printed. The Act is of course accessible.
15. The present site and buildings are not adapted to their purpose, but new buildings under the Act are about to be erected on a new site approved by the Charity Commissioners.
16. The Governors.
17. General Income of the Charity, 12,336*l.*
18. Placed to the credit of the educational branch for both Schools 2,274*l.*
19. The whole of it.
20. Sent herewith (see the educational branch account at pages 136–141).
21. Half-yearly by the Governors (agreeably to s. 29) assisted by Messrs. Quilter & Ball, public accountants.
24. The College estate being gradually developed the funds available for educational purposes will increase in proportion.
25. No.
29. The Act of Parliament provides for the establishment of apprenticing gifts and exhibitions, secs. 83 to 85. These provisions have been partially carried out by the award in each of the last two years of a gratuity of 20*l.*
30. No.
31. Printed list of the Governors of the College sent herewith.
32. No.
33. Eight are elected for 7 years by the vestries of the parishes of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Luke's, Middlesex; and St. Giles, Camberwell, each returning two. Eleven are appointed by the Court of Chancery, secs. 3, 4, 5, 6.
34. One of the non-elective Governors must be a resident in Dulwich, sec. 5 and 6.

35. (*a*) See secs. 75, 79, 78, 80, 81, 82.
(*b*) „ 67, 69, 88, 89, 90.
(*c*) „ 75, 76, 80.
(*d*) „ 79.
(*e*) „ 81.
(*f*) „ 77.
(*g*) „ 82.

36. No.

37. For the education of boys in the four parishes named in reply to question 33.

38. For Boys only.

39. Candidates for admission must be above 8 years of age. Children of the industrial or poorer classes resident in any one of the four parishes and able to read and write, s. 75. In the case of candidates from Camberwell, preference is given, *cæteris paribus*, to Dulwich boys, s. 96.

40. No.

43. See sec. 79.

44. The foundation scholars are to be lodged, boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Charity, s. 74. There are 12 foundation boys at present.

45. The foundation scholars must be boys between the ages of 8 and 12, able to read and write, children of poor deserving parents resident in one of the four parishes, an equal number being taken from each, s. 70 and 71. They are elected upon an examination and inquiry instituted by the Governors into their claims in regard to proficiency, abilities, and general character, and the circumstances and character of their respective parents, s. 72 and 73.

48. The Master of the Lower School, s. 67.

49. One.

50. The one master is appointed by the Governors, s. 67.

51. No, s. 67.

52. Must be a member of the Church of England, s. 67.

53. Yes.

54. See sec. 87.

55. The Governors have issued advertisements in the public papers requiring candidates for the mastership to send in applications and testimonials, &c. on a specified day, pursuant to s. 67.

56. See previous answer.

57. The general duties of the Master of the Lower School are defined by the Act of Parliament.

58. A residence is provided for the Master of the School, s. 86.

59. Adapted temporarily for the reception of 12 foundation boys.

60. The Master does.

61. *Vide* answer to 59.

62. No.

63. The Master of the Lower School (*a*) 287*l*. (*b*) 44*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Total, 331*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

1 Assistant Master	135*l*.	
1 „ „	120*l*.	
French Master -	56*l*.	Two-fifths of their salaries charged to Lower School.
Drawing Master -	32*l*.	

64. s. 90 provides for a retiring pension.

65. The Governors (s. 67) appoint the Master of the Lower School. For assistant masters see sec. 69.

* Signed on behalf of the Governors or Trustees of the above-named Schools.
The foregoing statements are correct.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Chairman.
RICH. J. DENNEN, Clerk to the Governors.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED LOWER SCHOOL of DULWICH COLLEGE, at Dulwich, in the COUNTY of SURREY.

(The Question are given on page 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Intended for foundation scholars, as boarders in the College and for day boys who may board in licensed boarding-houses. Used by both.
4. From a distance of 4 miles.
5. (*a*) Provision is made by the Act for their dining with the foundation scholars if their friends please.
(*b*) Those living in the neighbourhood return home.
6. See Form B. for an average statement.
7. (*a*) Boys leave too early, at 14 to 16 years.
(*b*) No means of knowing.
8. The licence of the Governors.
9. No.
10. None.
11. No licensed boarding-houses at present.
12. Under the control of the Master of the College.
21. Thirty-nine to forty.
22. How to read and write.
23. Yes.
24. (*b*) One classification for English, Latin, and French;
A second for Mathematics;
A third for Drawing and Singing.
25. By methods (*b*) and (*c*) combined.
26. Marked success in one subject will not ensure promotion, unless there be an average attainment in the others pursued in same class.
27. Thirty hours.
28. (*a*) See Time Table.
(*b*) None.
(*c*) See Time Table.
29. (*a*) No.
(*b*) They may have at *home* what assistance their friends provide.
No *tutorial* assistance is given *at school.*
30. (*a*) In prose in Latin and French.
31. (*a*) Yes.
32. All three methods employed.
33. Not taught at present.
34. (*a*) *vivâ voce.*
(*b*) No.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) Yes.
(*e*) No.
35. Vocal music is taught.
36. Once a year.
37. By examiners appointed by the Governors; and also by the Master of the College at least once a year.
38. In all the subjects taught.
39. Prizes of books awarded "according to a report made to the Governors by the Master of the College in concurrence with the Master of the Lower School." Also (at present) one gratuity of 20*l.* to the best boy, who may be leaving school at the time of the examination.

40. The limited accommodation and staff at present forbid it.
41. The age at which boys leave precludes them from entering into competition for these appointments.
42. Details are with Head Master, who is subject to control of the Master of the College. Governors may prescribe subjects to be taught in the School.
43. Master must be member of Church of England.
44. See Clause 92 of the Act.
45. (*a*) To the same extent as for other instruction.
46, 47. School is opened with prayers taken from the Liturgy.
48. Yes.
49. See answer 44.
50. No instruction is given on Sundays.
Foundation scholars attend chapel twice; and learn Scripture lesson.
51. All boys must attend, unless excused by the Master of the College.
52. The discipline is "committed to the Master of the School, subject to the general superintendence and direction of the Master of the College."
53. Detention after school hours.
Imposition.
Caning.
54. In the general class-room—usually without public comment.
55. Public caning before the whole School assembled for the purpose.
56. Impositions only.
57. Yes.
58. By the Head Master.
59. None.
61. No.
62. Yes.
63. Yes.
64. No.
65. A library exists for the foundation scholars.
66. Books are given out weekly.
67. Yes, and one at a distance of 2 or 3 minutes.
68. To all.
71. Yes; a shed at the back of the School.
72. Twenty-four.
73. Cricket and foot-ball.
74. No.
75. Occasionally.
76. No.
77. Military drill.
78. Special permission is required.
79. Those taught.
82. The School is examined by "independent" examiners.
84. Not possible; and not expedient.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) W. F. GREENFIELD, M.A.

Alfred J. Carver, D.D.,
Master of the College.

Lower School of Dulwich College.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.		II. Number of Scholars who have left the School.	
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Board, Clothing and Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation. Day Boys.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Board, Clothing and Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation. Day Boys.
1. Average during last three years:				
Under 10 years of age -	1	14	0	2
Above 10 and under 14 -	4	60	0	13
Above 14 and under 16 -	3	8	2	10
Above 16 - - -	none	none	none	none
2. In first half of year 1864:				
Under 10 years of age -	1	15	0	1
Above 10 and under 14 -	5	58	0	2
Above 14 and under 16 -	3	8	1	4
Above 16 - - -	none	none	none	none
3. In second half of year 1864:				
Under 10 years of age -	3	14	0	0
Above 10 and under 14 -	6	60	0	6
Above 14 and under 16 -	2	8	1	9
Above 16 - - -	none	none	none	none

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School 1	Commercial Clerk -	4, Lansdown Terrace, Hill Street, Peckham.
" " 2	Painter - - - -	Boxhall Row, Dulwich.
" " 3	Tea-broker - - -	6, Fairmead Place, Albert Road, Peckham.
" " 4	Varnish Manufacturer -	Chiswell Street, St. Luke's.
" " 5	Contractor - - -	29, Windmill Street, St. Luke's.
" " 6	Stationer - - - -	Camberwell Green.
" " 7	In General Registrar's Office - - - -	13, George Street, Wyndham Road, Camberwell.
" " 8	Work-woman - - -	Lordship Lane, Dulwich.
" " 9	Commercial Clerk - -	Hill Street, Peckham.
" " 10	Gas Meter Manufacturer -	Old Street, St. Luke's.
Boys lowest in School 1	Rate Collector - - -	9, St. George's Place, High Street, Camberwell.
" " 2	Boot Manufacturer - -	Croxted Road, Dulwich.
" " 3	Excise Officer - - -	Southampton Street, Camberwell.
" " 4	Carpenter - - - -	St. George's Street, Commercial Road, Peckham.
" " 5	Warehouseman - - -	Croxted Road, Dulwich.
" " 6	Commercial Clerk - -	Addington Wharf, Camberwell.
" " 7	Superintendent at S.P.C.K.	Wiltshire Cottage, Denmark Road, Camberwell.
" " 8	Gardener - - - -	Dulwich Common.
" " 9	Packer - - - -	6, Triangle, Southampton Street, Camberwell.
" " 10	Post Office, Inland Revenue	Rye Hill Villas, Peckham Rye.

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

	Paid by Non-Foundationers.	
	Under the Age of 14 Years.	Above the Age of 14 Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Instruction - - - - - - - - -	1 0 0	2 0 0

Form E.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
				Y.		H. M.	H. M.			Y.		H. M.	H. M.			Y.		H. M.	H. M.	
Religious Knowledge	all (90)	4	24	13½	2	0 45	3 0	Pinnock's Scrip. Facts.; Bible, Joshua and the Acts.	16	12½	2	0 45	3 0	Same as First - -	33	10¾	2	0 45	3 0	Questions on Patriarchal History (Nat. Soc.); Bible, Genesis and Luke.
Latin -	82	6	8	14	4	0 45	9 30	Cæsar, Bell. Gall., book i.; Virgil. Æn., 1–218.	16	13	4	0 45	8 0	Wright's Seven Kings, about half.	11	11	2	0 45	3 0	Smith's Principia, Part I.; earlier portion.
French - -	58	4	8	14	3	0 45	4 30	Chapman's Grammar; Stievenard's "Lectures."	16	13	3	0 45	5 0	Chapman's Grammar; Schneider's Reader.	18	11½	3	0 45	4 30	Chapman's Grammar.
Arithmetic -	all	7	4	14½	2	1 30	3 0	Taught *vivâ voce* and by Greenfield's Exercises.	13	13½	2	1 30	3 0	As First - - -	10	9¾	4	1 30	6 0	As First.
Book-keeping	24	2	11	13¾	1	1 30	1 30	Book of Irish National Society.	13	13	1	1 30	1 30	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mensuration and Practical Geometry.	24	2	4	14½	1	1 30	1 30	Hunter's Mensuration; Tate's Geometry.	20	13½	1	1 30	1 30	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics pure or applied, beside preceding.	17	2	4	14½	2	1 30	5 0	Euclid, I. II. III. Colenso's Algebra to Bin. Theorem.	13	13½	2	1 30	5 0	Book I. Elementary Algebra.	—	—	—	—	—	—
History - -	all	3	24	13½	2	0 30	2 30	Smith's Hume, Henry VII., to Elizabeth.	34	11¾	2	0 45	3 0	N. Readings in S.P.C.K.	33	10¾	2	0 45	3 0	As Second.
Geography -	all	3	24	13½	2	0 45	4 0	Cornwell's Geography for Beginners, but taught chiefly by maps.	34	11¾	2	0 45	4 0	As First - - -	33	10¾	2	0 45	3 0	„
English Grammar.	all	3	24	13½	1	0 45	1 30	Mason's English Grammar.	34	11¾	2	0 45	3 0	Do. - - -	33	10¾	4	0 45	4 30	„
English Composition.	24	1	24	13½	1	0 45	1 30	Taught *vivâ voce*.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading -	all	4	24	13½	1	0 45	0 45	—	16	12¼	1	0 45	0 45	—	33	10¾	4	0 45	3 0	—
Writing -	all		Not classified.					—	—	—	4	0 45	3 0	—	—	—	4	0 45	3 0	—
Music - -	32	2	17	12	2	0 30	1 0	—	15	11½	2	0 30	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing -	71	4	10	13¾	2	1 0	2 0	—	11	13½	2	1 0	2 0	—	37	—	2	1 0	2 0	—
Dictation -	all	—	24	13½	1	0 45	0 45	—	16	12¼	1	0 45	0 45	—	33	10¾	2	0 45	1 30	—

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

LOWER SCHOOL. EASTER, 1865.

	* 6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd A.	2nd B.
			MONDAY.			
9—9¾	Scripture.	Scripture.	English Exercise.	Scripture.	Scripture Repetition and Questions.	
9¾—10½	Latin Exercise.	Latin Construing.	Scripture.	Prep. Construing.	Reading and Spelling.	
10½—11¼	Latin Construing.	Latin Exercise.	Prep. Construing.	Latin Construing.	English History.	
11¼—12¼	Reading or Dictation.		Latin Construing.	French.	Writing.	Writing.
12¼—1	Prep. French.	Say French.	Writing.	Writing.	Latin.	English Exercise.
2—3½	Arithmetic or Mathematics.		Arithmetic or Mathematics.		Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
Evening.	English Grammar or Exer., and Latin Construing.		Latin and English Grammar.		Geography and Latin.	Geography.
			TUESDAY.			
9—10½	Arithmetic or Mathematics.		Arithmetic or Mathematics.		Arithmetic.	
10¾—11½	English Grammar or Composition.		Latin Grammar.	Prep. French.	Geography.	
11½—12¼	Latin Construing.	Prep. French.	Reading.	French.	Reading and Spelling.	
12¼—1	French.	Latin construing.	Prep. French.	Latin Grammar.	English Parsing.	
2—2¾	Prep. French.	French.	English Grammar.	English Grammar.	Writing.	Writing.
2¾—3½	Writing.	Writing.	French.	Dictation.	Latin.	English Exercise.
Evening.	History and Geography.		Poetry or History and Geography.		English Grammar and Poetry.	
			WEDNESDAY.			
9—9¾	Practical Geometry and Mensuration, or Book-keeping.		Poetry or History.		Dictation.	Dictation.
9¾—10½			Geography.		English Grammar and Poetry.	Preparation.
10½—11½	Drawing or Singing.		Drawing or Singing.		Drawing or Singing.	English Grammar and Poetry.
11¾—12¼	History.		Latin Exercise.	Latin Exercise.	English Exercise.	Latin.
12¼—1	Geography.		Writing.	Writing.	Latin Exercise.	Nil.
Evening.	Scripture and Latin Construing.		Scripture and French.	Scripture and Map.	Scripture and History. Latin.	

* Read 5th, 6th, 3rd, 4th, 2nd A, 2nd B, for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
N.B.—The work of 1st form is the same as that of 2nd B. minus the Latin.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) W. F. GREENFIELD, M.A.

ALFRED J. CARVER, D.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ENDOWED SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI., AT BIRMINGHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

(The Questions are given on p. 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. The Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick. *See* Charter annexed.

2. Founded 2nd January 1552 by King Edward VI. in the fifth year of his reign, by Royal Charter. *See* Charter.

3. In the town and parish of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

4. In the year 1838 a Charter of Incorporation was granted under the Great Seal, by which the—

	Population.	
Parish of Birmingham	212,621	
„ Edgbaston	12,907	
Hamlet of Duddeston and Nechells	38,760	
„ Deritend	10,449	
„ Bordesley	21,339	

The three hamlets last named being within the parish of Aston juxta Birmingham, were constituted "The Borough of Birmingham."

The privilege of admission into the school is extended to "all boys "who are sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Bir- "mingham, or of the parishes, townships, or hamlets, touching upon "or adjacent to the same, which, in addition to the borough of Bir- "mingham," as above particularized, include the following places—

Manor of Aston	16,337	All within the Parish of Aston.
Hamlet of Whitton	126	
„ Erdington	3,906	The parish and manor of Aston contains 12534A. 33P., of which less than a 12th part is built upon and the remainder is agricultural land.
„ Castlebromwich	613	
„ Water Orton	218	
„ Little Bromwich	405	
„ Saltley and Washwood	2,842	
Parish of Handsworth	11,459	
„ Harborne	16,996	
„ Kingsnorton	13,634	
Total	362,612	

5. To the "farming" and "manufacturing," also "shopkeepers and private residents;" but see the following particulars:

Under the answer to Question N°. 4 are included the parishes and hamlets adjacent to the *parish of Birmingham*, which, in the aggregate, extend to a radius upon an average of upwards of five miles from the centre of the said parish, and therefore the "neighbouring population" is considered to be included within this limit, and as regards occupation may be thus described:

	Occupation of Population.
1. Borough of Birmingham, exclusive of Edgbaston.	The parish of Birmingham, Manufacturing. The hamlets within the borough, $\frac{11}{12}$ manufacturing and private residents, $\frac{1}{12}$ farming.
2. Edgbaston	Principally private residents of a superior class, and farming.
3. Aston manor and hamlets not within the borough of Birmingham.	Manufacturing, private residents and farming.

4. Parish of Handsworth - - - { Manufacturing, private residents, farming.

5. Parish of Harborne and hamlet of Smethwick { Manufacturing, private residents, farming.

6. Parish of Kingsnorton - - - { A very small number manufacturing, private residents, but by far the greater number farming.

6. 6*a*. The Grammar School is a separate foundation. There are also on the foundation eight branch or elementary schools.

6*b*. No.

7. There being no branch of any foundation, this question is answered under No. 6.

See Charter. These are sanctioned by the Court of Chancery.

8. Yes, in the Charter; also in Act of Parliament, 1831. Scheme in 1831, Act of Parliament; ditto 5th May 1838; and the power is vested in the Governors with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese.

9. Several statutes and ordinances have been made with the advice of the Bishop, under the powers mentioned under No. 8. *See* also answer to No. 10.

10. A volume containing the Charter Acts of Parliament, schemes and statutes, is forwarded herewith.

11. No books have been purchased, but the power is considered to be still in existence.

12. *See* answer to No. 11.

13. In the record room at the Grammar School.

14. The Charter is recited in the 1831 Act of Parliament, which is of course a public document, but the Charter Acts of Parliament, statutes and schemes, are all bound up together, and have upon several occasions been supplied to public bodies when applied for.

15. The Grammar School is in the principal street and centre of the town of Birmingham, and was built between the years 1834 and 1838 by the late Sir Charles Barry under the direction of the Court of Chancery and is well adapted for the purpose. Two Masters' houses for the Head and Second Masters were also built under the same roof, but the Second Master's house has recently been converted for additional accommodations for the schools.

The school consists of two departments, the classical and English; for the subjects and matters of instruction *vide* answer to question N° 43.

In addition to the schools in New Street there are four elementary schools, consisting of distinct buildings with a boys' and girls' school in each, are placed in convenient situations in different parts of the town.

16. By the Governors of the school and their secretary and land surveyors who are occasionally consulted. All building leases are subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners before they are granted.

17. Twelve thousand two hundred and seventeen pounds, nineteen shillings, and five pence (12,217*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*.).

18. After making the required deductions the average yearly amount of income applicable to the purposes of the foundation is nine thousand five hundred and five pounds, seventeen shillings, and twopence (9,505*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*.).

19. But there has been actually applied and expended an average yearly amount of ten thousand seven hundred and three pounds and ten shillings. (10,703*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*.) A sum of 5787*l*. 18*s*. 11*d*. compensation money received from the corporation of Birmingham under the Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851, in respect to the non-formation of Albert Street, was under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners applied in the year 1864 towards the general expenditure of the school.

20. *See* balance sheet at the end of this return.

21. The accounts are made up to the 31st of December in each year and an abstract of them is published in the month of June following, pursuant to a clause in the Act of Parliament of 1831. They are previously audited by a finance committee of the Governors and a public auditor.

22. The whole income and all other receipts are paid to an account with the school bankers, and all payments are made by cheque signed by the bailiff and the secretary, and if any balance remains in hand it is carried to the next year's account.

23. By an overdraught from the bankers.

24. A diminution of income to the extent of about 700*l.* a year has taken place during the present year by the removal of some old houses in the centre of the town, for the purpose of opening a street through a part of the school property, but it is expected that the land in and near to this street thus rendered available for building purposes will materially increase the charity funds, though of course the period of letting is uncertain.

No increase of importance is expected from the expiration of leases for some years to come, but there are upwards of 50 acres of building land in the outskirts of the town now laid open and through which streets are formed, and a gradual increase of income may be expected from this source. The estates of the school and those of other large landowners are considerably affected by land societies, of which there are several in Birmingham, who purchase large estates and subdivide them amongst their members, and as they offer pecuniary facilities for building they by these means possess a great advantage over the charity estate.

25. None.

26.–28. See answer to No. 25.

29. None.

30. In the Grammar School ten exhibitions of the annual value of 50*l.* payable out of the revenues of the charity are granted by the Governors tenable for four years, so long as the exhibitioners are *bonâ fide* resident at one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge until they have taken their B.A. degree, and after that time for such residence as the College requires.

Milward's Charity, John Milward, Esq.—The whole income is divisible into three equal parts, viz.:—

One-third. The Birmingham Grammar School. } In aid of the general income
One-third. The Haverfordwest Grammar School. } of the respective schools.

One-third. Scholarships for boys to be sent to Brasenose College, Oxford, from both Birmingham and Haverfordwest schools.

The respective one-thirds amount to about 250*l.*

A copy of the scheme for the management of this charity is sent with this Return.

See clauses 27 to 35. as to scholarships.

Scholarships.

At the present time:—

Three scholars from Birmingham School.

Two ditto from Haverfordwest „

These scholarships are 50*l.* each, and tenable for four years, so long as the scholars are *bonâ fide* resident at College until taking a B.A. degree.

Joseph Lench's Scholarship, being a sum of 500*l.* received in 1859, the income of which is to be applied for founding an additional exhibition as part of the establishment of the school at Oxford.

There are also the following annual prizes arising from private endowments:—

Bishop Lee's, for a critical essay on a passage in the Greek Testament, the annual interest of	100*l.*
Mr. Chance's, for encouraging the Study of the Holy Scriptures, interest of	200*l*
Mr. Keary's prize, founded by the boys for History; interest of	50*l.*
The Albert prize, founded by the boys for Mathematics; interest of	100*l.*
Professor Lightfoot—Study of Thucydides and English Literature	200*l.*
Thomas Short—Study of Geography	100*l.*
School prizes—Two prizes in the English school, 10*l.* each paid out of the school funds.	

31. List of Governors:—

James Johnstone, Esq., M.A., The Old Square, Birmingham.
John Aston, Esq., St. Paul's Square, Birmingham, and the Dales, Edgbaston.
The Hon. and Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, M.A., St. Philip's Rectory, Birmingham.
James Timmins Chance, Esq., M.A., Brown's Green, Handsworth.
John Ogden Bacchus, Esq., Binswood, Leamington.
George Fabian Evans, Esq., M.D., Temple Row, Birmingham, and Hagley Road, Edgbaston.

William Mathews, Esq., The Leasowes, Halesowen, near Birmingham.
The Rev. John C. Miller, D.D., St. Martin's Rectory, Bath Row, Birmingham.
Charles Rogers Cope, Esq., Summer Row, Birmingham, and Metchley Lane, Harborne.
Frederick Isaac Welch, Esq., The Firs, Moseley,
John Dent Goodman, Esq., Minories, Birmingham, and Frederick Street, Edgbaston,
George Paulson Wragge, Esq., Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, and Priory Road, Edgbaston.
Peter Hollins, Esq., Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.
Thomas Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., Moor Green, near Birmingham.
Dr. George Lloyd, Birmingham Heath.
William Sharp, Esq., Endwood Court, Handsworth.
The Rev. Isaac Spooner, Vicarage, Edgbaston.
William Mathews, jun., Esq., Carpenter Road, Edgbaston.
Henry Richards, Esq., Edmund Street, and Selly Wood, Selly Oak.
William Lucas Sargant, Esq,, Edmund Street, and Augustus Road, Edgbaston.

32. None.

33. The surviving or continuing Governors fill up vacancies as they occur under the power contained in page 3 of the Charter, and this power is extended as respects distance to four miles, from the site of the Grammar School by a section in page 47 of the Act of Parliament of 1831.

34. Any person residing in Birmingham, or within four miles of the school, and being *bonâ fide* rated to the relief of the poor of the parish of Birmingham, or exercising any profession or carrying on any trade within the limit of the said town, parish, or manor, and who shall not be disqualified by the provisions of the scheme incorporated in the said Act of 1831 may be elected a Governor.

35. (*a*) Yes, in cases relating to tuition and discipline.

See Charter.

(*b*) By the Charter the Governors have the sole power of nominating and appointing the Head and Second Master (called in the Charter Pedagogue and sub-Pedagogue) and by the Scheme settled by the Court of Chancery and confirmed by the Act of 1831, they have in certain specified cases power to dismiss the Head and Second Master; with the approbation of the Bishop the Governors have also power to appoint assistant masters, and with the advice of the Bishop to dismiss them.

See scheme.

See scheme in 1831. Act of Parliament, clause 10.

The Head Master and second master have power to nominate and remove their respective assistants subject to the approbation of the Governors.

The Governors have the power, with the advice of the Bishop, to increase the number of masters in the classical school, and statutes have been made from time to time for this purpose.

See scheme, clauses 5 to 12 clause 17.

By the Scheme of the 5th May 1838, settled by the Court of Chancery, the Governors have power to appoint lecturers and masters in the English School as therein stated, and with the advice of the Bishop to alter and regulate the number of masters and their salaries.

(*c*) Admission of boys. Grammar School.

The boys are all nominated by the Governors, and a proportion of the vacancies filled by those who, upon being examined by the Head Master, are found capable of being placed in a class by their proficiency in reading, writing, and the first four rules in arithmetic.

The remainder of the vacancies are filled by candidates who have been subjected to a competitive examination according to a standard determined upon by the Head Master.

Elementary Schools.

All the boys and girls are nominated by the Governors, some of whom are admitted upon being able to write and read, and others after a competitive examination.

Expulsion. Grammar Schools.

The Head Master alone expels boys in both departments of the Grammar School, but without any express power except what he possesses from having the entire control and discipline of the scholars.

Elementary Schools.

The Head Master has a power of "dismissal" under the Statute of the 30th October 1852, page 3 last clause. Statute, 10th January, 1838, clause 7.

(*d*) The Head Master, subject to the orders and regulations of the Governors, has the sole direction of the studies in the schools. Scheme, 5th May, 1838, clause 20.

(*e*) The discipline of all the schools is also under the sole direction and control of the Head Master. The places of all the masters (except the second master, see Statute 21 July, 1860) in both departments of the Grammar School are from time to time determined by the Head Master. The second master to have the general supervision of the English school. *See* statute, 21 July, 1860.

(*f*) There are no payments made by the boys except for their books, and these the parents purchase from the booksellers.

(*g*) An annual visitation of the school is held in the month of June or July. Three examiners, of not less than 7 years standing at and resident members of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and who shall have taken the degree of M.A., two of the examiners are appointed by the Governors and one by the Head Master, who examine all the boys in such of the classes of the school as the Governors shall direct to ascertain their proficiency in learning, and whether they appear to be instructed and well grounded in the fundamental doctrines and principles of the Christian religion. Statute, 10th January, 1838, clause 7. *See* scheme in the Act of Parliament 1831, clauses from 20 to 29.

The examiners subsequently more distinctly examine boys who are candidates for exhibitions, and report to the Governors the names of such boys as they find qualified to receive exhibitions, and they arrange the names according to their excellence in classical learning. The exhibitions are given away to the candidates by the Governors according to the order in which they are classed by the examiners, and according to certain preferences directed by the Scheme in the Act of Parliament, 1831.

The Head Master reports upon the state of the lower classes in the Classical School and in the English department. The drawing master reports upon the drawing.

The Head Master reports upon the elementary schools.

36. Not the consent but the advice of the Bishop (*cum advisamento Episcopi*) is required in framing new statutes and is always applied for and obtained. In some instances the approbation of the Bishop is required for the removal of masters. *See* statute 30th October, 1852.

37. The education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. *See* Charter.

38. For boys only in the Grammar School, which comprises the English department under the Scheme confirmed by the Court of Chancery on the 5th May 1838. For boys and girls in the elementary schools.

39. *As to admission. Grammar School.*—The parents must be inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, or of the parishes or hamlets touching upon or adjacent thereto, the boys must be eight years old, and able to write and read English. No other qualification is necessary, and all are admitted without reference to religious creed or other special circumstances.

By the statute of the 10th January 1838, clause 12, sons of inhabitants of other places can be admitted upon a payment of not less than 15*l.* a year, though not to the exclusion of sons of "inhabitants of the town, parish, or "manor of Birmingham."

Exhibitions.—The sons of "inhabitants of the town, parish or manor of "Birmingham" have a preference over any other boys. The Governors have also the power in certain cases to prefer boys who shall appear, from pecuniary circumstances or otherwise, best entitled to the exhibitions. See Scheme in 1831 Act of Parliament, pages 13 and 14, clauses 25 and 27.

Elementary Schools.—By a Scheme in the 1831 Act of Parliament, page 35, the admission is restricted to the "poorer inhabitants of the town, parish, and "manor of Birmingham," but has been extended by the governors to the same area as the Grammar School admissions.

40. The admission is restricted to the sons of inhabitants, &c., as described under No. 39.

41. The educational qualification for admission is writing and reading English only, and if the candidate is thus qualified to work in a class is admitted, but not otherwise. This applies both to grammar and elementary schools.

42. *As to the Grammar School.*—There is no specific power given to the Head Master by the schemes or statutes, but he has, with the knowledge of the Governors, exercised it as a part of the system of the discipline of the school.

As to the Elementary Schools.—The statute of the 30th October 1852, contains regulations for the nomination of the children by the Governors and their dismissal by the Head Master. (See page 3).

43. *In the Grammar School.*—Divinity, classics, French, German, English literature, drawing, mathematics, physical sciences, and writing.

In the Elementary Schools.—See Scheme October 30th 1852.

Boys.—English language and history, geography, the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, writing and arithmetic, book-keeping, elements of geometry, and such other branches of learning as shall qualify the boys for commercial or mechanical pursuits.

Girls.—English language and history, geography, the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, writing and arithmetic, and also in knitting and sewing, and common plain work.

44. No.—except as to the ten university exhibitions.

45. Yes.

46. There is no limitation of any kind.

47. The schools, both grammar and elementary, are always full and the pressure for admission is always great.

48. *Grammar School.*—In the Charter the present head and second masters are described as "pedagogue and sub-pedagogue."

In the Acts of Parliament, schemes and statutes, "Head Master," and "usher" or "second master."

Those masters engaged in the general work of the schools are called "assistant masters."

There are, besides, mathematical, French, German, drawing, and arithmetical masters.

Elementary Schools.—In these schools they are designated "master or mistress" of their respective schools.

49. *Grammar School and Elementary Schools.*—There are only two foundation masters according to the Charter, viz., "the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue;" for the number of the other masters, and also the masters and mistresses in the elementary schools, see N° 63.

50. By the Governors with the exception of the assistants to the Head and second master, as stated under N° 35.

51. No.

See Article 4, in Scheme to Act of Parliament 1831.

52. The Head and second masters must be at least Masters of Arts of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, members of the Established Church, and in holy orders.

Their assistants must be members of the Established Church, and B.A. in Arts or Civil Law at least in Oxford or Cambridge.

By the Scheme of the 5th May 1888, the masters taking the general work of the English school are not required to have a B.A. qualification at Oxford and Cambridge, but none other have ever been advertised for or elected.

And all other assistant classical masters and also English masters engaged in the general work of the schools are required to possess similar qualifications.

There are other masters who are denominated in accordance with the subjects which they teach, such as mathematical, French, German, drawing, arithmetical, &c., and these are selected from candidates who offer themselves in pursuance of public advertisements in reference to superior merit in the respective subjects which they profess to teach.

53. Always.

54. Those in holy orders are not to hold any ecclesiastical office requiring the performance in person of weekly parochial duty.

55. The governors in all cases require the candidates to submit testimonials which are carefully examined and the best qualified candidates are elected.

56. Yes, by advertisement in the Oxford, Cambridge, London, and other papers.

57. Yes, as to duties, but not emoluments, except as to some of the salaries reaching a maximum in two and in some instances three years.

The following is an extract from the school order book on the last appointment of an assistant master:—

"Subject to the appointment being determinable by six months' notice at any period of the year on the part of the Governors, or three months' notice on the part of the master, and also subject to the Acts of Parliament, schemes and statutes, rules, orders, and regulations, under which the school now is or may be hereafter conducted."

58. Yes, for the Head and second master, but no other.

59. The residence of the Head Master is part of the school buildings, and is adapted for the reception of boarders.

The second master's residence was until recently part of the school buildings, and precisely the same description of house as the Head Master's, but this is now used for school purposes, and the second master is allowed 150*l.* a year for house rent, and has to provide his own residence.

60. The Head Master does.

As regards the second master, see answer to Question No. 59.

61. The Head Master is empowered to take 18 and the second master 12. See 1831 Act of Parliament, p. 46.

62. No.

63. *Income of all the Masters and Mistresses from the Endowment for the Year* 1864:—

Head Master	Salary		£400	0 0
	Capitation Fees		1425	10 0
(*a*)	Rent-free house, assessed to the Poor rate at		200	0 0
	Rates and taxes		95	8 6
(*c*)	Profits on boarders, nil			
			£2120	18 6
Second Master	Salary		300	0 0
	Capitation fees		311	15 0
(*a*)	Rent-free house, assessed to the Poor rate at		200	0 0
	Rates and taxes		95	8 6
(*c*)	Profits on boarders, Nil			
			£907	3 6

A. *Classical English and Elementary Schools.*—The following masters and mistresses have no other source of income whatever except their salaries:—

Classical and English Schools.

Rev. T. B. Stevenson	1 year	£250	Assistant masters engaged in the general work of the School in the Classical and English departments.
Geo. R. Klugh, Esq.	„	225	
William Lawson, Esq.	„	200	
H. M. Fryer, Esq.	„	200	
J. H. Smith, Esq.	„	200	
Edward Carter, Esq.	„	200	
Rev. Edward Harris	„	250	
R. S. Carpenter, Esq.	„	190	
Thomas Collins, Esq.	„	180	
Rev. J. Rowe	„	180	
Rev. F. H. Curtis	½-year	100	Now discontinued.
Rev. W. Nelson	¼-year	50	
Rev. Edwin A. Abbot	1 year	400	Composition Master.
Rev. James Yates	„	250	Mathematical Master.
Mons. A. Vincent	„	150	French Masters.
„ R. A. Biet	„	150	

Dr. Damman - - -	1 year	150	German Master.
School of Design - - -	„	150	Drawing „
Mr. George Gore - - -	„	50	Chemical Assistant.
Mr. Isaac Walton - - -	„	150	Arithmetical and Writing Masters engaged in both departments.
„ Richard Rickard - - -	„	150	
„ James Allen - - -	„	150	
„ John Emery - - -	„	150	
Temporary assistants employed during occasional vacancies - - -		73	
		£4198	

Totals.—Grammar Schools, viz. Classical and English.

Head Master - - - - - -	2120	18	6
Second Master - - - - - -	907	3	6
Other Masters - - - - - -	4198	0	0
	£7226	2	0

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Elementary Schools.

Gem Street	Mr. Thomas Townsend - -	1 year	150	0	0
	„ James Turner - -	„	55	0	0
	Monitors - - -	„	5	0	0
	Miss Elizabeth Hollins - -	„	90	0	0
	„ Anne Jane Knight - -	„	35	0	0
	Monitors - - -	„	66	0	0
	School of Design - -	„	16	5	0
Edward Street	Mr. John Temperley - -	1 „	150	0	0
	„ Alfred A. Chard - -	¾ „	37	10	0
	„ William Matthews - -	¼ „	14	0	0
	Monitors - - -	1 „	19	7	6
	Miss Anne Corbett - -	1 „	100	0	0
	„ Catherine Bown - -	1 „	45	0	0
	Monitors - - -	1 „	62	10	0
	School of Design - -	1 „	16	5	0
Meriden Street	Mr. Thomas Baker - -	1 „	150	0	0
	„ R. C. Maidwell - -	¾ „	38	15	0
	„ Joseph Nightingale - -	¼ „	11	5	0
	Miss Ann Topham - -	1 „	85	8	4
	„ A. S. Fisher - -	1 „	35	0	0
	Monitors - - -	1 „	56	5	0
	School of Design - -	1 „	16	5	0
Bath Row	Mr. A. W. Adams - -	¾ „	90	0	0
	„ John Magness - -	1 „	52	10	0
			10	0	0
	Miss S. J. Corbett - -	1 „	100	0	0
	„ Ann Juggins - -	1 „	35	0	0
	Monitors - - -	1 „	78	15	0
	School of Design - -	1 „	16	5	0
	Total salaries elementary schools -		£1637	5	10

Summary.

Classical and English Schools -	7226	2	0
Elementary Schools - -	1637	5	10
	£8863	7	10

64. Under the 15th clause of the Scheme incorporated in the Act of 1831, p. 12, if the Head Master or usher shall become unable on account of permanent

illness or infirmity to discharge his duties and shall resign his office, the Governors are empowered, with the advice of the Bishop, to allow, if they shall think fit, such annual sum as shall seem reasonable, not exceeding one moiety of the salary of such Head Master or usher respectively. The late Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Gifford, has under this power been granted a pension of 200*l.* a year for life.

65. *Appointment of Masters.*—The Governors appoint all the masters and mistresses, with the exception of the Head and second masters' assistants; and as regards the latter, *See* Scheme in 1831 Act of Parliament, from pages 10 to 14 inclusive, respecting such assistants.

Dismissal of Masters.—In the classical department of the Grammar School the Governors, with the approbation of the Bishop, are empowered to remove the Head and second masters and assistant masters by reason of immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness or infirmity. *See* clause 14, Scheme in 1831 Act of Parliament.

The Head and second master have also power to remove their assistants, subject to the approbation of the Governors. Article 9, statute 10th January, 1838.

English Department.—By the Scheme of the 5th May 1838, the Governors and the Head Master are empowered to remove masters appointed under this Scheme by reason of incapacity, inefficiency, immorality, neglect of duty, permanent illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause. Article 16, Scheme 5th May, 1838.

By the 11th clause the Governors alone, with the advice of the Bishop, may remove masters for any of the reasons before-mentioned (except "other sufficient cause"). Scheme in 1831 Act of Parliament, clause 13.

Classical and English Department.—By Statute dated 21st July 1860, p. 7, appointments to be hereafter made of the second master and of all the assistant and other masters of the school may be determined by the Governors upon six months' notice. The assistant masters must give them three months' notice of their resignation.

Elementary Schools.—By a Statute dated 30th October 1852, p. 3, the Head Master has power to dismiss any boy or girl from the school for just cause.

19th February, 1866.

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) G. Lloyd, Bailiff. J. D. Goodman.
T. C. Sneyd Kynnersley. G. P. Wragge.
John C. Miller. J. T. Chance.
Isaac Spooner. Wm. Mathews, Jun.
J. W. Whateley, Secretary.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

Dr. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. *Cr.*

1864.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward from the year 1863 -				7030	14	9½
Expenditure.						
To Masters' salaries for classical and English Schools	4898	0	0			
„ Capitation fees ditto ditto -	1397	0	0			
„ Ditto Civil and military services -	107	0	0			
„ Pension to the late Head Master - -	200	0	0			
„ Lectures, Apparatus, &c. - - -	10	16	7			
„ Rates and taxes for masters' houses and porter's lodge	179	10	1			
„ Property tax for ditto - - - -	14	0	0			
„ Examiners at annual visitation- - - -	84	0	0			
„ Visitation expenses - - - -	50	0	0			
„ Exhibitioners - - - - -	500	0	0			
„ Scholarships in English school - - -	20	0	0			
„ Porter's wages and school cleaning - -	182	6	11			
„ Gas, water, fire insurance, and coals - -	176	13	3			
„ Books, printing, advertising, &c. - -	324	13	1			
„ Tithes and church expenses - - -	67	7	9			
„ Sundry small disbursements - - - -	91	6	6			
„ General repairs at grammar school and masters' houses - - - - -	165	9	9			
„ Estate expenses - - - - -	51	7	0			
„ Repairs, poor's rates, &c„ for small houses -	136	5	6			
„ Expenses relating to cricket ground - -	73	18	1			
„ Expenses relating to Cadet Rifle Corps - -	44	4	8			
„ Elementary schools, viz.:—						
Capitation fees to Head Master - -	250	0	0			
One year's salary to his assistant - -	50	0	0			
Gem Street Schools, salaries, books, repairs, &c.	508	14	2			
Edward Street - - - -	537	12	8½			
Meriden Street - - - -	490	5	7			
Bath Row - - - - -	588	4	1½			
All the schools, prize books, stationery, and sundries - - - -	60	2	2			

CONTRA.

1864.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income.						
By Rents due at Lady-day 1864 - - -	5715	14	10½			
„ Ditto Michaelmas 1864 - - -	5858	3	6			
				11,573	18	4½
„ Dividends on Stock General Account - -	214	9	5			
„ Ditto, William Chance's prize - -	9	18	2			
„ Ditto, Bishop Lee's prize - -	2	18	0			
„ Ditto, Joseph Lench's scholarship -	15	11	0			
„ Ditto, Lightfoot prize - - -	2	18	6			
				245	15	1
Milward's Charity.						
„ One-third of income - - - -				213	19	9
Corporation of Birmingham. (Albert Street compensation.)						
„ Interest on 5787*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to 27 July 1864 -				179	1	9
Corporation of Birmingham.—Public Office.						
„ Balance of interest on purchase-money of 2700*l.* to 5th February 1864 - - -				78	11	9
Corporation of Birmingham. (New Street and Worcester Street houses.)						
„ Interest on purchase-money of 8750*l.*, from 26th November 1863 to 5th February 1864 -				85	2	0
Short Prize.						
„ Cash received from Thomas Short, jun., Esq., to found a prize - - - -				100	0	0

„ Interest				105	4	10
„ Secretary's salary				250	0	0
„ Ditto, for collecting the rents and keeping the accounts of the school				250	0	0
„ Ditto, for accounts made out and rendered to the Charity Commissioners				30	0	0
„ General law charges				199	9	2
„ Surveyor's charges				91	9	6
„ Birmingham Canal Company, one year's rent				10	0	0
„ One year's books, Chance prize				9	18	2
„ Ditto, Bishop Lee's prize				2	18	0
„ Ditto, Keary prize				2	1	0
„ Ditto, Albert prize				6	4	6
„ Ditto, Lightfoot prize				2	18	6
„ Ditto, Short prize				1	7	3
„ Dividends due to Lench's scholarship				15	11	0
„ Birmingham Fire Office, eighth investment on account of repayment of 5,000*l.* borrowed on mortgage				500	0	0
					12,735	19 10
„ Property tax allowed to tenants				285	8	3½
„ Income tax deducted from dividends				5	8	3
					290	16 6½
„ Arrear written off					2	10 0
					£20,060	1 2
„ Balance brought forward					£1790	1 1½

„ Income tax deducted from mortgagees and Birmingham Canal Company			3 7 5
„ Old materials			2 5 0
Corporation of Birmingham. (Albert Street Compensation.)			
„ Balance of compensation received from the Corporation of Birmingham, and by an order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 8th June, 1864, authorized to be expended "for the "general purposes of the charity, and, if "need be, as part of the yearly income "thereof"			5787 18 11
„ Balance carried forward			1790 1 1½
			£20,060 1 2

Memorandum.

	£	s.	d.
The arrears of rent due at Michaelmas 1863, and brought into the 1864 account were	266	16	0½
The arrears due at Michaelmas 1864, being the period to which this return applies, were	45	6	7½

TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH FOR A FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN BIRMINGHAM.

EDWARD the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and on earth of the Church of England and Ireland, Supreme Head.—TO ALL to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. KNOW YE, that We, at the humble petition as well of the inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, as of very many other of our subjects of the whole country neighbouring thereunto, for a grammar school in Brymyncham, in the said county of Warwick, to be erected and established for the institution and instruction of boys and youth, of our special favour, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, do will, grant, and ordain, that for the future there be and shall be one grammar school in Brymyncham aforesaid, which shall be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, perpetually, for all future times to continue; and the said School of one master or pedagogue, and one sub-pedagogue or usher, to continue for ever, we erect, create, ordain, and found by these presents. And that our aforesaid intention may take the better effect, and that the lands, tenements, rents, revenues, and other things for the sustentation of the aforesaid school, to be granted, assigned, and appointed, may be the better governed for the continuation of the said school, We will and ordain, that for the future there be and shall be twenty men of the more discreet and more trusty inhabitants of the town and parish of Brymyncham aforesaid, or of the manor of Brymyncham, to the same town adjoining, in the said county of Warwick, for the time being, who shall be, and shall be called Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said School, commonly called, and to be called, the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick.

AND THEREFORE KNOW YE, that we have assigned, chosen, nominated, and constituted, and by these presents do assign, choose, nominate, and constitute our beloved William Symons, gentleman, Richard Smalbroke, now bailiff of the town aforesaid, John Shylton, Richard Swifte, William Colemore the elder, Thomas Marshall, Henry Foxoll, John Veysy, William Bogee, John Kynge, Thomas Cowper, John Willes, William Paynton, John Elyat, William Aschryg, Thomas Smyth, Robert Rastell, William Colmore the younger, Thomas Snodon, and William Michell, inhabitants of the said town of Brymyncham aforesaid, that they shall be, and they be, the first and modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, the said office well and faithfully to exercise and occupy, from the date of these presents, during their lives:—And that the said Governors in deed, fact, and name, for the future be, and shall be, one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever, by the name of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and good of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, incorporated and erected. And the said Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, by these presents We do incorporate, and a body corporate and politic by the same name for ever to continue, really and fully we do create, erect, ordain, make, and constitute by these presents. And we do will, and by these presents ordain and grant, that the same Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, have perpetual succession, and by the same name be, and shall be, persons fit and capable in law to have and receive of us the lands, tenements, meadows pastures, rents, reversions, revenues, and hereditaments underwritten and underneath specified, and other lands, tenements, possessions, revenues, and hereditaments whatsoever of us, or of any other person or other persons whatsoever. And we will and do ordain and decree by these presents, that whensoever it shall happen that any one or any of the twenty Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free School for the time being shall die, or elsewhere out of the town, parish, and manor of Brymyncham

aforesaid, shall dwell, and with his family shall depart, that then and so often it may and shall be lawful for the others of the said Governors surviving, and their with their families dwelling, or the greater part of them, another fit person, or other fit persons, of the inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Brymyncham aforesaid, into the place or places of him or them so dying, or with his or their family or families so as aforesaid departing, to succeed in the said office of Governor, to choose and nominate, and this as often as the case shall so happen.

AND KNOW YE, that we, willing to render effectual in this behalf our intention and purpose, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School, in Brymyncham aforesaid, all that our barn, and all those our four messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Henry Russell, John Elyate, John Shilton, and William Colmore, situate and being in Dalende, in Brymyncham, in the said county of Warwick, and to the late Guild of the Holy Cross in the town of Brymyncham in the said county of Warwick sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise all those our lands and hereditaments called foldes, and three messuages or tenements, with all their appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Veysie, John Elyott, and John Massye, situate, lying, and being in Chappell Strete, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. And also all those our seven messuages or tenements, and our two crofts of land, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Richard Smalbroke, Richard Allat, Thomas Sompnor, John Veysie, Robert Preston, Robert Collyns, and John Elyott, situate, lying, and being in Englysshe Markett, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise all that our house or hall, with the appurtenances, called le Towne Hall, otherwise called le Guilde Hall, and our one garden to the same house or hall appertaining or adjoining, and our one messuage or tenement, our two crofts of land, our one barn, and one garden, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of William Elson, John Shelton, and William Sheldon, situate, lying, and being in New Strete, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise all those our five shops, with the appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Yemont, John Shilton, Thomas Baker, and William Paynton, situate and being in Highe Streate, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. And also all those our five messuages or tenements, and our two crofts of land, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of William Peynton, John Veysie, Thomas Marshall, John Shilton, John Smyth, and Mary Vernon, widow, situate, lying, and being in Molle Streate, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise our one barn, two cottages, one garden, and five messuages or tenements, with all their appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of William Bodgye, Roger Davys, Thomas Mackworth, William Corpson, Henry Burcott, and John Shilton, situate, lying, and being in Egebaston Streate, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. And also all that our messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Preston, situate, lying, and being in Mercers Strete, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise all those our seven messuages or tenements, with their appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Shilton, Robert Rastell, William Michell, Thomas Marsshall, and William Peynton, situate, lying, and being at le Bulrynge, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and our one croft of land at le Pynfolde, in Brymyncham aforesaid, now or lately in the the tenure of Robert

Rastell, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. And also all those our four messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Priest, Henry Foxall, and William Wyllyngton, situate and being in Well Strete, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcels of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise all those our two barns, and two gardens, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Robert Rastell and William Peynton, situate, lying, and being in Parke Strete, and near Goddes Carte Lane, in Brymyncham aforesaid, to the said late Guild sometime belonging, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. And also all those our lands, fields, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, called or known by the name or names of Longe Croft, Bynges, Rotten Feldes, Walmores, and Seyncte Mary Wood. now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Shilton, Henry Foxall, and Henry Geste, lying and being in le Foren of Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. Likewise our one messuage or tenement, and all our lands, fields, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Shilton, John Veysie, Richard Smalbroke, Henry Byddell, Henry Foxall, Richard Walker, John Willey, Henry Geste, and John Osbourne, situate, lying, and being in le Foren of Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late Guild sometime belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being. And all and all manner our woods, underwoods, and trees whatsoever, of, in, and upon the premises growing and being; and all the reversion and reversions whatsoever, of all and singular the premises, and of any parcel thereof; likewise the rents and annual profits whatsoever reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants of the premises, in whatsoever manner made; as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, as any guardians, masters, chaplains, governors, or ministers of the said late Guild, or any other person or persons formerly holding, possessing, or being seized of the premises, or any parcel thereof, have ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have held or enjoyed the same, or any parcel thereof. And as fully, freely, and entirely as all and singular thereof into our hands, by reason or pretence of any Act concerning the dissolving and determining of divers Chantries, Gilds, Fraternities, and Free Chapels, in our Parliament holden at Westminster in the first year of our reign, amongst other things published and provided, or by whatsoever other manner, right, or title, came, or ought to come, and in our hands now are, or ought to be, or should be. The which messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and all other the premises, are now surveyed at the clear yearly value of twenty-one pounds. To have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, gardens, rents, reversions, services, and other, all and singular, the premises, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free School, and their successors, for ever. To hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our Castle of Kenelworthe, in our said county of Warwick, by fealty only, in free socage. And rendering therefrom annually to us, our heirs and successors, twenty shillings of lawful money of England, at our Court of augmentations and revenues of our Crown, to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel every year, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever. Likewise we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors, all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, hitherto arising or growing; to have to the said Governors, of our gift, without accompt, or any other thing, thenceforward, to us, our heirs or successors, in any way to be rendered, paid, or done. And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Governors and their successors, that for the future for ever they shall have a common seal, to serve to the aforesaid and other businesses in these our Letters Patent expressed and specified, or touching or concerning any parcel thereof. And that they the same Governors, by the name of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Brymyncham, in the county of

Warwick, may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in any Courts and places, and before any judges in any causes, actions, businesses, suits, plaints, pleas, and demands, of whatsoever nature or condition they be, touching or concerning the premises or other things above written, or any parcel thereof, for any offences, transgressions, things, causes, or matters, by any persons, or any person, done or perpetrated, or to be done or perpetrated in or upon the premises, or any parcel thereof, or any thing in these presents specified.

And further of our more bountiful grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, We have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors and their successors, and to the major part of the same, full power and authority to nominate and appoint a pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of the aforesaid school, as often as the same school shall be void of a pedagogue or sub-pedagogue. And that they the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese there for the time being, from time to time may make, and be able, and have power to make, fit and wholesome Statutes and Ordinances, in writing, concerning and touching the order, government, and direction of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue and scholars of the aforesaid school for the time being, and of the stipend and salary of the said pedagogue and sub-pedagogue, and otherwise touching and concerning the said school, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues to the sustentation of the said school appointed or to be appointed. Which Statutes and Ordinances so to be made, we will, grant, and by these presents, command inviolably to be observed from time to time for ever. And further, of our more bountiful grace, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and their successors, special licence, and free and lawful faculty, power, and authority, to have, receive and purchase to them and their successors for ever, for the sustentation and maintenance of the aforesaid school, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, and other hereditaments, whatsoever, within the kingdom of England, or elsewhere within our dominions, so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of twenty pounds over and above the said messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises, to the aforesaid Governors and their successors, as is before said, by us in form aforesaid granted; the Statute of lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof, had, made, published, ordained, or provided, in anywise notwithstanding. And we will, and by these presents ordain, that all the issues, rents and revenues of the lands, tenements, and possessions aforesaid, and in future to be given and assigned to the sustentation of the aforesaid school from time to time be applied to the sustentation of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of the aforesaid School for the time being, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intentions. And we will, and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Governors, that they may and shall have these our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of England, in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our Hanaper, or elsewhere to our use, on that account, by any means to be rendered, paid or done; because that express mention is made of the true annual value, or of any other value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors, to the aforesaid Governors before this time made, not made in these presents, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in anywise notwithstanding. In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the second day of January, in the fifth year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal, and of the date aforesaid, by authority of parliament.

Wa. Beamount.

(On the turn-up of the Charter).

Inrolled in the office of John Hambie, auditor, 29th January, in the sixth year of the present King Edward the Sixth.

AN ACT to enable the Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, to erect a School House, Masters' Houses, and other suitable Accommodations for the said School, and to extend the Objects of the Charity, and for other Purposes.

[Royal Assent, 23rd August 1831.]

Recital of the Charter of 5 Ed. 6.

WHEREAS His late Majesty King Edward the Sixth by his Letters Patent bearing date the second day of January, in the fifth year of his reign, willed and granted that there should be one Grammar School in Birmingham aforesaid (in the said Letters Patent called Brymyncham), which should be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar perpetually for all future times to continue. and the said school of one master or pedagogue, and one sub-pedagogue or usher, to continue for ever, erected, created, ordained, and founded by the said Letters Patent; and that His Majesty's aforesaid intention might take the better effect, and that the lands, tenements, rents, revenues, and other things for the sustentation of the aforesaid school to be granted, assigned, and appointed, might be the better governed for the continuation of the said school, His said Majesty willed and ordained that for the future there should be twenty men of the more discreet and more trusty inhabitants of the town and parish of Birmingham aforesaid, or of the manor of Birmingham to the said town adjoining, in the said county of Warwick, for the time being, who should be and should be called Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school, commonly called, and to be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and His said Majesty by the said Letters Patent assigned, chose, nominated, and constituted William Symons Gentleman, Richard Smallbroke, then Bailiff of the town aforesaid, John Shylton, Richard Swifte, William Colmore the elder, Thomas Marshall, Henry Foxall, John Veysy, William Bogee, John Kynge, Thomas Cowper, John Willes, William Paynton, John Elyat, William Aschryg, Thomas Smyth, Robert Rastell, William Colmore the Younger, Thomas Snowdon, and William Mitchell, inhabitants of the said town of Birmingham aforesaid, that they should be and they were the first and modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, the said office well and faithfully to exercise and occupy from the date of the said Letters Patent, during their lives, and that the said Governors in deed, fact and name, for the future should be one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever, by the name of "The "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar "School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the County of War-"wick," incorporated and erected; and the said Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, His said Majesty did by his said Letters Patent incorporate, and a body corporate and politic by the same name for ever to continue, His said Majesty did really and fully create, erect, ordain, make, and constitute by the said Letters Patent. And His said Majesty willed, and by the said Letters Patent ordained and granted that the same Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, should have perpetual succession, and by the same name should be persons fit and capable in law, to have and receive of His said Majesty, the lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, revenues, and hereditaments, thereunder written and underneath specified, and other lands, tenements, possessions, revenues, and hereditaments whatsoever of His said Majesty, or any other person, or other persons whatsoever. And His said Majesty willed, and did thereby ordain and decree that whensoever it should happen that any one or any of the twenty Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free School, for the time being should die, or elsewhere out of the town,

parish, and manor of Birmingham aforesaid should dwell, and with his family should depart, that then and so often it might and should be lawful for the others of the said Governors surviving and there with their families dwelling, or the greater part of them, another fit person or other fit persons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham aforesaid, into the place or places of him or them so dying, or with his or their family or families so as aforesaid departing to succeed in the said office of Governor, to choose and nominate, and this as often as the case should so happen. And His said Majesty did by the said Letters Patent give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School in Birmingham aforesaid, all the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments in the said Letters Patent particularly mentioned, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as any guardians, masters, chaplains, Governors, or ministers of the then late guild of the Holy Cross in the said town of Birmingham in the said Letters Patent mentioned, or any other person or persons formerly holding, possessing, or being seised of the premises or any part thereof, had ever had, held, or enjoyed or ought to have held or enjoyed the same or any parcel thereof; and as fully, freely, and entirely, as all and singular thereof into His said Majesty's hands, by reason or pretence of any Act concerning the dissolving and determining of divers chantries, guilds, fraternities, and free chapels in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the first year of His said Majesty's reign, amongst other things published and provided, or by whatsoever other manner, right, or title, came or ought to have come, and in His said Majesty's hands then were, or ought to be, or should be; the which messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and all other the premises were then surveyed at the clear yearly value of twenty-one pounds, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, gardens, rents, reversions, services, and all and singular other the premises with the appurtenances to the aforesaid modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free School and their successors for ever. To hold of His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of his Castle of Kenilworth in the said county of Warwick, by fealty only in free socage; and rendering therefrom annually unto His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, twenty shillings of lawful money of England, at His said Majesty's Court of Augmentations and Revenues of the Crown to be paid at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel every year, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever. And by the said Letters Patent His said Majesty did give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid lands, tenements, and all other the premises from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel then last past, thitherto arising or growing, to have to the said Governors of His said Majesty's gift, without account or any other thing thenceforward to His said Majesty, his heirs or successors, in any way to be rendered, paid, or done; and His said Majesty further willed and for himself, his heirs, and successors, did by the said Letters Patent grant to the aforesaid Governors and their successors, that for the future, for ever, they should have a Common Seal to serve to the aforesaid and other businesses in his said Majesty's Letters Patent expressed and specified, or touching or concerning any parcel thereof; and that they the same Governors by the name of "The "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar "School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham in the county of War-"wick," might plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered in any courts and places, and before any judges, in any causes, actions, businesses, suits, plaints, pleas, and demands of whatsoever nature or condition they be, touching or concerning the premises or other things above written, or any parcel thereof, for any offences, transgressions, things, causes, or matters by any persons or any person done or perpetrated, or to be done or perpetrated in or upon the premises, or any parcel thereof, or anything in the said Letters Patent specified; And His said Majesty did further give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors and to their successors, and to the major part of the same, full power and authority to nominate and appoint a pedagogue and subpedagogue of the aforesaid school as often as the same school should be void of a pedagogue or subpedagogue; and that they the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese there for the time ing from time to time might make, and be able and have power to make fit

and wholesome Statutes and ordinances in writing concerning and touching the Order, Government, and direction of the pedagogue and subpedagogue, and scholars of the aforesaid school for the time being, and of the stipend and salary of the said pedagogue and subpedagogue and otherwise touching and concerning the said school, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues to the said sustenation of the said School appointed or to be appointed, which Statutes and Ordinances so to be made, His said Majesty willed, granted, and by the said Letters Patent, commanded inviolably to be observed from time to time for ever; and His said Majesty did further give and grant unto the aforesaid modern Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham aforesaid, and their successors, special license, and free and lawful faculty, power, and authority to have, receive, and purchase to them and their successors for ever, for the sustenation and maintenance of the aforesaid school, as well of His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, and other hereditaments, whatsoever within the Kingdom of England, or elsewhere within His said Majesty's dominions, so that they did not exceed the clear yearly value of twenty pounds over and above the said messuages, ands, tenements and other the premises, to the aforesaid Governors, and their successors, by His said Majesty in form aforesaid granted, the Statute of lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, or provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof had, made, published, ordained, or provided in any wise notwithstanding. And His said Majesty willed, and by the said Letters Patent ordained, that all the issues, rents, and revenues of the lands, tenements, and possessions aforesaid, and in future to be given and assigned to the sustenation of the aforesaid school from time to time be applied to the sustenation of the pedagogue and subpedagogue of the aforesaid school for the time being, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intentions. And His said Majesty willed, and by the said Letters Patent granted to the aforesaid Governors that they should and might have His said Majesty's said Letters Patent under His said Majesty's Great Seal of England, in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee great or small to His said Majesty in his hanaper or elsewhere, to His said Majesty's use on that account by any means to be rendered, paid, or done, because that express mention was made of the true annual value, or of any other value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of other gifts or grants by His said Majesty or any of his progenitors to the aforesaid Governors before that time made, not made in the said Letters Patent, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, provision or restriction to the contrary thereof made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding.

That an information and Bill were filed in the High Court of Chancery in 1824.

And whereas in the year one thousand and twenty-four, an information and bill were filed in the High Court of Chancery, His Majesty's then attorney general at the relation of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, being the informant, and the said Governors being plaintiffs, and the honourable and right reverend father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, John Cooke and Rann Kennedy clerks, being defendants, and by a decree pronounced by the right honourable the then Master of the Rolls, bearing date the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, upon the hearing of the said cause it was declared, that the charity intended to be established by the said Letters Patent hereinbefore and in the said decree mentioned, was a Free Grammar School for the instruction of boys and youths in the learned languages; and it was ordered, that it be referred to the master in rotation to enquire into the then present state and condition of the establishment of the said charity, and what estates and other property were then vested in the Governors thereof upon trust for the same, and what was the then present amount of the annual income of the said charity estates and property; and the said Master was to be at liberty to state any special circumstances as to any future increase of such annual income, which might appear to him to be likely to take place, as he should think fit; and it was ordered that the said Master should settle and approve of a Scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, having regard to the declaration therein-before made, and to the then present amount of

Decree, dated 14th July 1825.

the annual income of the said charity estates and property, and to any future increase thereof which might appear to him to be likely to take place; and also having regard to the several statutes or orders from time to time made or agreed to by the Governors of the said charity, with the advice of the right reverend father in God, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, so far as such statutes or orders were consistent with the intention of the said Letters Patent, and so far as the same might appear to be beneficial to the said Free Grammar School; and it was ordered among other things, that the said Master should enquire and state to the court, whether it would be for the benefit of the said charity that the then present school house, masters' houses, and buildings belonging thereto, or any part thereof, should be rebuilt; and if the said Master should be of opinion that the same or any part thereof ought to be rebuilt, then it was ordered that he should enquire and state to the Court what sum of money would be proper to be applied for that purpose, and by what means such sum of money should be raised; and it was ordered that the said Master should be at liberty to state special circumstances, and to make a separate report or reports as to any of the matters therein-before referred to him as he might think fit.

Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 22d Day January 1828.

And whereas by an order pronounced in the said cause, on the twenty-second day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by his honour the Vice-Chancellor, upon the petition of the said Governors, it was referred to the said master to enquire and state to the Court, among other things, whether it would be for the benefit of the charity in the said petition mentioned (being the said Free Grammar School), that the school house, masters' houses, and other buildings should be rebuilt upon the present site, or upon a new site; and if he should be of opinion that it would be for the benefit of the said charity that the said school house, masters' houses, and other buildings should be rebuilt upon a new site, then he was to enquire and state to the Court what would be an eligible and proper site for that purpose, and in what manner and upon what terms such site could be obtained, or at what sum the purchase thereof should be made; and it was ordered that the said master should also enquire and certify whether it would be for the benefit of the said charity that a competent sum of money should be raised by mortgage or sale of any and what parts of the said charity estates, for the purpose of rebuilding the school house, masters' houses, and other buildings, and for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining a site for the said school; and it was ordered that he should also enquire in what way it would be best to apply the surplus revenue of the said charity estates, after satisfying the objects of the Scheme approved, or to be approved of by him, for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and the said Master was to state the same to the Court, and it was ordered that the said Master should also enquire and state to the Court whether it would be fit and proper that an application should be made to parliament for effectuating the objects and purposes therein-before mentioned, or any of them; and the said Master was to be at liberty to state any special circumstances, and to make a separate report or reports, as to any of the matters referred to him, as he might think fit.

The separate Report of the Master, dated 9th March 1829.

And whereas in pursuance of the said decree of the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the Master made his separate report, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and thereby certified among other things that he had settled and approved of a Scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, having had regard to the declaration in the said decree made, and to the then present amount of the annual income of the said charity estates and property and the future increase thereof, which appeared to him likely to take place, and also having had regard to the several statutes or orders made or agreed to by the Governors of the said charity, with the advice of the said Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which Scheme by the said Master so settled and approved as aforesaid, and as varied and amended by a decretal Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty, herein-after recited, is as follows; *videlicet*,

Qualification of Governors.

1. That from henceforth no person being lessee, assignee, or tenant at will, or in any other manner possessed either for his own use or others, or who shall hold under any such lessee, assignee, or tenant at will any part of the messuages, buildings, lands, and hereditaments of the school, shall be elected a

Governor of the said school; and if any Governor after election shall become such lessee, assignee, or tenant at will by purchase, devise, or in any other manner for his own use and benefit, he shall cease to be a Governor and another shall be elected in his room: provided that no Governor taking any such interest by devise or operation of law shall cease to be a Governor by reason thereof, if within six months after acquiring such interest he shall *bonâ fide* part therewith.

The masters by whom the Grammar School shall be conducted.

2. That in the Grammar School founded under the Charter shall be taught the learned languages, and it shall be conducted by the Head Master and an assistant to the Head Master, the usher and an assistant to the usher.

Writing master to be appointed.

3. That the Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, shall have power to nominate and appoint a Master to teach the boys frequenting the Grammar School writing and arithmetic, as often as the same school shall be void of a writing master; and the said Governors shall pay to the writing master so to be appointed out of the rents of the estate the annual sum of one hundred pounds clear of all deductions, such salary to be paid by two half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Qualifications of the Head Master and usher.

4. That the Head Master and usher (called in the letters patent pedagogue and subpedagogue) to be from time to time nominated by the Governors by virtue of the Charter, shall have taken at least the degree of a Master of Arts of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall be members of the Established Church of England and in holy orders, but shall hold no ecclesiastical office requiring them to perform in person weekly parochial duty.

Salary to the Head Master.

5. That the Governors shall pay the present Head Master out of the rents of the estates the annual sum of four hundred pounds by equal half-yearly payments at midsummer and Christmas in each year free from all deductions, and to be exclusive of the rents and profits of certain lands situated near the parade in the parish of Birmingham, which shall continue to be appropriated to the use of the present Head Master (except in such case as herein-after next mentioned) during so long a time as he shall continue Head Master of the said School.

Governors to have the power to pay a salary mutually agreed upon, in lieu of the rents of the land.

6. That as it may be beneficial to the interests of the said school that the said Governor should have the possession of the lands so appropriated to the said Head Master, for granting the same on building leases or for other purposes, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, at any time hereafter, to agree with the present Head Master to pay him such sum of money as may be mutually agreed upon between him and the said Governors by way of annual salary, in lieu of the rents and profits of the said land.

The lands then to become vested in the Governors.

7. That upon any such agreement as last mentioned being entered into, or upon the resignation or death of the present Head Master, the lands so appropriated to his use shall be and become vested in the said Governors and their successors *for* ever, for the benefit and support of the said school, freed and discharged from all right or claim of the present, or any future Head Master to the same.

Salary to the usher.

8. That the Governors shall pay to the present usher out of the rents of the estates the annual salary of three hundred pounds clear of all deductions, by equal half-yearly payments, at Midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Head master and usher to reside in houses rent free.

9. That the Head Master and usher for the time being shall respectively inhabit the dwelling houses which shall be provided for them by the said Governors without paying any rent for the same, during so long a time as they shall respectively continue Master and usher of the said School, and no longer; and all parochial and parliamentary taxes and repairs as between landlord and tenant, charged upon such dwelling houses, shall be also paid out of the rents of the estates.

How assistant masters to be appointed.

10. That the Head Master and usher for the time being shall respectively nominate and present his assistant to the said Governors for their approbation or rejection; and when approved, they shall respectively be admitted and appointed by writing under the common seal of the said Governors, and shall instruct the boys to be placed under their care according to the directions of the Head Master and usher.

Qualifications of the assistant

11. That such assistants shall be members of the Established Church of England, and shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Civil Law, at

the least, in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and if either of them shall be a clergyman, he shall not hold any ecclesiastical office requiring him to perform in person weekly parochial duty; and the Governors shall pay to the said assistant to the Head Master, out of the rents of the estates, the annual sum of two hundred pounds, clear of all deductions, and to the said assistant to the usher the annual sum of two hundred pounds, also clear of all deductions; such salaries to be paid by two half-yearly payments, at midsummer and Christmas in each year.

masters and the salaries to be paid them.

12. That in case either the Head Master or usher shall fail or decline to nominate and present to the Governors, within three months after a vacancy, a fit and proper person to be appointed such an assistant as aforesaid, then the Governors alone shall appoint such assistants.

If the Head Master and usher fail to nominate in three months, the governors to appoint.

13. That the Head Master and usher shall each have power to remove the assistant appointed by him for just cause, subject to the approbation of the Governors, whose decision shall be final; and the Governors shall have such further power of removal as is herein-after given to them.

The Head Master and usher may remove assistant masters, subject, &c.

14. That when and so often as in the judgment of the said Governors it shall be thought proper and necessary, that the Head Master or usher of the said school, or any such assistants or writing master, ought to be removed by reason of immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governors or the major part of them, with the approbation in writing of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time, to remove any such Head Master or usher, or assistants or writing master as aforesaid, and thereupon a success or to the person so removed shall be nominated, elected, and appointed, according to the regulations herein contained.

Power for Governors to remove masters.

15. That in case any Head Master or usher of the said school shall become unable, on account of permanent illness or infirmity, to discharge the duties of his appointment, and shall resign the same, or shall be removed by the Governors from either of those causes, it shall be lawful for the Governors with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time, at their discretion, to pay and allow out of the revenues of the school to such Head Master or usher during his natural life, or for so long time as the Governors shall think fit, such annual sum of money as to the Governors shall seem reasonable, not exceeding one moiety of the salary of such Head Master or usher respectively.

And to pension the Head Master or usher when incapable from illness or infirmities.

16. That the Head Master of the said school shall be at liberty to take into his house, as boarders, any number of boys not exceeding thirty; and the Usher any number not exceeding twenty; and the assistants to the said Head Master and usher respectively shall be at liberty to take, as boarders, any number of boys not exceeding ten, but the Governors or the major part of them shall, with the advice of the said Bishop, have power to make Statutes or Ordinances for increasing such number of boarders respectively.

Head Master and usher to take a limited number of boarders.

17. That no boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of eight years, and who shall not previously thereto be able to write and read English; and the master under whose care such boy is to be placed shall examine and admit him if he be so qualified, but not otherwise; and no boy shall continue in the said school after he shall have completed the nineteenth year of his age.

Qualification of boys to be admitted.

18. That all boys who are not sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or of the parishes, townships, or hamlets touching upon or adjacent to the same, shall pay to the said Governors for their education at the said School such annual sum as the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop, shall from time to time fix, such payments to be respectively made by the parents or guardians of the said boys.

Boys, not sons of inhabitants of Birmingham or adjacent places, to pay for their education.

19. That the present rules respecting exhibitions shall continue in force till Lady Day one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and all future elections of exhibitioners shall then be made under the following regulations:—

The present rules respecting exhibitions to continue till Lady Day 1829.

20. That ten exhibitions of fifty pounds a year each shall then be founded as part of the establishment of the said Free Grammar School for the boys who shall go to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and such exhibitions shall be given away in manner following; that is to say, in the first year after one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine two exhibitioners shall be elected, in

Ten exhibitions of 50*l.* a year to be founded.

the second year three, in the third year two, and in the fourth year three, and so on alternately, two and three exhibitioners shall be elected, if properly qualified, and no election shall be made to interfere with this succession.

An annual visitation to be held.

21. That a visitation of the school shall be held annually on the Wednesday in Easter week, at which three examiners shall attend, and a general examination of the boys shall take place.

Qualification of the examiner.

22. That the examiners shall respectively be of not less than seven years' standing at, and resident members of, one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law, and two of such examiners shall be annually appointed by the Governors, and the other by the Head Master.

Boys to be examined.

23. That the examiners shall on every annual visitation examine in the school room all the boys in such of the classes of the school as the Governors shall direct, to ascertain their proficiency in learning, and whether they appear to be instructed and well grounded in the fundamental principles and doctrine of the Christian religion: Provided nevertheless, that no boy shall be subjected to such examination as to his knowledge of or instruction in the fundamental principles and doctrine of the Christian religion, if the parents or guardian of such boy shall in writing state to the examiners that they object to that part of the examination.

Candidates for exhibitions to be examined.

24. That the examiners shall subsequently more distinctly examine all such boys as shall be candidates for exhibitions, and shall report to the Governors the names of all such of the last-mentioned boys as they shall find qualified to receive exhibitions, and shall arrange the names of the said candidates according to their respective excellence in classical learning.

Qualifications of the exhibitioners.

25. That the Governors shall yearly present or give the exhibitions at their said visitation to such of the boys, being sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, as shall be reported duly qualified to hold the same, according to the order in which such boys shall be respectively classed by the examiners; and in case any two or more of the said boys shall be classed as equal in classical attainments, that then it shall be in the power of the Governors to present or give such exhibitions to such one or more of the said boys so classed as shall appear to them from pecuniary circumstances or otherwise best entitled to the object of their bounty; and in case there shall be no candidates who shall be sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or in case any of such candidates shall not be reported duly qualified, the Governors shall present or give such of the said exhibitions as shall not have been given away to any other candidates who shall not be sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, and who shall be reported by the examiners qualified to hold the same according to the order in which such last-mentioned candidates shall be respectively classed by the examiners; with the same power of selection in case any two or more of the said candidates shall be classed as equal in classical attainments, as is herein-before given to the said Governors in the cases of candidates who are sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham: Provided that no boy shall be qualified to be a candidate unless he shall have been bred at least three years in the said school prior to such annual visitation.

Payment to examiners.

26. That each of the said examiners shall be respectively paid the sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings, which shall include his travelling and other expenses, and that such payment be provided for by the Governors out of the rents of the estates.

Exhibitions to be held for four years with a certain residence.

27. That the exhibitions shall be held by the exhibitioners for four years from the commencement of the Michaelmas University Term next after the presentation to such exhibitions, or for such portion of the four years only as they shall be *bonâ fide* residents at one of the Universities during the usual terms until they shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after that time for such period (if any) as the regulations of the College to which they belong shall require; and in case any of the exhibitions shall cease before the expiration of four years by death or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the Governors, if they think fit, to give the exhibition so vacant for the residue of the four years either to any boys, then members of the said school, who shall have been reported qualified for the exhibitions, although they failed in obtaining the

How exhibitions which cease shall be disposed of.

same, and who shall be going to College, or to any boys formerly members of the said school and reported to be qualified as aforesaid, who shall be then resident members of one of the said Universities, and under the degree of Bachelor of Arts; always preferring the sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham to any other boys.

28. That if in any one year there shall not be a sufficient number of boys qualified to take the exhibitions then vacant, such exhibitions shall remain vacant until the time at which they would have expired had they been filled up.

If no boys qualified to take Exhibitions they shall remain over.

29. That the exhibitions shall be paid out of the rents of the estates by half-yearly payments on the twenty-fourth day of June and twenty-fifth day of December in each year, on the exhibitioners producing authentic certificates of residence and general orderly conduct.

Exhibitions to be paid half-yearly.

30. That the annual sum of fifty pounds shall be allowed to the Governors for the expenses of the visitation.

Annual expense of visitation.

31. That the Governors shall have power, with the advice of the said Bishop, to make statutes or ordinances for the purchase of books for a library for the use of the said school, and for the establishing a system of rewards for eminently deserving boys, in or quitting the school, under such regulations as they shall, with such advice as aforesaid, from time to time prescribe.

Books to be purchased for a library and rewards.

32. That it shall be lawful for the Governors from time to time, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, to alter and regulate the number of masters to teach the learned languages in the said School, and to fix the salaries to be paid from time to time to any future masters who may be elected.

Powers for the Governors and Bishop of diocese to alter the numbers of masters and the salaries.

33. That the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, shall have power to make fresh Statutes and Ordinances from time to time, touching the order, government, and direction of the Head Master, and usher, and assistant, and other masters; and the mode of education of the scholars of the school, and of the exhibitions hereby directed to be established, and of the stipends and salaries of the said Head Master and usher, and assistant and other masters and exhibitioners, and otherwise touching and concerning the said school, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues to the sustentation of the school, appointed or to be appointed; and also, from time to time, to repeal or vary any of the present or future Statutes, and to make others in lieu thereof; and all such Statutes shall be considered as, and be part of, the scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and shall be, from time to time, added to the other articles herein set forth, so as such further Statutes or Orders shall be consistent with the Charter, and the object and intentions of this present scheme.

Power to make fresh statutes.

34. Reserving, nevertheless, to the said Governors, or the major part of them, at all times, power, they taking the advice of the said Bishop, to make such regulations respecting the said Free Grammar School, as having relation to the aforesaid several articles, are not inconsistent with the same; and also such regulations as, having no relation to the said articles the said Governors, or the major part of them, had authority to make prior to the institution of this suit, the same being made with the advice of the said Bishop, where it was requisite for the Governors to act with such advice, and without it where such advice was not necessary.

And whereas the Defendant in the said cause, the said Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, excepted to the said Report, for that the said Master by the sixth, fifteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third articles of the scheme set forth in his Report, and therein stated to have been approved of by him for the establishment of the said Free Grammar School, authorized the Governors of the said school to exercise certain powers and authorities therein more particularly mentioned and set forth, with the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being; whereas, having regard to the true meaning and construction of the Letters Patent of King Edward the Sixth, under which the said school was founded, (and an English translation whereof was set forth in the said Report, but which as the said exceptant insisted was not an accurate translation thereof, so far as regarded the expression "Cum advisamento" made use of in the

Exceptions filed by the defendant the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

original Letters Patent,) and having regard also to the usage which had for a long series of years prevailed (as appeared by the said Report) with respect to making the Statutes and ordinances which had been thitherto made "For the "order, government, and direction of the said school," the said Master ought to have provided and directed by the said therein-before mentioned articles contained in the said scheme, that all such powers and authorities so given in and by the said therein-before mentioned articles of the said scheme by him to the said Governors, should be executed by them with the concurrence, or with the approbation, or else with the advice and consent of the said Bishop, or at all events that the same ought not to be executed by the said Governors without the concurrence, or without the approbation, or without the advice and consent of the said Bishop; and the said Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry further excepted, for that the said Master had, in and by the first part of the thirteenth article of the said scheme, directed "that the Head Master and Usher should each have power to remove "the assistant appointed by him for just cause, subject to the approbation of "the Governors, whose decision should be final;" whereas the said Master ought to have directed that the approbation thereby authorized to be given by the said Governors to the removal of such assistant should be with the concurrence, or with the advice and consent, or with the approbation of the said Bishop, and that the decision of the Governors in regard thereto should be final, if they previously obtained such concurrence or advice, and consent or approbation, of the said Bishop.

Order of the Lord Chancellor, dated the 14th day of August 1829.

And whereas by an order pronounced in the said cause, on the fourteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, by the Lord High Chancellor, the said exceptions were overruled, and the said Report was duly confirmed:

Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 1st day of April 1830.

And whereas by an order pronounced in the said cause, on the first day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty, by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor, it was referred to the said Master to enquire and state to the Court whether it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that the said Governors should be authorized, subject to the approbation of the said Court, to purchase a piece or parcel of land, and the dwelling houses and buildings thereon erected, adjoining the present site of the said Free Grammar School, and in the said order more particularly described, with monies to be raised by sale or mortgage of any and what part of the Charity Estates, in case an opportunity of purchasing the same upon eligible terms should at any time thereafter occur; and it was by the said order also referred to the Master, to enquire and state to the Court whether it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that the Governors should be authorized to accept a conveyance of certain lands and tenements vested in William Villiers, as in the said order mentioned, or from such other person or persons in whom the said Master should find the said lands and tenements to be vested, and to hold the same as Governors of the said Charity, upon trust for the same, and whether it would be fit that an application should be made to Parliament for any, and what powers and provisions touching any and which of the matters in the said order mentioned; and the Master was to be at liberty to include the matters thereby referred to him in his General Report:

Master's general report, dated the 27th day of April 1830.

And whereas by the General Report of the said Master, to whom the said cause stood referred, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty, and made in further pursuance of the said decree of the Fourteenth day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and in pursuance of the said Order, dated the Twenty-second day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and also in pursuance of the said Order, dated the First day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty; after referring among other things to the said separate Report, and to the confirmation thereof, the said Master stated that in further pursuance of the said Decree, and of the said Order, dated the Twenty-second day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and of the said Order dated the First day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty, he had proceeded upon the said respective enquiries, having been attended by the solicitors for all parties, and the Plaintiffs, the Governors of the said Free Grammar School, having laid before him several statemets of facts, and several affidavits, and an affirmation in the said Report mentioned, stating, that in the year One

thousand eight hundred and twenty-one the said school house, masters' houses, and other buildings belonging thereto, in New Street in Birmingham aforesaid, were minutely surveyed and examined to ascertain the state of repair, and such subsequent examinations of the said buildings were made as in the said Report mentioned, and that the roofs were, found to be decayed and dilapidated as therein mentioned; and that the said school buildings and Masters' houses were not capable of being substantially repaired, and that all money laid out in repair would be a useless expenditure; that the site upon which the said school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings then stood in New Street aforesaid contained by admeasurement three thousand and eighty square yards or thereabouts; that the present income of the said Charity, and the increase thereof, which would thereafter take place, would admit of a considerable enlargement and extension of the establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and it would be proper and for the benefit of the said Charity, that the school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings of the said Free Grammar School, should be rebuilt upon a larger scale than those at present belonging to the said Charity, in order that the same might be suitable to the income of the said Charity and to the scheme for the establishment of the said Free Grammar School so approved by the said Master and confirmed by the said Lord Chancellor, or any other scheme for the increase and establishment thereof which might be thereafter approved; and that it would also be proper that sufficient space should be allotted for offices and outbuildings and for playgrounds for the scholars, and for providing convenient access to the different parts of the establishment; that the present site of the school house and buildings was too small in extent and in too confined a situation for accomplishing the purposes aforesaid in a suitable manner; that the Governors were of opinion it would be for the benefit of the said Charity, that the said School house, Masters' houses, and other buildings of the said Free Grammar School should be rebuilt upon a new site, and that such site should be in the vicinity of the town of Birmingham; that certain property belonging to the said Charity situated at the Sand pits near the said town of Birmingham, but in the hands of tenants, had appeared proper for a new site, and stating the obstacles which prevented the said Governors from obtaining such property; and that a portion of the estates of the said Charity held by tenants from year to year, calculated for building purposes, adjoined the property last mentioned on which the new school buildings and Masters' houses might be built, unless the site lastly herein-before mentioned, or a more eligible site in the vicinity of the town should be thereafter procured upon fair terms, and that the building of the said school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings in a manner consistent with the extended purposes of the said Charity would require, as the Governors expected, an expenditure of not less than twenty-five thousand pounds; that the income of the Charity estates for the year ending at Lady Day one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine amounted to three thousand one hundred and sixty-five pounds, seven shillings and ninepence; that in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty there would be an increase of income amounting to one hundred and twenty-three pounds or thereabouts, by the granting of a lease to Edward Smallwood for the term of twenty-one years, commencing from Lady Day one thousand eight hundred and thirty, of a messuage, dwelling house, and outbuildings, in Bull Street, Birmingham, at the annual rent of one hundred and thirty pounds, as in said Report now in recital is more particularly mentioned; that after payment of the salaries, and providing for the objects of the scheme so approved of and confirmed as aforesaid, and the general expenses of the management of the Charity, there would be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, a surplus revenue out of the then present income of eight hundred pounds or thereabouts; that in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, there would be a further increase of income amounting to eight hundred pounds by the means in the same report mentioned; that in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, there would be a further increase of income amounting to two hundred and seventy-nine pounds or thereabouts, by the means therein mentioned; and that in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, there would be a further increase of income, amounting to one thousand seven hundred and six pounds or thereabouts, by the means therein mentioned;

that in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, there would be a further increase of income, amounting to one thousand four hundred and forty-three pounds or thereabouts, by the means therein mentioned; that in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, there would be a further increase of income, amounting to five hundred pounds or thereabouts, by the means therein mentioned; that in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, there would be a further increase of income, amounting to five hundred and twenty-eight pounds or thereabouts, by the means therein mentioned; that in case the messuages, buildings, and hereditaments described in the second Schedule to the said Report, and therein-after proposed to be sold should not be disposed of, there would be a further considerable increase of income in the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, from the expiration of certain leases granted of the same hereditaments; that the town of Birmingham had during many years rapidly increased in population, trade, and commerce, and the intercourse with foreign nations was daily becoming more extensive, and it would be of great benefit to the inhabitants if a school were established for the education and instruction of boys in modern languages, the arts and sciences; that the Governors conceived that it would be for the benefit of the said town of Birmingham, and not prejudicial to the objects of the said Charter, to apply a portion of the said surplus revenue of the said Charity to support a school of the description last mentioned, and in paying the salaries of masters to conduct such school, and that such school should be established upon the said site of the present Free Grammar School in New Street aforesaid, after the proposed new school house, Masters' houses, and buildings for the said Free Grammar School should have been built in the vicinity of the town, and so soon as there should be a surplus of the annual revenues of the said Charity, after satisfying the objects of the scheme for the establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and paying the interest of the principal money which might be borrowed for the purposes therein-after mentioned, and providing a fund for the gradual liquidation of such principal money; that it would (as the Governors apprehended) require a further sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds to provide and build proper school buildings and Masters' houses for the purposes of the said proposed new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences; that the Governors had then the sum of seventy-seven pounds seven shillings and fivepence, four per centum bank annuities, which were purchased with the surplus of monies raised for the redemption of the Land Tax by virtue of the Act passed for that purpose, the further sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds eleven shillings and threepence three per centum consolidated bank annuities, part of which was purchased with the sum of One thousand seven hundred and ten pounds paid to the said Governors by the Commissioners under an Act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to alter and enlarge the powers of two Acts passed in the ninth and "thirteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty for laying open and "widening certain ways, passages, streets, and places within the town of "Birmingham, and for cleansing and lighting the streets, lanes, ways, and "passages there, and for other purposes in the said Acts mentioned, and also "for regulating hackney coaches and chairs, and the drivers of all carriages "in the said town, for laying open and widening certain other streets and "places there, for further regulating the police of the said town, and the "manner of laying out and paving new streets there, and for other purposes," for certain messuages and hereditaments in the Schedule to the same Act, situated near or adjoining to Saint Martin's Church Yard, and in and fronting to Spiceal Street and the Corn Market, in Birmingham aforesaid, which the said Commissioners purchased under the powers of the same Act; and other part of the said sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds eleven shillings and threepence, three per centum consolidated bank annuities, was purchased with the sum of one thousand six hundred pounds paid to the said Governors by the Trustees named and authorized in and by an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, intituled "An Act for enlarging the churchyard belonging to the Parish "of St. Martin, in the town of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, and

" for providing an additional Cemetery or Burial Ground for the use of the " said Parish," for a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Park Street, in Birmingham aforesaid, which the said Trustees contracted and agreed to purchase of the said Governors by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, and the remaining part of the said sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds eleven shillings and threepence, three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, was purchased with the sum of two hundred pounds paid to the said Governors by the Commissioners for carrying into execution a certain Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of His late 58 G. 3. Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for building and promoting " the building of additional churches in populous parishes," for a certain piece or parcel of land sold to the said Commissioners by the said Governors, and on which the said Commissioners had erected a new church called St. George's Church; that it was by all the said Acts provided, that if any money should be agreed to be paid for any lands, tenements, or hereditaments purchased for the purposes of those Acts, which should belong to any corporation, such money should, in case the same should amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, with all convenient speed be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account in manner therein mentioned, to the intent that such money should be applied under the direction and with the approbation of the said Court to the purposes therein mentioned, or in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments which should be conveyed or settled to, for, and upon such and the like uses, trusts, intents, and purposes, and in the same manner as the lands or hereditaments which should be so purchased as aforesaid stood settled or limited; that by an Act of Parliament passed in the ninth year of the reign of His 9 G 4. late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled An Act for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and for regulating the police and markets of the said town, the Commissioners therein named were authorized to contract and agree for the purchase of certain dwelling houses, buildings, and land belonging to the said Governors in New Street, Worcester Street, and Edgbaston Street, in Birmingham, and which were more particularly described in the first Schedule to the said Report now in recital annexed, and upon payment of such sum or sums of money as should be agreed upon for such purchases, or adjudged or determined in manner prescribed in that Act, to cause all such houses and buildings, or so much thereof as the said Commissioners should think necessary, to be pulled down, and the ground whereon such buildings stood to be laid open, as therein mentioned; and by the said Act all bodies politic and corporate, and feofees in trust for charitable and other purposes, were authorized to sell and convey to the said Commissioners the hereditaments so to be purchased by them; and it was by the said Act enacted, that if any money should be agreed to be paid for any houses, buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or for any estate, right, or interest therein taken or used for the purposes of that Act, which should belong to any body politic or corporate, such money should, in case the same should amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, in manner in the said Act mentioned, to the intent that the said money should be applied, under the direction and with the approbation of the said Court, for the purposes therein mentioned, or in the purchase of other houses, buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which should be conveyed and settled to, for, and upon such and the like uses, trusts, intents, and purposes, and in the same manner as the houses, buildings, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which should be purchased for the purposes of that Act stood and were limited; that the Commissioners named in the said last-mentioned Act intended to take, under the powers aforesaid, the dwelling houses, buildings, and land mentioned in the said first schedule to the said Report, or some part thereof; that the Governors had not then any funds (except those therein-before mentioned) which were available and could be applied to the purpose of obtaining a site for, and of building the said proposed new Grammar School, Masters' houses, and other buildings upon the same, and of building the said pro-

posed school for the purpose of teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences; and they submitted that it would be proper that funds should be raised for those respective purposes, by mortgage or sale of part of the estates of the said Charity; that a part of the estates of the said Charity consisted of several messuages dwelling houses, buildings, lands, and hereditaments described in the said second schedule to the said Report annexed; that they were detached portions of the said Charity estates, and their local situation ensured their selling for a high price; that the whole of the income then derived from them amounted to only forty-four pounds five shillings and ninepence, which could not be increased until the expiration of the leases then subsisting, the whole of which would not determine until the end of fifteen years or thereabouts; and the Governors had been informed and believed, from a valuation which had been made of their estate and interest in the said buildings and hereditaments, that the same would sell for the sum of twenty thousand pounds or thereabouts; that it might thereafter be beneficial to the said Charity that the said Governors should be authorized (subject to the approbation of the said Court of Chancery) to purchase a certain piece of land, and the dwelling houses, buildings, and erections standing thereon, adjoining the site of the said free Grammar School, and extending from the western side of the said school buildings to the corner of Peck Lane and from thence down Peck Lane, and along Little Colmore Street till it terminates in a direct line with the eastern boundary of the said school buildings, being the piece or parcel of land, messuages, and hereditaments mentioned in the said order bearing date the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, either for the purpose of enlarging the site of the proposed new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, or to add the same to that portion of the Charity estates; that by indentures of lease and release bearing date respectively the eighteenth and nineteenth days of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, produced before the said Master, the release being made between John Green of Birmingham aforesaid druggist of the one part, and William Villers of Birmingham aforesaid esquire of the other part, in consideration of the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds to the said John Green paid by the said William Villers, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house theretofore in the tenure of James Rastings, but then of situate, standing, and being in a certain yard in or near New Street in Birmingham aforesaid, called the School House Yard, adjoining or near adjoining to the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham aforesaid, and being the lowermost but one of the several messuages or dwelling houses in the said yard; and also all that small piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining to and lying next below the said messuage or dwelling house, together with the joint use of the said yard and of the necessary house situate and being in the same yard, and adjoining to the said piece or parcel of vacant land, and of the entry, way, or passage leading from or out of the said yard into New Street in Birmingham aforesaid, in common with the occupiers for the time being of the several other messuages in the said yard at all times and upon all occasions with horses or otherwise, together with certain liberties and privileges of passage as therein is particularly mentioned, were, by the said John Green granted, released, and confirmed unto the said William Villers, his heirs and assigns, to and for the only proper use and behoof of the said William Villers, his heirs and assigns for ever; that by certain other indentures of lease and release, bearing date the ninth and tenth days of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the release being made between Thomas Salt, of Yardley, in the county of Worcester gentleman, of the first part, James Salt of Hockley in the parish of Birmingham aforesaid, schoolmaster, Robert Powell, of the parish of Aston near Birmingham aforesaid, gentleman, and Catherine his wife, theretofore Catherine Davison, widow, of the second part, and the said William Villers of the third part; in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds to the said Thomas Salt paid by the said William Villers, all those four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, theretofore three tenements with the outbuildings, and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same stood, and the yards, gardens, and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging, situate, standing, and being in a certain court or yard in or near a street called New Street, in Birmingham aforesaid, called

Indentures of lease and release, dated the 18th and 19th days of October 1791.

Indentures of lease and release dated the 9th and 10th days of November 1791.

or known by the name of the School House Yard, between a messuage there called the School House, the land then or late of William Colmore esquire, the land then or late of William Ashford, the land then or late of John Spooner, and the land then or late of Edward Hartell, on, at, or near all some or most parts thereof, together with certain liberties and privileges of passage as therein is particularly mentioned, were, by the said Thomas Salt, granted, released, and confirmed unto and to the use and behoof of the said William Villers, his heirs and assigns for ever; that by indentures of lease and release, bearing date respectively the twenty-third and twenty-fourth days of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the release being made between John Blews of Birmingham aforesaid, gentleman, and William Blews of the same place, caster, of the one part, and the said William Villers of the other part, in consideration of one hundred and forty-four pounds seven shillings to the said John Blews paid by the said William Villers, all that piece or parcel of land or ground as the same was then measured, marked, or staked out, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Aston in the said county of Warwick, being part and parcel of a certain piece or parcel of land granted and released by John Pritchett of Birmingham aforesaid, timber merchant, to the said John Blews and William Blews, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date respectively the thirteenth and fourteenth days of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, which said piece or parcel of land thereby granted or released was therein mentioned to front or adjoin at the south-west side or part thereof, to a certain new laid-out street called or intended to be called John Street, and to abut backwards to lands belonging to the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham aforesaid, and to adjoin on the south-east and north-west sides thereof to other parts of the said piece or parcel of land granted and released by the said John Pritchett to the said John Blews and William Blews, and to contain in breadth in the front thereof next to John Street aforesaid, sixteen yards one foot and six inches, and on the back part thereof sixteen yards and two feet, and to contain in depth on the south-east side or part thereof twenty yards two feet and six inches, and on the west side or part thereof twenty yards and seven inches, and in the whole to contain three hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, together with certain liberties and privileges of passage therein particularly mentioned, were granted, released, and confirmed unto and to the use and behoof of the said William Villers, his heirs and assigns, for ever; that the messuages, buildings, lands, hereditaments, and premises, so conveyed to the said William Villers were, in fact, purchased by the Governors of the said Free Grammar School, who paid the several sums of money by the said recited indentures expressed to have been paid as the purchase monies for the same out of the monies belonging to the said Charity; that the said premises adjoin to and communicate with the site of the said Free Grammar School in New Street aforesaid, and with other parts of the said Charity estates; that it was to the interest of the said Charity to possess the same on account of their locality, and that the rents and profits of the said hereditaments had been received from the time of the said respective purchases by the said Governors; that the said William Villers departed this life in or about the month of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, intestate as to trust estates, leaving the Reverend William Villers of Waresley in the county of Worcester, his nephew and heir at law, who was willing to convey and assure the said messuages and hereditaments to the said Governors or as they might direct and appoint; and the said Master stated by his said Report that he had considered of the statements of facts, and the several affidavits and affirmation therein-before referred to in support thereof, and he was of opinion that it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that the said School house, Masters' houses, and other buildings belonging thereto, should be rebuilt upon a new site in the vicinity of the town of Birmingham, and that the Governors should be authorized to appropriate a part of the Charity estates, or to purchase any other eligible and proper site in the vicinity of the town for that purpose, in such manner and upon such terms as the said Governors, subject to the approbation of the said Court, might agree upon; but for the reasons therein-before stated the Governors having been unable to procure such site, he the said Master could not state to the Court what would be an eligible and proper site for that purpose, and in what manner and upon what terms such site

Indentures of lease and release dated the 23rd and 24th days of September 1795.

should be obtained, or at what sum the purchase thereof should be made; and the said Master certified that it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that a competent sum of money should be raised by mortgage of the whole of the estates of the said Charity, or partly by sale of the messuages, buildings, and hereditaments in the said second schedule mentioned, for the purpose of rebuilding the school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings, and for the purpose of obtaining a site for the said Free Grammar School, and the said Master was of opinion that it would be best to apply a competent part of the surplus revenue of the said Charity estates after satisfying the objects of the scheme so approved as aforesaid, and of any scheme thereafter to be approved for the future establishment and increase of the said Free Grammar School, to support a school for the education and instruction of boys in modern languages, the arts and sciences, and in paying the salaries of masters to conduct such school according to a scheme to be approved of by the said Court, and that such school should be established upon the site of the present Free Grammar School in New Street aforesaid, after the proposed new Free Grammar School, Masters' houses and other buildings should have been built, and when there should be a sufficient surplus of the annual revenues of the said Charity, and in such manner and subject to such regulations as the said Court might direct; and the said Master was also of opinion that it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that the said Governors, subject to the approbation of the said Court, should be authorized to purchase the said land and buildings adjoining the said present site of the said Free Grammar School, or the estate and interest of all or any of the parties interested therein, either for the purpose of enlarging the site of the said proposed new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, or to add the same to the said Charity estates, and the said Master was also of opinion that it would be to the interest of the said Charity to possess the messuages, buildings, land and hereditaments so conveyed to the said William Villers deceased, and that the said Governors should be authorized to accept a conveyance of and to hold the same as Governors of the said Charity, upon trust for the same; and the said Master was of opinion that it would be fit and proper that an application should be made to parliament for an Act to authorize and empower the Governors of the said Free Grammar School to apply, in and towards the purposes therein-after mentioned, the proceeds to arise by sale of the said sums of seventy-seven pounds four shillings and fivepence four per centum Bank annuities and the said sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds eleven shillings and threepence three per centum consolidated Bank annuities, and the purchase money of the messuages and hereditaments in the said first schedule mentioned, and either by a mortgage or mortgages of the whole, or any part of the estates of the said Charity, or partly by sale of the messuages, buildings, lands, and hereditaments in the said second schedule mentioned, or some part thereof, to raise such further sum or sums of money as, with the sums which should be received as aforesaid, would amount in the whole to the full sum of fifty thousand pounds, and, under the direction and with the approbation of the said Court, to apply such part of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds as should be necessary in building a new Free Grammar School, Masters' houses and other buildings, and also such other part of the said sum as the Court might think fit in erecting upon the site of the present Free Grammar School, proper school buildings and Masters' houses for the said proposed new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences; and also that it would be fit and proper that the said Act should contain a power to authorize and empower the said Governors, under the like direction and approbation of the said Court, to appropriate a proper and eligible part of the said Charity estates in the vicinity of the town, as a site for the said new Free Grammar School, Masters' houses, and other buildings, or if necessary to raise by mortgage as aforesaid, or by sale of the said hereditaments in the said second schedule mentioned, or partly by mortgage and partly by sale, such further sum beyond the sum of fifty thousand pounds, as might be required in order to purchase under the direction and with the approbation of the said Court, a proper and eligible site in the vicinity of the town for the said new Free Grammar School, Masters' houses, and other buildings; and also to purchase, with the like direction and approbation, the piece of land and the messuages and buildings thereon adjoining the site of the present Free Gram-

mar School, or the estate and interest of all or any of the parties interested there in, either for the purpose of enlarging the site of the said proposed new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, or to add the same to the said Charity estates; and also to authorize and empower the said Governors to apply a competent part of the surplus revenue of the said Charity estates, after satisfying the objects of the scheme so approved as aforesaid, or of any scheme thereafter to be approved for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, to support a school for the education and instruction of boys in modern languages, the arts and sciences, and in paying the salaries of Masters to conduct the same according to a scheme to be approved as aforesaid; and also to authorize the said Governors and their successors to accept a conveyance of and to hold the said messuages and hereditaments purchased in the name of the said William Villers deceased, as part of the said Charity estates; and that such Act should contain provisions for keeping down the interest of such sums as might be raised by such mortgage of the Charity estates, and for the gradual repayment of the money to be borrowed, and for the payment of the costs and expenses of that suit, and the costs and expenses to be incurred in soliciting the said Act; and also all such other clauses as might be necessary to enable the said Governors, under the direction and with the approbation of the said Court, to carry into effect the several objects hereinbefore mentioned:

Order of Court, dated the 28th day of April 1830, confirming the Master's report.

And whereas by an order of the said Court of Chancery, made the twenty-eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty, upon the petition of the said Governors, the said last-mentioned report was absolutely confirmed.

Decretal order, dated the 4th May 1830.

And whereas by a decretal Order of the said Court of Chancery, dated the fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and made upon the hearing of the said cause upon further directions, it was amongst other things ordered, that the said Free Grammar School should be established and conducted according to the Scheme stated in the said separate Report of the said Master, dated the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and that the said Governors should be at liberty to apply to Parliament for an Act for the several purposes mentioned in the said Master's General Report, bearing date the said twenty-seventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and for which the said Master had by his said Report certified that an application to Parliament would be fit and proper; and it was ordered that the costs, charges, and expenses of all parties of that suit, and incidental thereto, be paid by the said Governors out of the said Charity estates, and the rents and profits and proceeds thereof, when and so soon as the said Governors should, under the powers of the proposed Act of Parliament, or otherwise, have raised, or should have in their hands sufficient funds for the payment of such costs, charges, and expenses, without interfering with the objects of the said Scheme; and it was to be referred to the Master to tax such costs, charges, and expenses as between solicitor and client:

Copies of the first and second schedules in the Master's General Report are contained in the first and second schedule to this Act.

And whereas a copy of the first schedule to the said Master's General Report is contained in the first schedule to this Act, and a copy of the second schedule to the same Report is contained in the second schedule to this Act:

Decretal order dated the 7th June 1830.

And whereas by a further decretal Order of the said Court of Chancery, dated the seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it was ordered that the said decretal Order, dated the fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the Scheme therein referred to, should be varied and amended in manner therein mentioned; and that the said Free Grammar School should be established and conducted according to the said Scheme as so varied and amended.

That the scheme should be confirmed.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School so varied and amended as aforesaid, should be confirmed in manner herein-after mentioned:

The present Head Master and usher.

And whereas the Reverend John Cooke, clerk, is the present pedagogue or Head Master of the said Free Grammar School, and the Reverend Rann Kennedy, clerk, is the subpedagogue or usher of the said Free Grammar School:

The sites on which the Free Grammar School,

And whereas it has been considered more convenient that the said intended new Free Grammar School, and the Masters' houses, and other buildings,

and the school for teaching modern languages, &c., shall be built.

should be erected upon the present site in New Street, with such addition to the said site as hereinafter mentioned, and that the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, with the Masters' houses and other conveniences, should be erected on part of the estates belonging to the said Charity in New Street aforesaid, and herein-after more particularly mentioned:

Now may it please Your Majesty,

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to receive a conveyance of the said estates so conveyed to the said William Villers deceased, as a trustee for the said Governors and their successors as aforesaid, and to hold for the benefit of the said Charity the same estates, and also all the messuages, lands, and hereditaments, which shall be purchased by the said Governors and their successors, under the powers of this present Act, without any licence or writ of ad quod damnum, the Statutes of mortmain or any other law, usage, statute or custom, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Powers for the Governors to receive a conveyance of the hereditaments purchased by W. Villers, and to hold lands to be purchased under this Act.

Power to the Governors to purchase certain property adjoining to the present site of the Free Grammar School, and to add any part of the property so purchased to the site of the proposed new school.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, under the direction of the High Court of Chancery, to purchase the piece of land, dwelling houses, buildings, and erections adjoining the present site in New Street aforesaid of the said Free Grammar School, and extending from the western side of the same buildings to the corner of Peck Lane, and from thence down Peck Lane and along Little Colmore Street till it terminates in a direct line with the eastern boundary of the said school buildings, or any part or parts of the same piece of land, or any estate or interest in the same premises, or any part thereof, and to procure a conveyance or conveyances of the premises, or of the estate or interest therein, which shall be purchased as last aforesaid, to them the said Governors and their successors, and to hold the same as part of the estates belonging to the said Charity; and that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, under the direction of the said Court, to add the lands to be purchased as last aforesaid, or any part thereof, to the present site of the said Free Grammar School; and in order thereto to pull down and clear away any dwelling houses, buildings, and erections which may be standing on the lands to be added to the site of the said Free Grammar School.

Power for the Governors to build a new grammar school on the present site and the land adjoining:

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, to cause the present school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings in New Street in Birmingham aforesaid, in which the said Free Grammar School is now carried on, to be pulled down, and the materials to be sold and disposed of, and, under the direction of the High Court of Chancery to build and lay out a school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings and play grounds suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School on the present site in New Street aforesaid, or on the said site with the addition thereto of the land hereinbefore authorized to be purchased or of any part thereof.

And to hire houses for the masters, and a school house, until the new school is built.

And be it further enacted, that until the said new school house, masters' houses, and other erections shall be completed, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to hire and provide such houses for the Head Master and usher, and such accommodations for carrying on the said Free Grammar School as they shall think necessary and expedient, and to pay the expense of such houses and accommodations out of the rents of the said Charity estates, or out of any monies to be raised under the powers of this Act.

Power for the Governors to purchase a surrender of leases to build new school to each modern laguages, the arts and sciences.

And be it further enacted, that from and immediately after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, and they are hereby required, to treat for, and, under the direction of the High Court of Chancery, to purchase a surrender of the leasehold or other outstanding interest in such part of a piece or parcel of land, part of the said Charity estates, situated in and fronting to New Street and Peck Lane in Birmingham aforesaid, as the said Court hall determine to be sufficient for the new school house and other buildings

herein-after mentioned; and after such purchases shall have been made, and a surrender of the said leasehold or other outstanding interest shall have been obtained, to cause the messuages and buildings standing on the said piece or parcel of land to be pulled down, and the materials to be sold and disposed of; and to build and lay out upon the said piece or parcel of land, such school house, to be fronting to New Street aforesaid, Masters' houses and other erections and playgrounds as the said Governors and their successors, under the like direction of the said High Court of Chancery, shall judge to be adequate and proper for the purposes of a new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences.

If no purchase can be made, the school last mentioned to be built at the expiration of the leases.

And be it further enacted, that in case the said Governors or their successors shall be unable to purchase a surrender of the leasehold or other outstanding interest in a sufficient part of the piece or parcel of land herein-before last mentioned, then the said Governors and their successors, from and immediately after the expiration of the lease or leases now subsisting on the said piece of land, shall, under the like direction of the said High Court of Chancery, erect and build, and lay out on some part of the said land, the said school house, Masters' houses, and other erections and playgrounds for the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences.

Power to found elementary schools.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, and they are hereby required within eight years after the passing this Act, to appropriate a sum not exceeding four thousand pounds, in order to build and establish, upon such parts of the Charity estates as they shall consider to be most convenient for the purpose, four schools for the elementary education of the male and female children of the poorer inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, and to nominate and appoint masters and mistresses, with such salaries, payable out of the rents of the Charity estates, as the said Governors and their successors shall think right, to conduct the same schools, upon such plans of instruction and under such regulations as the said Governors and their successors shall from time to time by statutes under their common seal, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, think expedient and advantageous; and the said Governors and their successors are hereby authorized to remove any such Masters or Mistresses for just cause, and to appoint others in their stead.

Power for incapacitated persons to convey.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every person or persons, bodies politic or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, and to and for trustees for charitable and other public purposes, and to and for all trustees or committees for infants, lunatics, idiots, and other incapable persons, and to and for all femes covert or tenants for life, or tenants in tail, and all and every other person and persons who is or are, or shall or may be seised, possessed of, or interested in the said piece of land, dwelling houses, buildings, and erections, which the said Governors and their successors are by this Act empowered to purchase and hold, adjoining to the present site of the said Free Grammar School, and also of and in the piece of land, hereditaments, and premises situate in and fronting to New Street and Peck Lane aforesaid, but being incapable of selling the same or the estate or interest to be surrendered therein respectively, and making a good title thereto in fee simple, or for such estate or interest to be surrendered as aforesaid, to contract and agree to sell to the said Governors or their successors, any such lands, ground, buildings, erections or hereditaments and rights, in, over, or upon the same, and all such estate and interest to be surrendered as aforesaid; and by indenture or indentures, duly sealed and delivered, and enrolled in the said Court of Chancery, in manner required by law for conveyance of lands in mortmain, absolutely to convey in fee the same pieces or parcels of land, messuages, buildings, and hereditaments, and to assign or surrender any such estate or interest as aforesaid, to the said Governors and their successors; and such deed or deeds, being duly executed and enrolled as aforesaid, shall effectually and absolutely bar all estates tail and other estates and interests in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, and convey all other estates and interests in the hereditaments so conveyed; and all and every such person or persons, bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, or trustees for charitable and other public purposes, trustees or committees, femes covert,

tenants for life or tenants in tail, or other person or persons as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby indemnified for what they shall do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act.

When the purchase money exceeds 200*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of other lands under the direction of the Court of Exchequer.

And be it further enacted, That if any money shall be agreed to be paid for any hereditaments so to be purchased by the said Governors by virtue of the powers of this Act for the purposes aforesaid, which shall belong to any trustee or trustees for charitable or other public purposes, or to any corporation, feme covert, infant, lunatic, or person or persons under any other disability or incapacity in this Act mentioned, such money in case the same shall amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, shall be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, to be placed to his account there, *ex parte* the Governors of possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, pursuant to the method prescribed by an Act passed in the first year of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for better securing monies and effects paid into the "Court of Exchequer at Westminster, on account of the suitors of the said "Court, and for the appointment of an Accountant General and two Masters "of the said Court, and for other purposes," and the General Orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward; and so soon as conveniently may be after the same shall have been so paid in as aforesaid, the same monies shall, upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court of Exchequer in a summary way, by the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the estates to be purchased with such monies pursuant to this Act, in case the same had been purchased as herein-after mentioned, if such person or persons had been of full age; but if such person or persons shall be under age, then by his, her, or their guardian or guardians, to be laid out by and with the approbation of the said Court in the purchase of other messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which shall be conveyed and settled to, for, and upon such and the like uses, trusts, intents, and purposes, and in the same manner as the hereditaments which shall be so purchased by the said Governors and their successors stood settled or limited, or such of them as, at the time of making such conveyance and settlement, shall be existing undetermined and capable of taking effect; and that in the meantime, and until such purchase shall be made, the same money shall, by order of the said Court of Exchequer, upon application thereto in a summary way, be invested by the said Accountant General in his name, in the purchase of three pounds per centum per annum consolidated Bank annuities; and in the meantime, and until the said Bank annuities shall be ordered by the said Court to be sold for the purposes aforesaid, the dividends and annual produce thereof shall, from time to time, be paid, by order of the said Court, to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the hereditaments hereby directed to be purchased therewith, in case such purchase and settlement were made.

When the purchase money shall be less than 200*l.* and exceed 20*l.*

And be it further enacted, that in case the money agreed to be paid for any hereditaments so to be purchased by the said Governors by virtue of the powers of this Act for the purposes aforesaid, shall belong to any person or persons under any disability or incapacity as aforesaid, and shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, then, and in every such case, the same shall, at the option of the person or persons for the time being entitled to the rents of the hereditaments so purchased by the said Governors, or of his, her, or their guardian or guardians, committee or committees, to be signified by writing under their respective hands, be paid into the Bank in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, and be placed to his account as aforesaid, to be applied as herein-before is directed with respect to such monies when the same amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds; or otherwise, the same shall be paid (at the like option) to two trustees, to be nominated by the person or persons making such option, by writing under the hands of such person or persons, and approved of by the said Governors by writing under their common seal, in order that such money and the dividends thereon may be applied in any manner herein-before directed, without any direction or approbation of the

said Court of Exchequer; and that where such money so agreed to be paid by the said Governors shall be less than twenty pounds, the same shall be paid to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the hereditaments so purchased by the said Governors, or, in case of infancy or lunacy, then to the guardians or committees of such person or persons, to be applied for the benefit of such person or persons.

The certificate of the Accountant General, and the receipts of any cashier of the Bank, and the receipts of trustees, &c. to be good discharges.

And be it further enacted, that the certificate and certificates of the said Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, together with the receipt and receipts of the cashier of the Bank, to be thereto annexed and therewith filed in the Register Office of the said Court, of the payment into the Bank of England by the said Governors or their successors of their purchase monies, shall from time to time be a good and sufficient discharge to the said Governors and their successors for so much of the said purchase money for which such certificate or certificates and receipt or receipts shall be given, and after taking such certificate or certificates and receipt or receipts, the said Governors and their successors shall be absolutely acquitted and discharged from the same monies, and shall not be obliged to see to the application or be answerable or account able for any loss, misapplication, or nonapplication of such purchase money or any part thereof; and that the receipts in writing of any two trustees to be nominated and approved as aforesaid, for any purchase money authorized to be paid to such trustees as aforesaid, and that the receipts in writing of the person or persons, guardian or guardians, committee or committees authorized to receive any purchase money respectively, shall in like manner be effectual discharges to the said Governors for the money in such receipts expressed to be received.

Power to the Governors to sell the lands comprised in the second Schedule to this Act.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, at any time or times after the passing of this Act, to sell, either altogether or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, the lands and hereditaments mentioned in the second Schedule to this Act, and to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in fee simple, or to such uses as such purchaser or purchasers shall direct; and the receipts contained in the conveyances under the common seal of the said Governors for the purchase money of the hereditaments so sold as last aforesaid, shall be effectual discharges to the purchasers for their purchase money, or for so much thereof as in such conveyances respectively shall be expressed to be received.

Power for the Governors to sell the said sums of 77*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, 4*l.* per cent. Bank annuities, and 3,822*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols; and to receive the proceeds of such sales, and also the purchase money of the hereditaments comprised in the first Schedule.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to sell the said sums of seventy-seven pounds seven shillings and fivepence four per centum Bank annuities, the said sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds eleven shillings and threepence three per centum consolidated Bank Annuities, and to receive the proceeds of such sales, and under the order of the said Court of Exchequer, to be made in a summary way upon a petition of the said Governors or their successors, to receive the purchase money which shall be paid for the hereditaments in the first Schedule to this Act, in case the same shall be sold under the powers of the said Act of the ninth year of His late Majesty as aforesaid, or the money to arise by the sale of the stock on which the said purchase money shall be invested, and, under the direction and with the approbation of the said Court of Chancery, to apply for the purposes and in manner herein-after mentioned the monies to arise by the sale of the said stocks and hereditaments respectively, and to be received as aforesaid respectively.

Power to Governors to raise money by mortgage.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to borrow and take up at interest from time to time such sums of money not exceeding the amount herein-after mentioned, as the said Governors or their successors shall from time to time require for paying the costs and expenses incurred in the said suit in the said High Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining this Act, and incidental thereto, including the expenses of two previous applications to Parliament, and for paying for the said piece of land, dwelling houses, buildings, and erections adjoining to the present site of the said Free Grammar School, or any estate or interest therein, in case the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the same; and for paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences, as shall be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School; and also for

purchasing the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane, herein-before mentioned, and erecting and completing such houses, buildings, and other conveniences, as shall be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences; and also for building and establishing the said elementary schools as aforesaid, and for paying all other expenses incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act; and by any writing or writings under the common seal of the said Governors to grant and demise all or any part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging to the said Governors (except the hereditaments comprised in the said first and second Schedules to this Act) unto such person or persons or body or bodies corporate as shall advance all or any part of the money hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, his, her, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, as a security for the money so advanced with interest, and that such mortgages shall or may (so far as the same may be applicable) be in the form or to the effect following; (that is to say,)

Form of mortgages.

'We, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free 'Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham in the county of 'Warwick, in consideration of the sum of advanced and lent to 'us by of upon the credit and for the purpose 'of a certain Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of King 'William the Fourth, intituled [*here state the title of this Act*] do hereby 'grant, bargain, sell, and demise unto the said his [her or 'their] executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, all and singular the 'messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, now vested in or belonging 'to us, and which we are by the said Act authorized to mortgage [*or, as the 'case may require, insert a short description of such part of the Charity 'estates as is intended to be charged*] to be had and holden from the day next 'before the day of the date hereof, until the said sum of together 'with interest henceforth for the same, after the rate of *per 'centum per annum* shall have been fully repaid and satisfied; such interest to 'be payable in the meantime half yearly, on the day of 'and the day of in every year. In witness whereof 'we the said Governors have caused our common seal to be hereunto set and 'affixed, this day of in the year of our Lord one 'thousand eight hundred and .'

And all such mortgages shall be numbered progressively, commencing with Number One, and shall be good, valid, and effectual in law, but shall have no preference as between one another in respect of the priority of the dates or numbers of such mortgages or otherwise.

Power to transfer mortgages.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the person or respective persons for the time being entitled to any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act, from time to time by writing, under his, her, or their hand and seal, or respective hands and seals, or (in the case of bodies corporate having a common seal) under their common seal to transfer such mortgage or mortgages, and the full benefit thereof to any person or persons whomsoever; and that every such transfer shall or may (so far as the same may be applicable) be made in the form or to the effect following; (that is to say,)

Form of transfers of mortgages.

'I of being entitled to the principal sum of 'by virtue of a mortgage bearing date the day of under 'the common seal of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of 'the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, upon 'the credit and for the purposes of a certain Act of Parliament passed in the 'second year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled [*here state the 'title of this Act*] do hereby, in consideration of the sum of to 'me paid by *A. B.* of transfer the said principal 'sum of and all interest due and to become due thereon, and 'all my right, title, security, interest, claim, and demand, in, to, for, or in 'respect of the same unto the said *A. B.* to hold to him, his 'executors, administrators, and assigns, for his and their absolute use and 'benefit: As witness my hand and seal this day of 'in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

And be it further enacted, that every such mortgage shall be an effectual discharge to the mortgagee for the money, for securing the repayment whereof such mortgage shall be expressed to be given, and shall discharge such mortgagee from seeing to the application thereof, or being answerable for the misapplication or non-application thereof. Mortgage to be a discharge to the mortgagee for the money advanced.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that notwithstanding any such mortgage or mortgages as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors from time to time to make such contracts and agreements for granting leases, and such leases either under the powers which the said Governors now possess by law, or under any powers which shall hereafter be given or confirmed to the said Governors or their successors, or otherwise howsoever, as they the said Governors might have made in case this Act and the said mortgage or mortgages had not been passed or made; and that such mortgage or mortgages shall also be subject to the effect of all such contracts or agreements for leases, and of all such leases as have been already made of any of the estates of the said Charity, and are now subsisting. Mortgages to be subject to subsisting leases, and to leases hereafter to be made.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the money to be raised by mortgage as herein-before is mentioned, together with the monies to arise by the sale of the said sums of stock hereby authorized to be sold, and by the sale of the hereditaments in the said first and second schedules to this Act, in case the said premises, or any of them, shall be sold, and the monies to arise by the sale of the materials of the buildings hereby authorized to be pulled down as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand pounds, unless the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the said land and hereditaments adjoining to the present site of the said Free Grammar School, or shall purchase the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid; and in case the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the said land and hereditaments adjoining to the present site as aforesaid, and shall also purchase the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid, then so much more only than the sum of fifty thousand pounds may be raised as shall be equal to the amount agreed to be paid by the said Governors for such respective purchases, and the amount of the expenses attending any such purchases; but that no mortgagee shall be bound to ascertain that money has not been raised up to the said amount hereby authorized, and his or her security shall not be affected by the fact that more than the amount hereby authorized has been received and raised as aforesaid. The whole sum to be raised for the purposes of this Act not to exceed 50,000*l.*, unless the lands adjoining the present site be purchased, &c.; in which case only so much more than 50,000*l.* shall be raised as shall be required for the making such purchases.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that after the making of any such mortgages as aforesaid, a sufficient portion of the rents and profits of the estates belonging to the said Charity shall be appropriated and set apart from time to time by the said Governors for the purpose of keeping down the interest accruing due upon such mortgages, and for the purpose of being applied in or towards the discharge of the principal thereof at such times and in such manner as shall be deemed expedient, and as shall effectually provide for the discharge of such mortgage money as soon as circumstances will permit. Provision for keeping down the interest and paying off the principal of the money raised by mortgage.

And be it further enacted, that the money to be raised by sale of the said stocks hereby respectively authorized to be sold, and by the sale of the said hereditaments in the said first and second schedules to this Act, in case the same premises or any of them shall be sold, and the money to arise by the sale of the materials of the buildings hereby authorized to be pulled down, and also the money to be raised by the said mortgages after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the said suit in the said High Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining this Act, and incidental thereto, including the expense of two previous applications to Parliament, shall be applied by the said Governors from time to time as the same shall be wanted in paying for the said land and hereditaments adjoining to the present site of the said Free Grammar School, and in paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as shall be adequate and suitable for the said Free Grammar School, and also in paying for the purchase of the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid, and also How the monies to be raised shall be applied

in paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as shall be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also in building and establishing the said elementary schools, and in paying the expenses incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act.

The amount of the money to be expended in building to be subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that such part of the money applicable to the purposes of this Act shall be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing the houses, buildings, and other conveniences for the said Free Grammar School; and such further part of the same money shall be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing houses, buildings, and other conveniences for the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, as shall be approved of in that behalf respectively by the said High Court of Chancery, upon any application or applications to be made by the said Governors for that purpose.

Directions as to the application the excess of money raised or not wanted for the purpose of this Act.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case after any money shall be raised by mortgage for the purposes of this Act, the money received for the sale of the said sums of stock hereby authorized to be sold, and from the sale of the hereditaments in the said first and second schedules to this Act, or any of them, and for the sale of the materials of buildings to be pulled down as aforesaid, or from any of the same sources together with the money raised by mortgage, shall exceed the amount hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid; or in case the same shall not exceed the amount hereby authorized to be raised, but the whole thereof shall not be wanted for the purposes of this Act, then and in any such case the excess over the sum hereby authorized to be raised, or the excess over what shall be wanted as aforesaid, shall be applied by the said Governors in payment, so far as the same will extend, of the principal and interest due upon the mortgage, or any of the mortgages which shall have been made under the powers of this Act.

The Free Grammar School to be regulated according to the scheme approved of by the Court of Chancery, or any future scheme to be approved of by the Court, except as next provided.

And be it further enacted, that the said Free Grammar School shall be established, regulated, and managed according to the rules and regulations contained in the said Scheme so varied and amended as aforesaid and as herein-before set forth, except as herein-after next provided, as to all particulars to which the same rules and regulations shall apply, (including the powers of repealing and varying any present or future Statutes, and of adding new articles as in the said Scheme mentioned,) or according to any Scheme or Schemes which shall hereafter be approved of by the said Court of Chancery, any thing in the said Letters Patent, or any statute, ordinance, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Number of boarders to be taken by the masters.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the Head Master of the said school for the time being shall not be authorized or empowered to take into his house as boarders any greater number of boys than eighteen, and the usher for the time being any greater number than twelve, and each of the present assistants to the said Head Master and usher any greater number than four, and that no future assistants to the Head Master and usher for the time being shall take or receive into his house any boarders whatever; and that the Governors of the said school and their successors shall not have power to increase the number of boarders to be taken by the said respective masters, anything in the Scheme herein-before set forth to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

The new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, to be regulated by a scheme to be approved of by the Court of Chancery.

And be it further enacted, that the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, as to the nomination and number of masters or teachers, the amount of their salaries, and the powers of removing them, as to the particular branches of education to be taught by each, as to the place of birth, age, and number of scholars to be received, and as to all other particulars relating to the management and conduct of the said new School, shall be established and regulated according to a Scheme or Schemes for that purpose, to be confirmed and approved of from time to time by an order of the High Court of Chancery, to be made in a summary way upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court by the said Governors.

The surplus revenues of the

And be it further enacted, that in case there shall be a surplus of the annual revenues of the said Charity after answering all the purposes of the said Scheme

for the establishment of the said Free Grammar School herein-before set forth or any Scheme or Schemes which shall hereafter be approved of for establishing the same school as aforesaid; and also all the purposes of any Scheme or Schemes for the establishment of the said intended school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also, after providing for keeping down the interest, and gradually repaying the principal of the money for the time being due on any mortgage or mortgages made under the powers of this Act, then and in such case such surplus shall from time to time be applied, in such manner as the said High Court of Chancery shall direct, for improving, enlarging, extending, or increasing the said Free Grammar School, the said new school for teaching the modern languages, the arts and sciences, and the said elementary schools or either of them, or for promoting the objects of the said respective schools.

Charity to be applied as the Court of Chancery shall direct.

And whereas it would tend to promote the interests of the said Charity if the limits were enlarged within which the persons now eligible to be Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar School, must be inhabitants; be it therefore enacted, that any person residing within four miles of the present site of the said Free Grammar School, and *bonâ fide* rated to the relief of the poor of the said parish of Birmingham, or exercising any profession or carrying on any trade within the limits of the said town, parish, or manor, and who shall not be disqualified by the provisions of the Scheme herein-before set forth, shall from and after the passing of this Act be eligible to be a Governor, though such person shall not be an inhabitant of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham; and that in case any Governor shall be incapacitated from attending, or shall wholly neglect to attend any meeting of the Governors during the space of two years, he shall cease to be a Governor, but such Governor shall not thereby be disqualified from being re-elected.

Power to extend the limits within which persons residing may be Governors.

Provided always and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to abridge or alter any powers or authorities to which the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being, under the said Letters Patent or under the said Scheme herein-before set forth, is or may be entitled immediately before the passing of this Act: provided always, that in case any question, dispute, or difference shall at any time or times hereafter arise between the said Lord Bishop for the time being and the said Governors for the time being touching or concerning the extent of the said powers or authorities, or any of them, or in relation thereto, then and so often as the same shall happen, it shall and may be lawful for the said Lord Bishop for the time being to apply to the said High Court of Chancery by information and bill, or in a summary way by petition to obtain the decree or order of the said Court upon the subject matter of every such question, dispute, or difference; and that all the costs, charges, and expenses of every such proceeding shall be paid and allowed to both or either of the said parties as the Court in their discretion shall think fit out of the revenues and estate belonging to the said school.

Power, reserving the rights of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Questions as to the extent of the rights of the Bishop to be determined by the Court of Chancery.

And be it further enacted, that in all cases in which the said Governors are hereby authorized to do any act, under the direction or with the approbation of the said High Court of Chancery, and in all other cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court shall be necessary under the provisions of this Act, such direction, approbation, or sanction shall be made and given respectively by order of the said Court, made in a summary way, upon a petition to be presented by the said Governors for the time being of the said Free Grammar School.

The orders of the High Court of Chancery to be made in a summary way upon petition.

And be it further enacted, that in case the Governors shall at any time hereafter deem it necessary to apply to the High Court of Chancery or to Parliament the said Governors shall and they are hereby required to give one month's previous notice, by advertisement in some one newspaper printed and published within the said town of Birmingham, of the general nature of such intended application.

Notice to be given of future application to the High Court of Chancery.

And be it further enacted, that an abstract of the accounts of the income and expenditure of the revenues arising from the school estates shall be hereafter published by the Governors once in the month of June in every year, in some one newspaper printed and published within the said town of Birmingham.

Accounts to be annually published.

Saving always to the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and all and every other persons and person, bodies politic and corporate, his,

General saving.

her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, (other than and except the said Governors of the said Free Grammar School and their successors, and the said John Cooke and Rann Kennedy, and all persons claiming or to claim by, from, through, under, or in trust for them or any of them,) all such estates, rights, titles, and interests whatsoever as belonged to or were holden by them respectively, or any of them, immediately before the passing of this Act.

Public Act, and to be evidence.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty duly authorized to print the Statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

The FIRST SCHEDULE before referred to.

Date of the Lease.	Name of the Original Lessee.	Term of Years.	Expiration of the Lease.	Rent and Land Tax received.	Present Description of the Property.
			NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.	£ s. d.	
11th August 1738.	Stephen Russell - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1838.	2 0 0	Messuage and Appurtenances.
23rd March 1739.	Thomas Green - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1838.	2 17 6	Messuage and Appurtenances.
			EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.		
27th Sept. 1748.	Ann Primer - - -	Ninety-nine years	27th Day of Sept. 1835.	3 2 0	Three Messuages and Appurtenances, one fronting to Edgbaston Street, and two to Worcester Street.
5th June 1733.	Joseph Freeth and Thomas Pritchard.	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1833.	3 13 0	Two Messuages and Outbuildings.
5th Sept. 1783.	John Higginson - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1883.	8 4 0	Three Messuages and Outbuildings.

The FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

The above Property is described in the Act of the 9 G. 4. c. 54. as follows:

Owners.	Occupiers.	Description.
	NEW STREET.	
William Jones, Lessee to Governors of Free School	William Jones and Others	Rooms and Shops, or House and Appurtenances.
	John Benjamin - -	House and Appurtenances.
	WORCESTER STREET.	
James Onions, as Lessee to Free School - -	James Onions - -	House.
	Thomas Deakin - -	Ditto.
	EDGBASTON STREET.	
James Onions as Lessee to Free School - - -	Joseph Deakin - -	House.
James Evans, Lessee of the Governors of the Free School.	Edward Williams - -	House, Shops, and Appurtenances.
John Rodway - - - - - - - - -	John Patrick - - -	House, Slaughter House or Stable and Appurtenances.
Edward Harper, Lessee to Free School - - -	Edward Harper - - -	Two Stables, Two Sheds, Pigsty, and Yard.
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	Ann Jackson - - -	Back House and Appurtenances.
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	Peter Lowe - - -	Ditto.

J. W. WHATELEY.

The SECOND SCHEDULE before referred to.

Date of the Lease.	Name of the Original Lessee.	Term of Years.	Expiration of the Lease.	Rent and Land Tax received.	Present Description of the Property.
				£ s. d.	
		HIGH STREET.			
6th February 1744.	Thomas Robinson -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1843.	3 15 6	Two Messuages and Retail Shops and Outbuildings.
6th March 1744.	Joseph Mantel, Junr.	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1843.	2 16 6	One Messuage and Shop, and Six small Messuages behind, and Appurtenances.
		DALE END.			
4th July 1744.	John Brown - - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 16 0	Three Messuages and Retail Shops, and several small Houses behind, and Appurtenances.
1st August 1744.	Thomas Yates - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 0 0	One Messuage and Retail Shop, Shopping and Appurtenances.
5th Dec. 1744.	Thomas Turner - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	7 0 0	Four Dwelling Houses and Retail Shop, Seven small Houses behind, and Appurtenances.
		BULL STREET.			
6th February 1744.	Jonathan Ruston -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1843.	6 15 0	Seven Messuages and Retail Shops, Buildings, and Appurtenances.
7th Nov. 1744.	Thomas Robins - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1844.	1 15 0	A Messuage or Building, and Appurtenances.
7th May 1746.	John Beet - - - -	Ninety-nine years	27th Day of Sept. 1845.	8 17 9	Three Messuages and Retail Shops, and Appurtenances.
1st January 1752.	Thomas Ashwell - -	Ninety-two years	23rd Day of March 1844.	8 10 0	Two Messuages and Retail Shops.

J. W. WHATELEY.

AN ACT to alter and amend an Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, "and Goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the "Sixth in Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to erect a "School-house, Masters' Houses, and other suitable Accommoda- "tions for the said School, and to extend the Objects of the "Charity, and for other Purposes."

[Royal Assent, July 15th, 1837.]

Recital of the Act of the 2d year of His late Majesty William IV.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the Governors "of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of "King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham in the county of Warwick, to erect "a school house, Masters' houses, and other suitable accommodations for the "said school, and to extend the objects of the Charity, and for other purposes," after reciting therein letters patent of His late Majesty King Edward the Sixth, whereby a Free Grammar School was founded for the instruction of boys and youths in grammar, and the Governors thereof were appointed and incorporated by the name of "The Governors of the possessions, revenues, and "goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birming- "ham in the county of Warwick" (in the said letters patent Brymincham), and divers messuages and lands in the manor and parish of Birmingham were granted to the said Governors for the support of the said school, and the said Governors were empowered with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being to make regulations for the government of the said school; and

after reciting divers proceedings in a suit in the High Court of Chancery in which His Majesty's Attorney-General at the relation of the said Governors was informant and the said Governors were plaintiffs, and the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God Henry, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, John Cooke and Rann Kennedy were defendants; and after divers other recitals, it was by the said Act now in recital among other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors under the direction of the said Court to purchase the piece of land, dwelling-houses, buildings, and erections adjoining the then present site in New Street in Birmingham aforesaid of the said Free Grammar School, and to take conveyances of the same and to hold the same as part of the estates belonging to the said Charity, and that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors under the direction of the said Court to add the lands to be purchased as last aforesaid or any part thereof to the said site of the said Free Grammar School, and in order thereto to pull down and clear away any dwelling-houses, buildings, and erections which might be standing on the lands to be added to the site of the said Free Grammar School. And it was by the said Act now in recital further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors immediately after the passing thereof, to cause the then present school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings in New Street in Birmingham aforesaid, in which the said Free Grammar School was then carried on, to be pulled down and the materials to be sold and disposed of, and under the direction of the said Court of Chancery to build and lay out a school-house, Masters' houses, and other buildings and play-grounds suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School on the said site in New Street aforesaid or on the said site with the additions thereto of the land therein-before authorized to be purchased or of any part thereof. And it was by the said Act further enacted, that from and immediately after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, and they were thereby required, to treat for and under the direction of the said Court of Chancery to purchase a surrender of the leasehold or other outstanding interest in such part of a piece or parcel of land part of the said Charity estates situated in and fronting to New Street and Peck Lane in Birmingham aforesaid, as the said Court should determine to be sufficient for the new school-house and other buildings therein-after mentioned, and after such purchases should have been made, and a surrender of the said leasehold or other outstanding interest should have been obtained, to cause the messuages and buildings standing on the said piece or parcel of land to be pulled down and the materials to be sold and disposed of and to build and lay out upon the said piece or parcel of land such school-house to be fronting to New Street aforesaid, Masters' houses and other erections and play-grounds as the said Governors and their successors under the like direction of the said High Court of Chancery should judge to be adequate and proper for the purposes of a new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences. And it was by the said Act further enacted, that in case the said Governors or their successors should be unable to purchase a surrender of the leasehold or other outstanding interest in a sufficient part of the piece or parcel of land therein-before last mentioned, then the said Governors and their successors from and immediately after the expiration of the lease or leases then subsisting on the said piece of land should, under the like direction of the said High Court of Chancery, erect and build and lay out on some part of the said land the said school-house, Masters' houses and other erections and play-grounds for the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences. And it was by the said Act further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, and they were thereby required within eight years after the passing of the said Act to appropriate a sum not exceeding four thousand pounds for the establishment of elementary schools as therein mentioned. And it was by the said Act further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to borrow and take up at interest from time to time such sums of money not exceeding the amount therein-after and herein-after mentioned as the said Governors or their successors should from time to time require for paying the costs and expenses incurred in the said suit in the said High Court of Chancery, and the costs,

charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining the said Act and incidental thereto, including the expenses of two previous applications to Parliament, and for paying for the said piece of land, dwelling houses, buildings, and erections adjoining to the present site of the said Free Grammar School or any estate or interest therein, in case the said Governors or their successors should purchase the same; and for paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School, and also for purchasing the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane therein and herein-before mentioned, and erecting and completing such houses, buildings, and other conveniences, as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also for building and establishing the said elementary schools as aforesaid, and for paying all other expenses incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of the said Act, and by any writing or writings under the common seal of the said Governors to grant and demise all or any part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging to the said Governors (except the hereditaments comprised in the first and second schedules to the said Act) unto such person or persons, body or bodies corporate, as should advance all or any part of the money thereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, his, her, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, as a security for the money so advanced with interest, and that such mortgages should or might so far as the same might be applicable be in the form or to the effect therein contained. And it was by the said Act further enacted, that it should be lawful for the person or respective persons for the time being entitled to any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said Act from time to time by writing under his or their hand and seal or respective hands and seals or (in the case of bodies corporate having a common seal) under their common seal, to transfer such mortgage or mortgages and the full benefit thereof to any person or persons whomsoever, and that every such transfer should or might (so far as the same might be applicable) be made in the form or to the effect therein contained. And it was by the said Act further enacted, that the money to be raised by mortgage as therein and herein-before is mentioned, together with the monies to arise by the sale of certain sums of stock therein-before authorized to be sold and by the sale of the hereditaments in the said first and second schedules to the said Act, in case the said premises or any of them should be sold and the monies to arise by the sale of the materials of the buildings thereby authorized to be pulled down as aforesaid, should not exceed the sum of fifty thousand pounds, unless the said Governors or their successors should purchase the said land and hereditaments adjoining to the then present site of the said Free Grammar School, or should purchase the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid, and in case the said Governors or their successors should purchase the said land and hereditaments surrendered as aforesaid, then so much more only than the sum of fifty thousand pounds might be raised as should be equal to the amount agreed to be paid by the said Governors for such respective purchases, and the amount of the expenses attending any such purchases; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that a sufficient portion of the rents and profits belonging to the said Charity should be appropriated for the purpose of keeping down the interest on the said mortgages and for discharge of the principal as therein mentioned; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that the money so to be raised by the several sales aforesaid, and also the money to be raised by the said mortgages after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the said suit in the said High Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining the said Act and incidental thereto, including the expense of two previous applications to Parliament, should be applied by the said Governors from time to time as the same should be wanted in paying for the said land and hereditaments adjoining to the said site of the said Free Grammar School and in paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the said Free Grammar School, and also for paying for the purchase of the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New

Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid, and also in paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said new School for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also in building and establishing the said elementary schools, and in paying the expenses incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of the said Act; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that such part of the money applicable to the purposes of the said Act should be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing the houses, buildings, and other conveniences for the said Free Grammar School, and such further part of the same money should be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing houses, buildings, and other conveniences for the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, as should be approved of in that behalf respectively by the said High Court of Chancery upon any application or applications to be made by the said Governors for that purpose; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that the said Free Grammar School should be established, regulated, and managed according to the rules and regulations contained in the Scheme in the said Act mentioned so varied and amended as therein mentioned and as therein-before set forth, (except as to the number of boarders to be taken by the masters,) as to all particulars to which the same rules and regulations should apply, including the powers of repealing and varying any then present or future Statutes, and of adding new articles as in the said Scheme mentioned, or according to any Scheme or Schemes which should thereafter be approved of by the said Court of Chancery, any thing in the said letters patent or any Statute, ordinance, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, as to the nomination and number of masters or teachers, the amount of their salaries, and the powers of removing them, as to the particular branches of education to be taught by each, as to the place of birth, age, and number of scholars to be received, and as to all other particulars relating to the management and conduct of the said new school, should be established and regulated according to a scheme or schemes for that purpose to be confirmed and approved of from time to time by an order of the High Court of Chancery, to be made in a summary way upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court by the said Governors; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that in all cases in which the said Governors were thereby authorized to do any act under the direction or with the approbation of the said High Court of Chancery, and in all other cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court should be necessary under the provisions of the said Act, such direction, approbation, or sanction should be made and given respectively by order of the said Court made in a summary way upon a petition to be presented by the said Governors for the time being of the said Free Grammar School; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that in case the said Governors should at any time thereafter deem it necessary to apply to the High Court of Chancery, or to Parliament, the said Governors should and they were thereby required to give one month's previous notice by advertisement in some one newspaper printed and published within the said town of Birmingham of the general nature of such intended application:

Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 21st day of April 1837.

And whereas by an order made on the twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven by the Lord High Chancellor in the cause aforesaid, and in the matter of the said Act of Parliament upon the petition of the said Governors, it was referred to the Master to whom the said cause stood referred to enquire and state to the Court whether it would be fit and proper that the objects and purposes in the said petition and order and herein-after mentioned or any or either of them should be carried into effect, and whether it would be fit and proper that an application should be made to Parliament for effectuating the objects and purposes in the said petition also mentioned or any of them, and that the said Master was to be at liberty to state any circumstances relating to the said enquiries specially as he might think fit:

Master's Report dated the 26th day of May 1837.

And whereas the said Master made his report, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in pursuance of the said last-mentioned order, and thereby found from the affidavits and as therein

mentioned (amongst other things) that the notice of the said intended application to the said Court of Chancery and to Parliament required by the said Act was published in Aris's Birmingham Gazette on the twenty-seventh day of February then last; and the said Master also found that in pursuance of the said Act and under certain orders of the said Court bearing date respectively the seventh and tenth days of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the said Governors purchased the piece or parcel of land and the buildings and hereditaments thereon adjoining the then present site of the said Free Grammar School at the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and ninety pounds five shillings and sevenpence, including the costs attendant on such purchases; and that by an order of the said Court bearing date the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, it was ordered that such portion of the land so purchased as was shown in a plan marked E. in the fifth schedule to the report of the Master in the said order mentioned should be added to the site of the late Free Grammar School, and that the said Governors should build and lay out a school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings and playgrounds suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School on the then present site of the said late Free Grammar School with the addition thereto of such part only of the land so purchased as in the said report mentioned according to the plan or design therein stated of Charles Barry the architect in the said report mentioned; and it was further ordered that a sum not exceeding thirty thousand pounds be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing the houses, buildings, and other conveniences for the said Free Grammar School, videlicet, a sum not exceeding twenty-six thousand five hundred pounds in the erection of a new school house and Masters' houses, according to the design and plans of the said Charles Barry, and the remaining sum of three thousand five hundred pounds for the estimated expense of levelling the ground, fencing out the school buildings and Masters' houses, and for the necessary fixtures and fittings of the said school houses, and other contingent expenses; and the said Master also found that the said new school house and Masters' houses were nearly completed and would be ready for occupation in the month of August next; and by his said report the said Master also found that the said Governors having been for some time past impressed with the opinion that a more enlarged system of education in the Grammar School which was and is at present confined to the learned languages, would be of great public advantage, had come to a resolution at a meeting held on the fifth of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, that instruction in modern languages, the arts and sciences, in the classical school, in addition to the present system of education there, appeared to offer many and great advantages, and appointed a committee of their own body to enquire and report upon the means of carrying such resolution into effect, and that the said committee made their report in writing bearing date the seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and thereby reported among other things that the means which the said committee recommended for the furtherance of the said Governors' views were and are the following: as regards modern languages, they recommended the French, German, Spanish, Italian, and such other modern languages and literature, as might be thought beneficial, should be taught in the classical school by teachers to be specially appointed for the purpose, and they also recommended that a master should be appointed to teach the higher branches of arithmetic and mathematics, and that the Governors should have power to appoint an assistant master if found necessary, and that masters should be appointed to teach general English literature, grammar, the elements of composition, sacred and profane history, writing and arithmetic, and that a master should be appointed to teach drawing and architectural design, and that the Governors should have power to engage lecturers or teachers to afford instruction in chemistry, mineralogy, mechanics, natural and experimental philosophy, and such other branches of the arts and sciences as might be beneficial to the school, and that the Governors should be authorized to purchase proper instruments and apparatus for the purpose of such lectures and instruction, and that the Head Master should give instruction in the higher branches of English literature as well as in the learned languages, and that he should at all times have a first class of not less than twenty boys in the higher branches of classical

learning, and that the Head Master should have the general superintendence of the different schools, and should report from time to time to the Governors of the state of the schools, the efficiency of the masters and the proficiency of the scholars, and the Governors should have power to allow boys to remain in the school beyond the age of nineteen years to enable them to take degrees to be conferred by the University of London, under the charter lately granted by the Crown for that purpose, and that no boy should be capable of taking an exhibition after nineteen years of age; that the said Committee were of opinion that such new system might be partially commenced in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and progressively enlarged in succeeding years till carried into full effect, and the said Committee stated that the new buildings would contain the following number of scholars (videlicet) the grammar school, three hundred and forty boys, and the two school rooms under the library eighty boys each, making a total of five hundred boys, which accommodation they conceived would be sufficient for some years for all the purposes contemplated, and that a separate school for modern languages, the arts and sciences, would be rendered unnecessary, and that by this plan a large outlay would be saved, and a great increase of revenue would be derived from the valuable site a new school would occupy; and the said Committee stated that, from the best opinions they had been able to obtain they found it would be absolutely necessary in order to carry into effect the proposed plan of the said Governors to apply for the sanction of the Legislature, which could not be done without incurring considerable expense, but after the opinion expressed in the memorial in the said report mentioned recently addressed to the said Governors by a large proportion of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the town of all parties, the said Committee could not anticipate any opposition to the Bill, and that the said report, after being fully considered by the whole body of Governors at several meetings was adopted by them, and that the said Governors applied to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for his advice in the matters aforesaid prior to the separation of the archdeaconry of Coventry in which the said school and the Charity estates are situate, and the annexation of the said archdeaconry to the diocese of Worcester, and the said Lord Bishop sent his advice in a paper writing in the terms in the said report mentioned, fully approving of the said proposed enlarged course of education, subject to certain suggestions in the said writing contained; and the said Master by his said report also found that the said Governors had applied to the Lord Bishop of Worcester for his advice upon the matters aforesaid, and his Lordship had sent his advice in a paper writing in the terms in the said report mentioned, fully approving of the said proposed enlarged course of education; and the said Master also found that the said new school house would afford sufficient accommodation not only for the instruction of boys in the grammar school, but also for the instruction of boys in the modern languages, the arts and sciences, as proposed in the said report of the seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and to the extent proposed thereby, and that the said school buildings were sufficient to meet the present wants of the inhabitants of the said town of Birmingham, both as a grammar school and for instruction in the modern languages, the arts and sciences, and that in order to provide additional accommodation for an increased number of scholars at any future time beyond that now contemplated, and to enlarge the site of the present school buildings, and regard being also had to the other property belonging to the Charity adjoining to and opposite the said new school buildings, it would be to the interest of the said Charity that the Governors should be enabled to purchase under the directions of the said Court the reversion in fee of the land and buildings belonging to Frind Cregoe Colmore, Esquire, and others in Colmore Street, and extending down to the other land of the said Charity in Dudley Street, and also the leasehold interests therein, and to sell other parts of the said Charity estates for the purpose of paying for the same; and the said Master found that the said Governors therefore submitted that it would be fit and proper that the enlarged system of education recommended by the said report of the Committee of the seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, should be carried into effect in the newly erected school buildings, instead of having a new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, erected in another part of

New Street aforesaid, as required by the said Act of Parliament, that the said Governors should be authorized to purchase, under the directions of the said Court, the reversion in fee of the lands and buildings in Colmore Street aforesaid, and the leasehold interests therein, and that it would be fit and proper that an application should be made to Parliament for effectuating such objects and purposes and also for powers to raise by sale or mortgage of part of the lands belonging to the said Charity, such sum of money as might be necessary for the several purposes aforesaid, and of such application to Parliament and the proceedings relative thereto, and proposed the same accordingly; and the said Master by his said report certified that it would be fit and proper that the several objects and purposes in the said petition, and also therein-before mentioned, should be carried into effect, and that it would be fit and proper that an application should be made to Parliament for effectuating the said several objects and purposes:

Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 31st day of May 1837.

And whereas, by an order of the High Court of Chancery bearing date the thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, made in the cause and matter aforesaid on the petition of the said Governors, it was ordered that the said report, dated the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, should be confirmed, and it was referred back to the said Master to enquire and state to the Court what sum of money in addition to and besides the sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, being the residue (after providing for the purposes in the said report and herein-after mentioned) of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, it would be fit and proper to raise for effectuating the objects and purposes in the said last mentioned petition and herein-before mentioned, and whether it would be fit and proper that the Governors should apply to Parliament for powers to raise such sum:

Master's report dated 8th day of June, 1837.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said last mentioned order, the said Master made his report, bearing date the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and thereby found in manner therein mentioned (among other things) that owing to the several circumstances in the said report mentioned the total expense in completing the said new school buildings would exceed the sum of thirty thousand pounds herein-before mentioned to have been appropriated for that purpose by the sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence, subject to the usual account of extras and omissions to be made up when the buildings were quite completed, but which account it was apprehended would not vary the amount before mentioned; and the said Master also found that after providing for the above sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence, and the other objects and purposes contemplated by the said Act, there would remain a sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny or thereabouts applicable to the objects and purposes mentioned in the said report of the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and the said Master also found that it was intended if necessary to apply to the said Court or to Parliament to authorize the application of a part of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds in payment of the said sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence; and that in order to establish the said enlarged system of education mentioned in the said report of the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven the said Governors proposed to appoint in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight two English masters, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine one French master and a drawing master, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty an additional English master, mathematical master, and a German master, and that it would be attended with great public benefit if the said enlarged system of education were immediately commenced instead of delaying the same until a sufficient income beyond the present expense should be derived from the said Charity estates; that such system might be carried into immediate operation if the Governors were authorized to apply the residue of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds after paying thereout the excess of the costs of the said buildings towards establishing such system, and to raise such further sum of money for that purpose as the said Court should think fit; and the said Master also found that the expenditure of the said Free

Grammar School from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six to the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven would exceed the income by one thousand five hundred and six pounds twelve shillings and sevenpence, and that the expenditure for the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight was expected to exceed the income for that year by one thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds nineteen shillings and sevenpence, and that the expenditure for the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine was expected to exceed the income for that year by the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight pounds seven shillings and twopence, and that the income for the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight would have been increased two hundred pounds, and the income for the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine would have been increased by one thousand three hundred and sixty pounds had it not been for the alteration of the style in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, the leases of the estates from which such increase would have arisen not expiring till one year later than they would have expired according to their respective dates, and which circumstance had only recently been discovered, and that if the said proposed enlarged system of education were commenced in the year one thousand and thirty-eight, and progressively enlarged until one thousand eight hundred and forty, a further deficiency would be incurred in the following years, videlict, the sum of four hundred and seventy-one pounds in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the further sum of nine hundred and forty-three pounds in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, which would make the total deficiency at that time four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds one shilling and fivepence, and that in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty there will be a further increase of income of one thousand four hundred and three pounds eleven shillings and threepence, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four a further increase from the expiration of leases of upwards of two thousand pounds, exclusive of land which in the intermediate periods will be let for building purposes, and the said Governors proposed to obtain power in the said intended Act to apply the said sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, being the balance of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, towards the aforesaid deficiency of four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds one shilling and fivepence, and also to raise by way of mortgage or sale of parts of the lands of the said Charity as the said Court should direct such further sum as might be necessary to meet the said deficiency, and also for the purchase of the reversion in fee of the said land and buildings belonging to Frind Cregoe Colmore, Esquire, and others, and the leasehold interests therein, and for the costs of the said intended Act of Parliament and the proceedings relative and incident thereto, and that it was apprehended that a further sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds would be required for the purposes aforesaid exclusive of the said costs, and the said Governors therefore submitted that it would be fit and proper to raise the sum of ten thousand pounds in addition to and besides the sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, being the residue of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, for effectuating the objects and purposes in the said petition and herein-before mentioned, and that it would be fit and proper that the said Governors should apply to Parliament for power to raise such sum, and that the said Governors proposed that the said sum should be raised and the application to Parliament should be made accordingly; and the said Master certified that in addition to and besides the said sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, the residue of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, the sum of ten thousand pounds would be fit and proper to be raised for effectuating the objects and purposes in his said report and herein-before mentioned, and that it would be fit and proper that the said Governors should apply to Parliament for power to raise such sum and the said costs:

Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 10th day of June 1837.

And whereas by an order of the said Court of Chancery, made the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, upon the petition of the said Governors the last mentioned report was absolutely confirmed, and it was ordered that the said Governors should be at liberty to apply to Parlia-

ment for an Act for effectuating the several objects and purposes mentioned in the Master's report of the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and it was ordered that the said Governors should be at liberty to include in such application to Parliament powers to raise the costs of applying for such Act and relative thereto, and also the said sum of ten thousand pounds in addition to and besides the sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, the residue of the sum of fifty thousand pounds in the said report of the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven mentioned for effectuating the objects and purposes aforesaid:

That no part of the money raised under the Act of the 2d year of His late Majesty will be raised by sale.

And whereas no part of the money which has been hitherto raised under the powers of the said recited Act has been raised by sale of any of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments comprised in the second Schedule to the same Act, and it is intended that the whole of the remainder still to be raised under the powers of the said Act shall be raised by mortgage and not by sale:

That the lands and hereditaments in the schedule are convenient and desirable for sale.

And whereas the lands and hereditaments mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, being the whole of the hereditaments comprised in the second Schedule to the said recited Act, and such part as remains unsold of the hereditaments contained in the first Schedule to the said recited Act, are detached portions of the estates belonging to the said Charity, and from their situation are likely to be sold for a high price:

The present Head Master and ushers.

And whereas the Reverend Francis June, D.C.L. Clerk, is the present Pedagogue or Head Master of the said Free Grammar School, and the Reverend Lydney Gedge, A.M. Clerk, is the sub-pedagogue or usher of the said Free Grammar School:

That it is expedient that the objects mentioned in the reports be carried into effect.

And whereas it is expedient that the several purposes and objects in the said reports, bearing date respectively the twenty-fifth day of May and the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and herein-before mentioned, should be carried into effect in manner herein-after mentioned:

Now may it please Your Majesty,

Confirmation of Act of the 2d year of His late Majesty except in so far as the same is hereby repealed.

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said herein-before in part recited Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, and all and every the powers, provisoes, authorities, and other matters and things therein contained (save and except such of them or such part or parts thereof as are herein-after varied, altered, or repealed) shall remain and continue in full force and effect and be good and valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Repeal of so *much of the Act of the 2d year of the reign of His late Majesty as relates to building a new school for modern languages, the arts and sciences.*

II. And be it further enacted, that so much and such part of the said herein-before in part recited Act of the second year of the reign of His said late Majesty as authorizes and requires the said Governors and their successors to treat for and under the direction of the said Court of Chancery to purchase a surrender of the leasehold or other outstanding interest in such part of a piece or parcel of land part of the said Charity estates situated in and fronting to New Street and Peck Lane in Birmingham aforesaid, as the said Court should determine to be sufficient for the new school-house and other buildings for teaching the modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also so much and such part of the said herein-before in part recited Act as authorizes and requires the said Governors and their successors (either after such purchase should have been made and such surrender obtained or immediately after the expiration of the lease or leases then subsisting on the said piece of land) to build and lay out upon the said piece or parcel of ground, such school-house to be fronting to New Street aforesaid, Masters' houses and other erections and play-grounds as the said Governors and their successors under the like direction of the said High Court of Chancery should judge to be adequate and proper for the purposes of a new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also so much and such part of the said herein-before recited Act as directs that any of the money to be raised by the ways and means therein mentioned shall be applied in purchasing the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane aforesaid, or in paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of

the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also so much and such part of the said herein-before recited Act as provides that the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, should be established and regulated as therein mentioned, according to a Scheme or Schemes for that purpose to be confirmed and approved of from time to time by an order of the High Court of Chancery, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be repealed.

Power for the Governors to apply part of the sum of 50,000*l.* in discharge of the excess of expense incurred in completing the new Grammar School above the sum of 30,000*l.*

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to pay and apply such part of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds raised or to be raised in pursuance of the said recited Act as shall be required for that purpose in payment and discharge of the said sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence, the excess of the expense incurred in completing the said new Grammar School buildings and grounds over and above the said sum of thirty thousand pounds originally appropriated for that purpose, or in payment or discharge of other the excess which shall ultimately be incurred, so that such excess, including the said sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence, do not exceed the sum of seven thousand pounds.

The new school for teaching the modern languages, the arts and sciences, to be carried on in the Grammar School according to a scheme to be approved of by the Court of Chancery.

IV. And be it further enacted, that the said new School for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, shall be established, conducted, and carried on in some part or parts of the said newly erected Grammar School buildings, or in any additional buildings to be erected under the powers of this Act, and that the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, shall, as to the nomination, number from time to time of masters, lecturers, and teachers, the amount of their salaries or remuneration, and the powers of removing them, as to the particular branches of education which shall be taught by each master, lecturer, or teacher, as to the apparatus and instruments and accommodations to be provided, as to the place of birth, age, and number of scholars to be received, as to the part or parts of the buildings to be allotted from time to time for the purposes of the said new school, and as to all other particulars relating to the management and conduct of the said new school, be established and regulated according to a scheme or schemes to be from time to time made by the said Governors for that purpose, and to be confirmed and approved of by an order or orders of the said Court of Chancery to be made in a summary way upon a petition or petitions to be preferred by the said Governors.

Power for the Governors to provide additional accommodation for an increased number of scholars.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in order from time to time to provide additional accommodation for an increased number of scholars, if and when it shall be deemed expedient so to do, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors under the direction of the said Court of Chancery to erect and build and lay out on some part or parts of the said Charity estates lying on the eastern side of Peck Lane, and facing thereto and to Little Colmore Street (being the lands belonging to the said Charity lying between the said new Grammar School and Little Colmore Street and Peck Lane respectively,) or on the lands to be purchased in pursuance of this Act as herein-after is mentioned, or partly on one and partly on the other of the said premises, such new school-house or school-houses, Master's house or Masters' houses, erections, play-grounds or other accommodations as to the said Governors and their successors and to the said Court shall seem meet, and to use and employ the said new school-house or houses, buildings, and play-grounds, and accommodations so to be erected and made as last aforesaid for the purposes of the Grammar School or for the purposes of the school for teaching the modern languages, the arts and sciences, or for both the said purposes, as the said Governors with the approbation of the High Court of Chancery shall from time to time direct.

Power to the Governors to purchase certain lands and building for the purposes of the school.

VI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors under the direction of said High Court of Chancery to purchase the lands and buildings belonging to Frind Cregoe Colmore, Esquire, and others, consisting of the following particulars, that is to say, the land and buildings lying between Colmore Street and Little Colmore Street, containing about two thousand five hundred and thirty-six square yards, the land and buildings lying on the south side of Colmore Street between the same street and other lands and buildings belonging to the said Charity so far as the said

lands and buildings belonging to the said Charity extend, and running thereon beyond the Charity lands easterly to the yard and buildings belonging to the Hen and Chickens hotel, the said land and buildings on the south of Colmore Street forming an oblong of nearly equal breadth from Colmore Street throughout, except that the breadth is greater immediately to the east of the Charity lands, and containing about two thousand four hundred and sixty square yards, and also the land and buildings lying to the east of a way or passage running between Colmore Street and Little Colmore Street parallel to Peck Lane, and bounded on the east by the Hen and Chickens hotel, and running north from Colmore Street to the north side of LittleColmore Street, and containing about seven hundred and thirty-five square yards, and also the said way or passage running between Colmore Street and Little Colmore Street, and dividing the said land and buildings containing two thousand five hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts from the land and buildings containing seven hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, or any part or parts of the said lands and buildings and any estate or interest in the said premises or any part thereof, and to take a conveyance or conveyances of the premises or of the estate or interest therein which shall be purchased as aforesaid to them the said Governors and their successors, and to hold the same as part of the estates belonging to the said Charity without any licence or writ of ad quod damnum, the statutes of mortmain or any other law, usage, statute, or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Power for incapitated persons to convey

VII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every person or persons, bodies politic or collegiate, corporations, aggregate or sole, and to and for trustees for charitable and other public purposes, and to and for all trustees or committees for infants, lunatics, idiots, and other incapable persons, and to and for all femes covert or tenants for life or tenants in tail, and all and every other person and persons who is or are or shall or may be seized, possessed of, or interested in the said lands and buildings which the said Governors and their successors are by this Act empowered to purchase and hold, but being incapable of selling the same, and making a good title thereto in fee simple or for the estate or interest to be purchased as aforesaid, to contract and agree to sell to the said Governors or their successors any such lands and buildings or hereditaments and rights in, over, or upon the same or any estate and interest therein, and by indenture or indentures duly sealed and delivered and enrolled in the said Court of Chancery in manner required by law for conveyance of lands in mortmain, absolutely to convey in fee the same lands, buildings, and hereditaments, and to assign or surrender any such estate or interest as aforesaid to the said Governors and their successors: and such deed or deeds, being duly executed and enrolled as aforesaid, shall effectually and absolutely bar all estates tail and other estates and interests in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, and convey all other estates and interests in the hereditaments so conveyed; and all and every such person or persons, bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, or trustees for charitable or other public purposes, trustees or committees, femes covert, tenants for life or tenants in tail, or other person or persons as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby indemnified for what they shall do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act.

When the purchase money exceeds 200*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of other lands under the direction of the Court of Exchequer.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that if any money shall be agreed to be paid for any hereditaments so to be purchased by the said Governors by virtue of the powers of this Act for the purposes of this Act, which shall belong to any trustee or trustees for charitable or other public purposes, or to any corporation, feme covert, infant, lunatic, or person or persons under any disability or incapacity, such money, in case the same shall amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, shall be paid into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, to be placed to his account there "ex parte the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and "goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham "in the county of Warwick," pursuant to the method prescribed by an Act passed in the first year of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for better "securing monies and effects paid into the Court of Exchequer at Westminster "on account of the suitors of the said Court, and for the appointment of an "Accountant-General and two Masters of the said Court, and for other purposes,"

and the general orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, and so soon as conveniently may be after the same shall have been so paid in as aforesaid the same monies shall upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court of Exchequer in a summary way by the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the estates to be purchased with such monies pursuant to this Act in case the same had been purchased as herein-after mentioned if such person or persons had been of full age, but if such person or persons shall be under age, then by his, her, or their guardian or guardians to be laid out by and with the approbation of the said Court in the purchase of other messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which shall be conveyed and settled to, for, and upon such and the like uses, trusts, intents, and purposes, and in the same manner as the hereditaments which shall be so purchased by the said Governors and their successors stood settled or limited or such of them as at the time of making such conveyance and settlement shall be existing undetermined and capable of taking effect, and that in the meantime and until such purchase shall be made the same money shall by order of the said Court of Exchequer upon application thereto in a summary way be invested by the said Accountant-General in his name in the purchase of three pounds per centum per annum consolidated Bank annuities, and in the meantime and until the said Bank annuities shall be ordered by the said Court to be sold for the purposes aforesaid, the dividends and annual produce thereof shall from time to time be paid by order of the said Court to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the hereditaments hereby directed to be purchased therewith in case such purchase and settlement were made.

When purchase money shall be less than 200*l.* and exceed 20*l.*

IX. And be it further enacted, that in case the money agreed to be paid for any hereditaments so to be purchased by the said Governors by virtue of the powers of this Act for the purposes aforesaid shall belong to any person or persons under any disability or incapacity as aforesaid, and shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, then and in every such case the same shall, at the option of the person or persons for the time being entitled to the rents of the hereditaments so purchased by the said Governors, or of his, her, or their guardian or guardians, committee or committees, to be signified by writing under their respective hands, be paid into the Bank in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer and be placed to his account as aforesaid to be applied as herein-before directed with respect to such monies when the same amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, or otherwise the same shall be paid (at the like option) to two trustees to be nominated by the person or persons making such option by writing under the hands of such person or persons and approved of by the said Governors by writing under their common seal, in order that such money and the dividends thereon may be applied in any manner herein-before directed without any direction or approbation of the said Court of Exchequer, and that where such money so agreed to be paid by the said Governors shall be less than twenty pounds the same shall be paid to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the hereditaments so purchased by the said Governors, or in case of infancy or lunacy then to the guardians or committees of such person or persons, to be applied for the benefit of such person or persons.

The receipt of the Accountant-General and the receipts of any cashier of the Bank and the receipts of trustees, &c. to be discharges.

X. And be it further enacted, that the certificate and certificates of the said Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, together with the receipt and receipts of the cashier of the Bank to be thereto annexed and therewith filed in the register office of the said Court, of the payment into the Bank of England by the said Governors or their successors of their purchase monies, shall from time to time be a good and sufficient discharge to the said Governors and their successors for so much of the said purchase money for which such certificate or certificates and receipt or receipts shall be given, and after taking such certificate or certificates and receipt or receipts the said Governors and their successors shall be absolutely acquitted and discharged from the same monies, and shall not be obliged to see to the application or be answerable or accountable for any loss, misapplication, or nonapplication of such purchase money or any part thereof, and that the receipts in writing of any two trustees to be nominated and approved as aforesaid for any purchase money authorized to be paid to such

trustees as aforesaid, and that the receipts in writing of the person or persons, guardian or guardians, committee or committees authorized to receive any purchase money respectively shall in like manner be effectual discharges to the said Governors for the money in such receipts expressed to be received.

Power to the Governors to sell the lands comprised in the schedule to this Act.

XI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors at any time or times after the passing of this Act to sell, either altogether or in parcels and either by public auction or private contract, the lands and hereditaments mentioned in the said Schedule to this Act (the same consisting of such part as still remains unsold of the hereditaments comprised in the first Schedule to the said recited Act, and the whole of the hereditaments comprised in the second Schedule to the said recited Act), and to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple or to such uses as such purchaser or purchasers shall direct, and the receipts contained in the conveyances under the common seal of the said Governors for the purchase money of the hereditaments so sold as last aforesaid shall be effectual discharges to the purchasers for their purchase money, or for so much thereof as in such conveyances respectively shall be expressed to be received.

Power to Governors to raise money by mortgage not exceeding 10,000*l.* and costs of the Act.

XII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to borrow and take up at interest from time to time such sums of money not exceeding the sum of ten thousand pounds over and above the costs of applying for and obtaining this Act, and relative thereto as the said Governors or their successors shall from time to time require for paying the costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings in the said Court of Chancery herein-before mentioned, and the costs, charges, and expenses of applying for and obtaining this Act and incident thereto, and for paying for the said lands and buildings herein-before authorized to be purchased in case the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the same, and for making good the said estimated deficiency of four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds one shilling and fivepence, or other the deficiency which shall happen in the income of the said Charity, and for payment of the expense of the additional accommodation and instruction (if any) to be provided as aforesaid, and generally for paying any expenses which may be incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act.

With power to make mortgages.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors by any writing or writings under the common seal of the said Governors to grant and demise all or any part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging to the said Governors (except the hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to this Act) unto such person or persons or body or bodies corporate as shall advance all or any part of the monies hereby authorized to be borrowed and raised, his, her, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, as a security for the money so advanced with interest, and that such mortgages shall or may (so far as the same may be applicable and with such variation as the reference to this Act instead of the said recited Act or other circumstances may require or render expedient or convenient) be in the form or to the effect provided in and by the said recited Act for the mortgages to be made for the purposes of the said recited Act.

To be numbered progressively.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that all mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act shall be numbered progressively, commencing with number fifty, and shall be good, valid, and effectual in law, but shall have no preference as between one and another in respect of the priority of the dates or numbers of such mortgages or otherwise.

Priority of mortgages.

XV. Provided always and be it further enacted, that all mortgages already made or hereafter to be made in pursuance of the said recited Act shall have priority and preference over the mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act, including mortgages made in pursuance of this Act for raising money to pay off and discharge mortgages already made or hereafter to be made in pursuance of the said recited Act.

Power to transfer mortgages.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the person or respective persons or body or bodies corporate for the time being entitled to any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act from time to time by writing under his, her, or their hand and seal or respective hands and seals (or in the case of bodies corporate having a common seal, under their common seal,) to transfer such mortgage or mortgages and the full benefit thereof to any

person or persons whomsoever, and that every such transfer shall or may (so far as the same may be applicable, with such variations as the reference to this Act instead of the said recited Act or other circumstances may require or render expedient or convenient) be made in the form or to the effect in the said recited Act provided for the transfer of mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said recited Act.

Mortgages to be effectual discharges for money advanced.

XVII. And be it further enacted, that every mortgage to be made or purporting to be made in pursuance of this Act shall be an effectual discharge to the mortgagee for the money for securing the repayment whereof such mortgage shall be expressed to be given, and shall discharge such mortgagee from seeing to the application thereof or being answerable for the misapplication or non-application thereof, and from any liability to inquire into the necessity for making such mortgage or the propriety of making the same.

Mortgages to be subject to subsisting leases and leases hereafter to be made.

XVIII. Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted, that notwithstanding any such mortgage or mortgages as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors from time to time to make such contracts and agreements for granting leases, and such leases either under the powers which the said Governors now possess by law or under any powers which shall hereafter be given or confirmed to the said Governors or their successors or otherwise howsoever as they the said Governors might have made in case this Act and the said mortgage or mortgages in pursuance thereof had not been passed or made, and that such mortgage or mortgages shall also be subject to the effect of all such contracts or agreements for leases, and of all such leases as have been already made of any of the estates of the said Charity and are now subsisting.

Mortgagees not to be concerned as to the sum raised.

XIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no mortgagee shall be bound to ascertain that money has not been raised up to the said amount herein-before authorized, and his or her security purporting to be made in pursuance of this Act shall not be affected by the fact that more than the amount hereby authorized has been received and raised as aforesaid.

Power to the Governors to raise money for paying off mortgages.

XX. And be it further enacted, that if the said Governors or their successors shall deem it expedient to pay off the mortgages already made or hereafter to be made in pursuance of the said herein-before in part recited Act or the mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act, including any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of this present power or any of such mortgages respectively, or any part thereof, then and in every such case and from time to time as often as the said Governors or their successors shall deem it expedient, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to raise any sum not exceeding the sum which shall be requisite to pay off and discharge the said mortgages so for the time being intended to be paid off and discharged, and the costs and expenses attending the raising of the same, and to apply the money so to be raised from time to time accordingly.

Application of the residue of the sum of 50,000*l.* of the money to be raised and of the produce of the sales.

XXI. And be it further enacted, that the said surplus and residue or sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, or other the surplus or residue which will remain of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds after providing for the purposes of the said recited Act, or such of them as will remain to be accomplished after the passing of this Act, and also the money to be raised by the sale of the said hereditaments in the said Schedule to this Act, in case the same or any of them shall be sold; and also the money to be raised by the said mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act as herein-before directed, but so that the money to be raised by the said mortgages and the sale of the said hereditaments do not together exceed the sum of ten thousand pounds over and above the costs hereby authorized to be raised shall (after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the said proceedings in the said High Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of applying for and obtaining this Act and incident thereto) be applied by the said Governors from time to time as the same shall be wanted in making good and satisfying the said estimated deficiency of four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds one shilling and fivepence, or other the deficiency which shall happen in the income of the said Charity estates, to meet the annual expenditure, (including the expense of any system of education or instruction to be established and carried on under any scheme or schemes to be approved of by the said Court in pursuance of this Act,) and for paying for the said lands and buildings herein-before authorized to be purchased, or

any part or parts thereof, in case the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the same, and for paying the costs, charges, and expenses which shall be incurred in providing additional accommodation and instruction for an increased number of scholars in case the said additional accommodation shall be provided, and generally for paying all or any costs, charges, or expenses which may be in anywise incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act.

The amount of money to be expended in providing additional accommodation to be in the discretion of the Court of Chancery.

XXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that such part of the monies applicable to the purposes of this Act shall be laid out by the said Governors in providing the additional accommodation and instruction for an increased number of scholars herein-before mentioned, or for carrying on any system of education in instruction to be established under any Scheme or Schemes to be approved of by the said Court in pursuance of this Act, as shall be approved of in that behalf by the said High Court of Chancery upon any application or applications to be made by the said Governors for that purpose.

Directions as to the application of the excess of money raised for the purposes of this Act over the sum of 10,000*l.* and costs.

XXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to sell the said hereditaments comprised in the said schedule to this Act or any part thereof in pursuance of the powers in this Act contained, notwithstanding the sum to arise by such sale or sales, together with the money then already raised or to be raised by mortgage as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand pounds over and above the said costs hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid, and to apply the excess of the money to arise by such sale or sales and such mortgage or mortgages over and above the sum of ten thousand pounds and the costs hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid, at the discretion of the said Governors or their successors, either in paying off the principal and interest due upon any of the mortgages which shall have been made in pursuance of this Act or of the said recited Act, or in paying the purchase money and the costs of purchasing any of the hereditaments by the said recited Act authorized to be purchased and which have not hitherto been purchased, or any of the lands and buildings by this Act authorized to be purchased, or for all of the said purposes.

Direction as to the application of the excess of money raised over what is wanted.

XXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case the said residue or sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny or other the surplus of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, and the said sum of ten thousand pounds and the sum raisable for the costs of applying for and obtaining this Act and incident thereto, shall amount to a larger sum than shall be wanted for the purposes for which the same three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, or other the surplus of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, the said sum of ten thousand pounds, and the amount of costs are by this Act appropriated as aforesaid, the excess shall be applied in the same manner as is herein-before directed with respect to the excess of the money to be raised under the powers of this Act by sales and mortgages over and above the sum of ten thousand pounds and the costs hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid.

Reservation of the rights of the Lord Bishop of the diocese and mode of determining the extent of his rights.

XXV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to abridge or alter any powers or authorities to which the Lord Bishop of the diocese for the time being is or may be entitled immediately before the passing of this Act, and that in case any question, dispute, or difference shall at any time or times hereafter arise between the said Lord Bishop for the time being and the said Governors or their successors touching or concerning the extent of the said powers or authorities or any of them or in relation thereto, then and so often as the same shall happen it shall and may be lawful for the said Lord Bishop for the time being to apply to the said High Court of Chancery by information and bill or in a summary way by petition to obtain the decree or order of the said Court upon the subject matter of any such question, dispute, or difference, and that all the costs, charges, and expenses of every such proceeding shall be paid and allowed out of the revenues and estate belonging to the said school to both or either of the said parties as the Court shall direct.

The orders of the Court of Chancery to be made in a summary

XXVI. And be it further enacted, that in all cases in which the said Governors are hereby authorized to do any act under the direction or with the approbation of the said High Court of Chancery, and in all other cases

way upon petition.

in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court shall be necessary under the provisions of this Act, or in which the Court is hereby authorized to make any order or direction, such direction, approbation, or sanction shall be made and given respectively by order of the said Court made in a summary way upon a petition to be presented by the said Governors for the time being.

General saving.

XXVII. Saving always to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and all and every other persons and person, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators (other than and except the said Governors of the said Free Grammar School and their successors, and the said Francis Jeune and Sydney Gedge and all persons claiming or to claim by, from, through, under, or in trust for them or any of them) all such estates, rights, titles, and interests whatsoever as belonged to or were holden by them respectively or any of them immediately before the passing of this Act.

Act printed by Queen's printer to be evidence.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty duly authorized to print the Statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

The SCHEDULE before referred to.

Date of the Lease.	Name of the Original Lessee.	Term of Years.	Expiration of the Lease.	Rent and Land Tax received.	Present description of the property.
				£ s. d.	
		NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.			
11th August 1738.	Stephen Russell - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1838.	2 0 0	Messuage and Appurtenances.
25th March 1777.	John Green - - -	Sixty-one years -	25th Day of March 1838.	3 13 0	Messuage and Appurtenances.
		HIGH STREET.			
6th February 1744.	Thomas Robinson -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	3 15 6	Two Messuages and Retail Shops and Outbuildings.
6th March 1744.	Joseph Mantel, Junr.	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 16 6	One Messuage and Shop, and Six small Messuages behind, and Appurtenances.
		DALE END.			
4th July 1744.	John Brown - - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 16 0	Three Messuages and Retail Shops, and several small Houses behind, and Appurtenances.
1st August 1744.	Thomas Yates - - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 0 0	One Messuage and Retail Shop, Shopping, and Appurtenances.
5th Dec. 1744.	Thomas Turner - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	7 0 0	Four Dwelling-houses and Retail Shops, seven small Houses behind, and Appurtenances.
		BULL STREET.			
6th February 1744.	Jonathan Ruston -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	6 15 0	Seven Messuages and Retail Shops, Buildings, and Appurtenances.
7th Nov. 1744.	Thomas Robins - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1844.	1 15 0	A Messuage or Building and Appurtenances.
7th May 1746.	John Beet - - - -	Ninety-nine years	27th Day of Sept. 1845.	8 17 9	Three Messuages and Retail Shops and Appurtenances.
1st January 1752.	Thomas Ashwell - -	Ninety-two years -	23rd Day of March 1844.	8 10 0	Two Messuages and Retail Shops.

J. W. WHATELEY.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of two Acts, of the second year of King William the Fourth and the first year of Her present Majesty, relating to the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham in the County of Warwick.

[Royal Assent, July 30th, 1842.]

Recital of Act of 2 Will. IV. c. 17.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the Governors of the "Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of King "Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, to erect a "School-house, Masters' houses, and other suitable accommodations for the "said School, and to extend the objects of the Charity, and for other purposes," after reciting therein letters patent of His late Majesty King Edward the Sixth, whereby a Free Grammar School with a master or pedagogue and a sub-pedagogue or usher was founded for the instruction of boys and youths in grammar, and the Governors thereof were appointed and incorporated by the name of "The Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free "Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham in the County of "Warwick," (in the said letters patent Brymyncham,) and divers messuages and lands were granted to the said Governors for the support of the said school, and the said Governors were empowered, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, to make regulations for the government of the said school; and after reciting divers proceedings in a suit in the High Court of Chancery, in which His Majesty's Attorney General at the relation of the said Governors was informant, and the said Governors were plaintiffs, and the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God Henry late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, John Cooke, the master or pedagogue, and Rann Kennedy, the sub-pedagogue or usher of the said school, were defendants, and after divers other recitals it was by the said Act now in recital, among other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors, under the direction of the said Court of Chancery, to purchase the piece of land, dwelling houses, buildings, and erections therein mentioned adjoining the then existing site in New Street in Birmingham aforesaid of the said Free Grammar School, and to add the lands so to be purchased to the then existing site of the said Free Grammar School; and that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to cause the then existing school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings in New Street in Birmingham aforesaid, in which the said Free Grammar School was then carried on, to be pulled down and the materials to be sold and disposed of, and under the direction of the said Court to build and lay out a school house, Masters' houses, and other buildings and playgrounds suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School, on the said then existing site in New Street aforesaid, or on the said site with the addition thereto of the land therein-before authorized to be purchased, or of any part thereof; and it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors, and they were thereby required, within eight years after the passing of the said Act, to appropriate a sum not exceeding four thousand pounds in order to build and establish upon such parts of the Charity estates as they should consider to be most convenient for the purpose four schools for the elementary education of the male and female children of the poorer inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, and to nominate and appoint masters and mistresses with such salaries, payable out of the rents of the Charity estates, as the said Governors should think right; and by such Act the said Governors were authorized to sell such parts of the estates of the said Charity as were comprised in the first and second schedules to the same Act; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to borrow and take up at interest from time to time such sums of money, not exceeding the amount therein-after and herein-after mentioned, as the said Governors and their successors should from time to time require for paying the costs and expenses incurred in the said suit in the said High Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining the said Act and incidental thereto, including the expenses of two previous applications to Parliament, and for paying for the

said piece of land, dwelling houses, buildings, and erections adjoining to the then site of the said Free Grammar School, or any estate or interest therein, in case the said Governors or their successors should purchase the same, and for paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School, and also for purchasing the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane therein-before mentioned, and erecting and completing such houses, buildings, and other conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also for building and establishing the said elementary schools as aforesaid, and for paying all other expenses incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of the said Act, and by any writing or writings under the common seal of the said Governors to grant and demise all or any part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging to the said Governors (except the hereditaments comprised in the first and second Schedules to the said Act) unto such person or persons, body or bodies corporate, as should advance all or any part of the money thereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, his, her, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, as a security for the money so advanced with interest, and that such mortgages should or might, so far as the same might be applicable, be in the form or to the effect therein contained; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that it should be lawful for the person or respective persons for the time being entitled to any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said Act, from time to time, by writing under his, her, or their hand and seal, or respective hands and seals, or (in the case of bodies corporate having a common seal) under their common seal, to transfer such mortgage or mortgages, and the full benefit thereof to any person or persons whomsoever, and that every such transfer should or might (so far as the same might be applicable) be made in the form or to the effect therein contained; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that the money to be raised by mortgage, as therein and herein-before mentioned, together with the monies to arise by the sale of certain sums of stock therein-before authorized to be sold, and by the sale of the hereditaments in the said first and second Schedules to the said Act, in case the said premises, or any of them, should be sold, and the monies to arise by the sale of the materials of the buildings thereby authorized to be pulled down as aforesaid, should not exceed the sum of fifty thousand pounds, unless the said Governors or their successors should purchase the said lands and hereditaments adjoining to the then present site of the said Free Grammar School, or should purchase the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid; and in case the said Governors or their successors should purchase the said lands and hereditaments adjoining to the present site as aforesaid, and should also purchase the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid, then so much more only than the sum of fifty thousand pounds might be raised as should be equal to the amount agreed to be paid by the said Governors for such respective purchases, and the amount of the expenses attending any such purchases; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that a sufficient portion of the rents and profits belonging to the said Charity should be appropriated for the purpose of keeping down the interest on the said mortgages, and for discharge of the principal as therein mentioned; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that the money so to be raised by the several sales aforesaid, and also the money to be raised by the said mortgages, after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the said suit in the High Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining the said Act and incidental thereto, including the expense of two previous applications to Parliament, should be applied by the said Governors from time to time as the same should be wanted in paying for the said land and hereditaments adjoining to the said site of the said Free Grammar School, and in paying the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the said Free Grammar School, and also for the paying for the purchase of the surrender of any leasehold or outstanding interest in the hereditaments in New Street and Peck Lane as aforesaid, and also in paying

the expense of erecting, completing, and finishing such houses, buildings, and conveniences as should be adequate and suitable for the purposes of the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and also in building and establishing the said elementary schools, and in paying the expenses incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of the said Act; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that such part of the money applicable to the purposes of the said Act should be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing the houses, buildings, and other conveniences for the said Free Grammar School, and such further part of the same money should be laid out by the said Governors in erecting, completing, and finishing houses and other conveniences for the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, as should be approved of in that behalf respectively by the said High Court of Chancery, upon any application or applications to be made by the said Governors for that purpose; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that the said Free Grammar School should be established, regulated, and managed according to the rules and regulations contained in the Scheme in the said Act mentioned, so varied and amended as therein mentioned, and as therein-before set forth (except as to the number of boarders to be taken by the masters), and as to all particulars to which the same rules and regulations should apply, including the powers of repealing and varying any then present or future statutes, and of adding new articles as in the said Scheme mentioned, or according to any Scheme or Schemes which should thereafter be approved of by the said Court of Chancery, anything in the said Letters Patent, or any statute, ordinance, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and it was by the Act now in recital further enacted, that from and after the passing thereof the Head Master of the said school for the time being should not be authorized or empowered to take into his house as boarders any greater number of boys than eighteen, and the usher for the time being any greater number than twelve, and each of the then present assistants to the said Head Master and usher any greater nuumber than four, and that no future assistants to the Head Master and usher for the time being should take or receive into his house any boarders whatever; and the Governors of the said school and their successors should not have power to increase the number of boarders to be taken by the said respective masters, anything in the scheme therein-before set forth to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that in all cases in which the said Governors were thereby authorized to do any act under the direction or with the approbation of the said High Court of Chancery, and in all other cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court should be necessary under the provisions of the said Act, such direction, approbation, or sanction should be made and given respectively by order of the said Court, made in a summary way upon a petition to be presented by the said Governors for the time being of the said Free Grammar School:

And whereas by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed "in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, "intituled 'An Act to enable the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and "'goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birming-"'ham in the county of Warwick to erect a school house, Masters' houses, "'and other suitable accommodations for the said school, and to extend the "'objects of the Charity, and for other purposes,'" after reciting (among other things) that no part of the money which had been then already raised under the powers of the said firstly herein-before recited Act, had been raised by sale of any of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments comprised in the second schedule to the same Act, and that it was intended that the whole of the remainder still to be raised under the powers of such Act should be raised by mortgage and not by sale, and that the lands and hereditaments mentioned in the Schedule to the said Act now in recital (being the whole of the hereditaments comprised in the second Schedule to the said firstly herein-before recited Act, and such part as remained unsold of the hereditaments contained in the first Schedule to the same Act) were detached portions of the estates belonging to the said Charity, and from their situation were likely to be sold for a high price, it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for the said

Act of 1st Victoria, c. 41.

Governors to pay and apply such part of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds raised or to be raised in pursuance of the firstly herein-before recited Act as should be required for that purpose, in payment and discharge of the sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence, the excess of the expense therein-before mentioned to have been incurred in completing the said new Grammar School buildings and grounds, over and above the sum of thirty thousand pounds originally appropriated for that purpose as therein is mentioned, or in payment or discharge of other the excess which should ultimately be incurred, so that such excess, including the said sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence did not exceed seven thousand pounds; and it was further enacted, that the said school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, should be established, conducted, and carried on in some part or parts of the said newly erected Grammar School buildings, or in any additional buildings to be erected under the powers of the Act now in recital, and that the said new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, should as to the nomination, number from time to time of masters, lecturers, and teachers, the amount of their salaries or remuneration, and the powers of removing them, as to the particular branches of education which should be taught by each master, lecturer, or teacher, as to the apparatus and instruments and accommodations to be provided, as to the place of birth, age, and number of scholars to be received, as to the part or parts of the buildings to be allotted from time to time for the purposes of the said new school, and as to all other particulars relating to the management and conduct of the said new school, be established and regulated according to a scheme or schemes to be from time to time made by the said Governors for that purpose, and to be confirmed and approved of by an order or orders of the said Court to be made in a summary way upon a petition or petitions to be preferred by the Governors; and it was by the said Act now in recital enacted, that it should be lawful for the said governors and their successors, under the direction of the said Court of Chancery, to purchase certain lands and buildings therein mentioned, belonging to Frind Cregoe Colmore, Esquire, and others, and the said Governors were thereby authorized to sell the said lands and hereditaments comprised in the said schedule to the Act now in recital; and it was by the said Act now in recital further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors to borrow and take up at interest from time to time such sums of money not exceeding the sum of ten thousand pounds over and above the costs of applying for and obtaining the said Act now in recital and relative thereto as the said Governors should from time to time require for paying the costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings in the said Court therein mentioned, and the costs, charges, and expenses of applying for and obtaining the said Act now in recital and incident thereto, and for paying for the said lands and buildings therein-before authorized to be purchased, in case the said Governors should purchase the same, and for making good the deficiency therein-before mentioned to have been estimated of four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds one shilling and fivepence, or other the deficiency which should happen in the income of the said Charity, and for payment of the expense of the additional accommodation and instruction (if any) to be provided as aforesaid, and generally for paying any expenses which might be incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of the said Act now in recital; and it was thereby further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, by any writing or writings under the common seal of the said Governors, to grant and demise all or any part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging to the said Governors (except the hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to the said Act now in recital) unto such person or persons or body or bodies corporate as should advance all or any part of the monies thereby authorized to be borrowed and raised, his, her, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, as a security for the money so advanced with interest, and that such mortgages should or might (so far as the same might be applicable, and with such variation as the reference to the said Act now in recital, instead of the said therein and herein-before recited Act, or other circumstances, might require or render expedient or convenient) be in the form or to the effect provided in and by the said therein and herein-before recited Act, for the mortgages

to be made for the purposes of the said therein and herein-before recited Act; and it was thereby further enacted, that all mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said Act now in recital, should be numbered progressively commencing with number fifty, and should be good, valid, and effectual in law, but should have no preference as between one and another in respect of the priority of the dates or numbers of such mortgages or otherwise; provided always and it was thereby further enacted, that all mortgages then already made or thereafter to be made in pursuance of the said therein and herein-before recited Act should have priority and preference over the mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said Act now in recital, including mortgages made in pursuance of the said Act now in recital for raising money to pay off and discharge mortgages then already made or thereafter to be made in pursuance of the said therein and herein-before recited Act; and it was by the said Act now in recital further enacted, that it should be lawful for the person or persons, or body or bodies corporate for the time being entitled to any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said Act now in recital, from time to time by writing under his, her, or their hand and seal or respective hands and seals, (or in case of bodies corporate having a common seal, under their common seal,) to transfer such mortgage or mortgages and the full benefit thereof to any person or persons whomsoever, and that every such transfer should or might (so far as the same might be applicable, with such variations as the reference to the said Act now in recital instead of the said therein and herein-before recited Act or other circumstances might require or render expedient or convenient) be made in the form or to the effect in the said therein and herein-before recited Act provided for the transfer of mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said therein and herein-before recited Act; and it was by the said Act now in recital further enacted, that if the said Governors or their successors should deem it expedient to pay off the mortgages then already made or thereafter to be made in pursuance of the said therein and herein-before recited Act, or the mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said Act now in recital, including any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of the power now in recital or any of such mortgages respectively or any part thereof, then and in every such case and from time to time as often as the said Governors or their successors should deem expedient, it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to raise any sum not exceeding the sum which should be requisite to pay off and discharge the said mortgages so for the time being intended to be paid off and discharged, and the costs and expenses attending the raising of the same, and to apply the money so to be raised from time to time accordingly; and it was by the said Act now in recital further enacted, that the said surplus and residue or sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, or other the surplus or residue which would remain of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds after providing for the purposes of the said therein and herein-before recited Act, or such of them as would remain to be accomplished after the passing of the Act now in recital, and also the money to be raised by the sale of the said hereditaments in the Schedule to the said Act now in recital in case the same or any of them should be sold, and also the money to be raised by the said mortgages to be made in pursuance of the same Act as therein-before directed, but so that the monies to be raised by the said mortgages and the sale of the said hereditaments did not together exceed the sum of ten thousand pounds over and above the costs thereby authorized to be raised should (after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the said proceedings in the said Court, and the costs, charges, and expenses of applying for and obtaining the Act now in recital and incident thereto) be applied by the said Governors from time to time as the same should be wanted in making good and satisfying the said estimated deficiency of four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds one shilling and fivepence, or other the deficiency which should happen in the income of the said Charity estates to meet the annual expenditure, (including the expense of any system of instruction to be established and carried on under any Scheme or Schemes to be approved of by the said Court of Chancery in pursuance of the Act now in recital,) and for paying for the said lands and buildings therein-before authorized to be purchased, or any part or parts thereof, in case the said Governors should purchase the same, and for

paying the costs, charges, and expenses which should be incurred in providing additional accommodation and instruction for an increased number of scholars in case the said additional accommodation should be provided, and generally for paying all or any costs, charges, or expenses which might be in anywise incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of the Act now in recital; and it was thereby further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to sell the said hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to the said Act now in recital or any part thereof, in pursuance of the powers in such Act contained, notwithstanding the sum to arise by such sale or sales, together with the money then already raised or to be raised by mortgage as therein mentioned, should exceed the sum of ten thousand pounds over and above the said costs thereby authorized to be raised as therein mentioned, and to apply the excess of the money to arise by such sale or sales and such mortgage or mortgages over and above the sum of ten thousand pounds and the costs thereby authorized to be raised as therein mentioned, at the discretion of the said Governors or their successors, either in paying off the principal and interest then due upon any of the mortgages which should have been made in pursuance of the said therein and herein-before recited Act or the said Act now in recital, or in paying the purchase-money and the costs of purchasing any of the hereditaments by the firstly herein-before recited Act authorized to be purchased, and which had not then been purchased, or any of the lands and buildings by the said Act now in recital authorized to be purchased, or for all of the said purposes; and it was by the said Act now in recital further enacted, that in case the said residue or sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny or other the surplus of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, and the said sum of ten thousand pounds, and the sum raisable for the costs of applying for and obtaining such Act and incident thereto, should amount to a larger sum than should be wanted for the purposes for which the same three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny or other surplus of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, the said sum of ten thousand pounds, and the amount of costs were by such Act appropriated as aforesaid, the excess should be applied in the same manner as was therein-before directed with respect to the money to be raised under the powers of such Act by sales and mortgages, over and above the sum of ten thousand pounds and the costs thereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid; and it was thereby further enacted, that in all cases in which the said Governors were thereby authorized to do any act under the direction or with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, and in all other cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court should be necessary under the provisions of the said Act now in recital, or in which the Court was thereby authorized to make any order or direction, such direction or approbation or sanction should be made and given respectively by order of the said Court made in a summary way upon a petition to be presented by the said Governors for the time being:

Order of the Court of Chancery dated the 7th March 1842.

And whereas by an order bearing date the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, made in the said cause and in the matter of the herein-before recited Acts upon the petition of the Governors of the said Charity, it was referred to the Master to whom the said cause and matter stood referred, to enquire and state to the Court (amongst other things) what sums had been raised under the authority of the said Act of Parliament of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and how such sums together with the sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, the surplus of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds raised under the provisions of the said Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, had been applied, and whether the purposes to which the same had been applied had been fit and proper and beneficial to the objects of the said Charity, and the said Master was directed to enquire and state to the Court what sums had been received by the said Governors on account of the lands and hereditaments of the said Charity sold to the company of the proprietors of the canal navigation, as in the said petition mentioned, and how such sums which had been received had been applied, and whether the purposes to which the same had been applied had been fit and proper and beneficial to the objects of the said Charity, and the said Master was also directed to enquire and

state to the Court whether it would be fit and proper that the objects and purposes mentioned in the report of the committee of the said Governors of the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-two in the petition mentioned as adopted by the said Governors, and the objects and purposes mentioned in the resolution of the Governors of the eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-two in the said petition mentioned, or any and which of them ought to be carried into effect or should be carried into effect, with any and what modifications or alterations therein, and whether it would be fit and proper that an application should be made to Parliament for effecting such objects and purposes or any of them, and if so what sum ought to be raised by the authority of Parliament, and by what means and how the same ought to be applied, and whether it would be fit and proper that the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and eightpence Bank three per cent. consolidated annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, "ex parte the trustees for executing an Act " of the forty-seventh George Third, intituled 'An Act for enlarging the " ' churchyard belonging to the parish of Saint Martin in the town of Bir- " ' mingham in the county of Warwick, and for providing an additional " ' cemetery or burial ground for the use of the said parish,' " should be sold, and if so how the money to arise by such sale should be applied, and that he should be at liberty to state any circumstances relating to the said inquiries specially, as he should think fit.

Master's report, dated the 26th day of May 1842.

And whereas the said Master made his separate report bearing date the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-two in pursuance of the herein-before recited order, and thereby (among other things) found that the sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, the residue or surplus of the sum of fifty thousand pounds raisable under the firstly herein-before recited Act, after providing for the said sum of six thousand five hundred and nineteen pounds fourteen shillings and sevenpence, and the other objects and purposes of the same Act, was raised and carried to the account of the monies raisable under the said secondly herein-before recited Act, and had been applied in the manner mentioned and set forth in the second Schedule to the said report annexed; and he found that the said sum of ten thousand pounds and the costs by the said secondly herein-before recited Act authorized to be raised had been raised under the powers of such Act; and he found that the buildings of the said school were completed and finished in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and a certain statute and ordinance bearing date the tenth of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight for amending the said Scheme for the regulation of the said Grammar School was duly made, and a Scheme for teaching in such school the modern languages and the arts and sciences, pursuant to the said secondly herein-before recited Act, was afterwards settled by him and was confirmed by an order of the said Court of Chancery, dated the fifth of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; and he found that the sums of money by the said secondly herein-before recited Act authorized to be applied as aforesaid were insufficient for the completing, finishing, and fitting up the said school, and the yearly income of the estates of the said Charity had up to the time of the said report been insufficient to answer the yearly expenditure on account of the said school and the other objects of the said Charity, and sums to a large amount had been expended by the said Governors in improvements and necessary alterations of and upon the estates of the said Charity, by which means a large excess of expenditure had been occasioned beyond the sums by the said secondly herein-before recited Act authorized to be expended for the purposes in such Act mentioned, and a large debt or deficiency had been incurred, as appeared by the reports of the said Governors in the said report stated; and the said Master by his said report found that sums of money amounting to eight thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds sixteen shillings and twopence, being the surplus of the sums raised under the said secondly herein-before recited Act of Parliament remaining unapplied under the provisions of the said Act, had been applied by the said Governors towards satisfaction of the said deficiency, and if such application thereof should be sanctioned by the said Court, the amount of the sum stated in such last-mentioned report as requisite to provide for such deficiency, and the other purposes of the last-mentioned

report would be reduced by such sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds sixteen shillings and twopence; and the said Master found that a sum of four hundred and fifty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and eightpence three pounds per cent. consolidated Bank annuities was then standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the said Court of Chancery, the account of the trustees for executing an Act for enlarging the churchyard belonging to the parish of Saint Martin in the town of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, and for providing an additional cemetery or burial ground for the use of the said parish, being the produce of certain land of the said Charity sold under the provisions of the Act which was passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, and it was advisable that the same should be sold and the produce of such sale applied towards satisfaction of the said deficiency; and he found that under the provisions of certain Acts relating to the Birmingham canal navigation certain of the lands and tenements of the said Charity had at various times been sold to the company of proprietors of the said navigation, and the purchase money for the same, amounting to three thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds nine shillings in the whole, had been received by the said Governors, and the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty pounds, part thereof, had been applied by them in purchasing the land and premises in Colmore Street aforesaid authorized to be purchased by the said Act of Her present Majesty, and three hundred and fifty pounds, other part thereof, was applied by them in purchasing the interest of the executors of Mr. Phipson as a leaseholder in certain land of the said Charity, which purchase was beneficial to the said Charity estate, and the sum of three hundred and fifteen pounds nine shillings, being the residue of such sum of three thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds nine shillings, had been carried by the said Governors to the general account of the said Charity; and the said Master found that three only of the said elementary schools had been established, and the school in Shut Lane mentioned in the resolution next therein-after stated was well adapted for the purposes of the fourth elementary school; and he found that at a meeting of the said Governors held on the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-two certain resolutions were passed as follows: videlicet, "It is ordered "that the school in Shut Lane be appropriated for the fourth elementary "school, as it appears to this meeting that it will with some slight repairs "be sufficient to accommodate one hundred boys, and will save the expense "of erecting another school. It is ordered that the sanction of the Court "of Chancery be obtained to the above order if necessary;" and the said Master by his said report found that certain leases of the estates of the said Charity would expire in the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which would occasion an increase of upwards of three thousand pounds in the yearly income of the said Charity, and the said Charity estates comprised a large extent of land well adapted for building purposes from the letting of which considerable increase of income might be expected; and the said Master found that the said school as then conducted under the said Schemes, Statutes, and Ordinances had been found to be, and in fact was, very beneficial to the inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, and there were then two hundred and thirty-five boys in the said classical school, and two hundred and fifteen boys in the school established for English and foreign literature, arts and sciences, and upwards of two hundred and fifty girls, and four hundred and fifty boys in the elementary schools; and the said Master found that the object and purposes of the said report of the fifth of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, as regarded the raising of further sums and the application thereof as therein mentioned, and certain of the other objects and purposes thereof, and of the alterations thereby proposed to be made in the regulations of the said school, could not as the said Governors were advised be effected except by an Act of Parliament, and others of the objects and purposes thereof, and of the alterations thereby proposed to be made in the regulations of the said school could not be effected except by a Scheme or by alterations in the existing Schemes to be made by the said Court of Chancery; and the said Master stated that he had in the first Schedule to his said report annexed set forth a true statement of the said sum of three thousand five hundred and

eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, the surplus or residue of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, and also of the sum of one thousand pounds reserved out of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds for the purpose of building the fourth elementary school, and also of the sum of two hundred and two pounds one shilling and sixpence, raised under the said Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, beyond the amount thereby authorized, and also of the money raised by the said Governors under the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and also of the several sums of money which had been received by the said Governors on account of the lands and hereditaments of the said Charity sold to the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, and also of the income received by the said Governors from the said Charity estates over and above the sum calculated upon in the state of facts referred to in his said report of the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and he found that the said second Schedule to his said report annexed contained a true statement of the manner and the several purposes in and for which the several sums mentioned and contained in the said first Schedule to his said report annexed had been paid and applied by the said Governors, and of the several sums of money which had been expended by the said Governors over and above the monies contained in the said first schedule and the items calculated upon in the state of facts referred to in the report of the said Master, dated the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, up to the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and he had in the third Schedule to his said report annexed, set forth a true statement of the estimated income of the said Charity estates from the twenty-fifth March one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the increase of income which was expected to arise from the said Charity estates in the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by the expiration of leases of parts of the said Charity estate, exclusive of the income which might be derived in the mean time from the letting of land for building purposes, and particularly of the Lady Wood estate, of which seventy acres and upwards were then laid out for that purpose; and he found that the said third Schedule also contained a true statement of the estimated amount of the expenses of carrying on the said school up to the end of the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, according to the several Acts of Parliament and of the Schemes for regulating the said school, and also of the estimated expenses for carrying on the four elementary schools up to the said twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and having considered the state of facts and evidence laid before him, as in his said report mentioned, the said Master found that the sums which had been raised under the authority of the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria were as set forth in the first Schedule to his said report annexed; and he found that such sums, together with the said sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, the surplus of the sum of fifty thousand pounds raised under the provisions of the said Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth as aforesaid, had been applied together also with other monies in the said first Schedule mentioned in manner and for the purposes mentioned and set forth in the second Schedule to his said report annexed, and he was of opinion and found that the purposes to which the same had been applied had been fit and proper and beneficial to the objects of the said Charity; and he further found that the sums which had been received by the said Governors on account of the lands and hereditaments of the said Charity sold to the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, as in the said petition mentioned, were as set forth in the said first Schedule to his said report annexed, and he found that such sums which had been so received had been applied, together with other monies, in manner set forth in the second Schedule to his said report annexed; and that as to the sums of two thousand two hundred and ninety-six pounds nine shillings, and one thousand two hundred and forty-nine pounds, making together three thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds

nine shillings received from the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, the same had been in part applied in paying for certain lands and hereditaments purchased by the said Governors of Frind Cregoe Colmore, Esquire, under the directions of the said Court of Chancery, and in pursuance of the said Act of the first year of Her present Majesty as hereinbefore in that behalf stated; and he was of opinion and found that the purposes to which the same had been applied had been fit, proper, and beneficial to the objects of the said Charity; and he further found that it appeared to him that it would require a further sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and sevenpence beyond the estimated income of the said Charity estates up to the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven for the management of the said Charity and to carry on the said Grammar School and the said enlarged system of education according to the Acts of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth and of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Schemes for regulating the school and also to carry on the said elementary schools to the same period, the detail of which said sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and sevenpence he had set forth in the third Schedule to his said report annexed; and he was of opinion and found that in order to liquidate the sum of four thousand six hundred and ninety-five pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence which, as appeared by the said second Schedule, was the deficiency on the said twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the said sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and sevenpence, it was requisite that the said Governors should be authorized to apply for an Act of Parliament to raise the sum of twenty thousand pounds by mortgage of the said Charity estates or by sale of such portion of them as was contained in the fourth Schedule to his said report and in the Schedules to the said last mentioned Acts of Parliament annexed, and also to raise such further sum as might be necessary to pay the expense of the present application and of the said proposed Act and of carrying the same into effect; and he was of opinion and found that the said sum of four hundred and fifty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and eightpence Bank three pounds per cent. consolidated annuities then standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the said Court should be sold and the proceeds thereof applied towards the payment of the sums so proposed to be raised; and he was of opinion and found that in order to purchase the remainder of the lands and hereditaments which the said Governors were authorized to purchase under the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, a further sum of eight thousand pounds would be required, and that it was expedient that such purchases should be made and the said sum raised at such time and in such manner as the said Court of Chancery should direct, and that powers should be inserted in the said proposed Act for that purpose; and the said Master submitted that it was expedient that a power should be obtained by the said Act to authorize the said Court of Chancery from time to time to frame and adopt any new Scheme or Schemes or to alter and modify any existing Scheme or Schemes for the regulation of the said schools in such manner as the said Court should think beneficial to the said school, notwithstanding the restrictions and clauses in the said Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth as to boarders, or any of the other powers, restrictions, and provisions contained in the same Act or the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 28th May 1842.

And whereas by an order of the said Court of Chancery made the twenty-eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, upon the petition of the said Governors the said Court did order that the said Master's report bearing date the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-two be confirmed, and the said Court declared that the purposes to which the sums which had been raised under the authority of the Act of Parliament of the first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and which were set forth in the first Schedule annexed to such Report, together with the sum of three thousand five hundred and eighty pounds eight shillings and one penny, the surplus of the sum of fifty thousand pounds raised under the

provisions of the said Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and also the sums which had been received by the said Governors on account of the lands and hereditaments of the said Charity sold to the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation in the said petition mentioned, and which were set forth in the first Schedule to the said Master's report, and also the sums expended by the said Governors over and above the monies set forth in such first Schedule, an account of the expenditure of which sums was set forth in the second Schedule annexed to such report, had been fit and proper and beneficial to the objects of the said Charity, and that the said Governors should be at liberty in this present session or any future session of Parliament to apply for and obtain an Act of Parliament for the purpose of raising by mortgage of the said Charity estates, or by sale of such portion of them as is mentioned in the fourth Schedule to the said report, and in the Schedule to the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, or partly by mortgage and partly by sale as aforesaid, and by sale of the said sum of four hundred and fifty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and eightpence, three pounds per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the said Court, "The account of the trustees for executing an Act for enlarging the "churchyard belonging to the parish of Saint Martin in the town of Birming-"ham, in the county of Warwick, and for providing an additional cemetery "or burial ground for the use of the said parish," any sum or sums not exceeding twenty thousand pounds in the whole, to be applied in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in the said Master's report; and also such further sum or sums of money as might be necessary to pay the costs of all parties in that application, and of all previous proceedings relating thereto, and of the said proposed Act, and of all future costs, charges, and expenses in carrying the same into effect; and also any further sum or sums not exceeding eight thousand pounds in the whole, to be applied in purchasing the remainder of the lands and hereditaments which the said Governors were authorized to purchase under the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, such purchases to be made and such last mentioned sum or sums of money to be raised at such time and in such manner as the said Court should direct, and that powers should be inserted in the said proposed Act for that purpose; and that powers should be contained in the said Act for authorizing and enabling the said Court from time to time to frame and adopt any new Scheme or Schemes or to alter and modify any existing Scheme or Schemes for the regulation of the said school or the said Charity, in such manner as the Court should think beneficial to the said school or the said Charity, notwithstanding the restrictions and clauses in the said Act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth as to boarders, or any of the other powers, restrictions, and provisions contained in the same Act and of the Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

The present Head Master and usher of the said school.

And whereas the Reverend James Prince Lee, Master of Arts, is the present pedagogue or Head Master of the said Free Grammar School, and the Reverend Sydney Gedge, Master of Arts, is the sub-pedagogue or usher of the said Free Grammar School:

And whereas it is expedient that the several purposes and objects in the herein-before recited Report mentioned, should be carried into effect in manner herein-after mentioned:

Now may it please Your Majesty,

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord sspiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said hereinbefore recited Acts of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, and of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and all and every the powers, provisoes, authorities, matters, and things therein respectively contained (save and except such of them or such part or parts thereof as are herein-after varied, altered, or repealed) shall remain and continue in full force and effect, and be good, valid, and effectual to all intents and purposes.

1. Confirms the Acts recited except as to such parts as are altered or repealed by this Act.

Power to sell lands comprised

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors at any time or times after the passing of this Act, to sell, either

in the Schedule to this Act.

altogether or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, the lands and hereditaments mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, (the same consisting of the hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and those in the said fourth Schedule to the said Master's report dated the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-two respectively,) and to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple, or to such uses as such purchaser or purchasers shall direct; and the receipts contained in the convayances under the common seal of the said Governors for the purchase money of the hereditaments so sold as last aforesaid, shall be effectual discharges to the purchasers for their purchase money, or for so much thereof as in such conveyances respectively shall be expressed to be received.

3. Lands remaining unsold to be exclusively charged with subsisting mortgage in exoneration of lands sold.

And be it further enacted, that if any of the hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to this present Act and not comprised in the Schedule to the herein-before recited Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty shall be sold in pursuance of this Act, then and in such case the lands which are or may be subject to the mortgages under either of the herein-before recited Acts, (other than such of the same lands as are comprised in the said Schedule to this present Act,) shall, as between the lands sold and the other lands subject to such mortgages, be the primary fund for the satisfaction and discharge of such mortgages in exoneration and indemnity of the lands which may be sold, but without prejudice nevertheless to the right of any mortgagee or mortgagees to avail himself or themselves of all or any of the said lands subject to such mortgage or mortgages either altogether or in any order they or he may think proper.

4. Power to borrow money to make good the present and the estimated deficiency of income and to purchase certain lands and to pay costs.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to borrow and take up at interest from time to time, such sums of money as the said Governors or their successors shall from time to time require for paying the costs, charges, and expenses of all parties in the said recited proceedings in the said Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and obtaining this Act and incidental thereto; and such further sums of money as the said Governors or their successors shall from time to time require for paying or discharging the said sum of four thousand six hundred and ninety-five pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence, the deficiency on the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-one as aforesaid, and the said estimated deficiency of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and sevenpence or other the deficiency which may occur in the income of the said Charity, for the management of the said Charity, and carrying on the said schools according to the schemes now in force, or such other scheme or schemes as may for the time being be in force until the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and also such further sums of money as the said Governors or their successors shall from time to time require for paying for the remainder of the hereditaments which the said Governors and their successors were authorized to purchase under the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty in case the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the same, and for the costs, charges, and expenses of carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act or of the herein-before recited Acts or either of them.

5. No lands to be purchased except under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

Provided always nevertheless and be it further enacted, that the said Governors or their successors shall not purchase or raise any money for purchasing all or any of the said remainder of the hereditaments which the said Governors and their successors were authorized to purchase under the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, without the approbation of the said Court of Chancery.

6. Money borrowed not to exceed (over the costs) certain specified sums.

Provided always and be it further enacted, that if the said Governors or their successors shall not purchase the remainder of the said hereditaments which they were authorized to purchase by the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, then the money to be raised by mortgage as herein-before is mentioned, together with the money to arise by the sale of the said hereditaments in the said Schedule to this Act, in case the same or any of them shall be sold, shall not (over and above the money required for paying the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in the said proceedings in the said Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing and

obtaining this Act and incidental thereto,) exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds; and if the said Governors or their successors shall (with the approbation of the said Court of Chancery as aforesaid) purchase the remainder of the said hereditaments which they were authorized to purchase by the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, then the money to be raised by mortgage as herein-before is mentioned, together with the money to arise by sale of the said hereditaments in the said Schedule to this Act, shall not (over and above the money required for paying for the costs, charges, and expenses aforesaid) exceed the sum of twenty-eight thousand pounds.

7. Power for the Governors to raise money to pay off mortgages.

And be it further enacted, that if the said Governors or their successors shall deem it expedient to pay off the mortgages already made or hereafter to be made in pursuance of the said herein-before recited Acts or either of them, or the mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act, including any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of this present power or any of such mortgages respectively or any part thereof, then and in every such case and from time to time as often as the said Governors or their successors shall deem it expedient, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to raise any sum not exceeding the sum which shall be requisite to pay off and discharge the said mortgages so for the time being intended to be paid off and discharged, and the costs and expenses attending the raising of the same, and to apply the money so to be raised from time to time accordingly.

8. Power to make mortgages to secure money borrowed.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors, by any writing or writings under the common seal of the said Governors, to grant and demise all or any part of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments belonging to the said Governors (except the hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to this Act) unto such person or persons or body or bodies corporate as shall advance all or any part of the monies hereby authorized to be borrowed and raised as aforesaid, his, her, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, as a security for the money so advanced with interest, and that such mortgages shall or may, so far as the same may be applicable, and with such variation as the reference to this Act, instead of the said firstly herein-before recited Act or other circumstance may require or render expedient or convenient, be in the form or to the effect provided in and by the said firstly herein-before recited Act for the mortgages to be made for the purposes of the said firstly herein-before recited Act.

9. Mortgages to be numbered but to have no priority among themselves.

And be it further enacted, that all mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act shall be numbered progressively, commencing with number seventy, and shall be good, valid, and effectual in law, but shall have no preference as between one and another in respect of the priority of the dates or numbers of such mortgages or otherwise.

10. Existing mortgages to have priority over mortgages under this Act.

Provided always and be it further enacted, that all mortgages made in pursuance of either of the said herein-before recited Acts, shall have priority and preference over the mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act, including mortgages made in pursuance of this Act for raising money to pay off and discharge mortgages made in pursuance of either of the said herein-before recited Acts.

11. Power to transfer mortgages.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the person or respective persons or body or bodies corporate for the time being entitled to any mortgage or mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act, from time to time by writing under his, her, or their hand and seal or respective hands and seals or (in case of bodies corporate having a common seal) under their common seal, to transfer such mortgage or mortgages, and the full benefit thereof to any person or persons whomsoever, and that every such transfer shall or may (so far as the same may be applicable, with such variations as the reference to this Act instead of the said firstly herein-before recited Act or other circumstances may require or render expedient or convenient) be made in the form or to the effect in the said firstly herein-before recited Act provided for the transfer of mortgages to be made in pursuance of the said firstly herein-before recited Act.

12. Mortgages to be effectual discharges to persons advancing the money.

And be it further enacted, that every mortgage to be made or purporting to be made in pursuance of this Act shall be an effectual discharge to the mortgagee for the money for securing the repayment whereof such mortgage shall be expressed to be given, and shall discharge such mortgagee from seeing to the application thereof, or being answerable for the misapplication or non-

application thereof, and from any liability to enquire into the necessity for making such mortgage, or the propriety of making the same.

13. No mortgagee to be bound to see to the propriety of his mortgage.

And be it further enacted, that no mortgagee shall be bound to ascertain that money has not been raised up to the amount herein-before authorized, and his or her security purporting to be made in pursuance of this Act shall not be affected by the fact that more than the amount hereby authorized has been received and raised as aforesaid.

14. Leases and agreements for leases made by the Governors to be binding on mortgagees.

Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted, that notwithstanding any such mortgage or mortgages as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors from time to time to make such contracts and agreements for granting leases, and such leases, either under the powers which the said Governors now possess by law, or under any powers which shall hereafter be given or confirmed to the said Governors or their successors, or otherwise howsoever as they the said Governors might have made in case the Act and the said mortgage or mortgages in pursuance thereof had not been passed or made, and that such mortgage or mortgages shall also be subject to the effect of all such contracts or agreements for leases, and of all such leases as have been already made of any of the estates of the said Charity and are now subsisting.

15. Application of the monies to be raised by sale and mortgage.

And be it further enacted, that the money to be raised by the sale of the said hereditaments in the said Schedule to this Act, or any of them, in case they or any of them shall be sold, and the money to be raised by the mortgages to be made in pursuance of this Act as herein-before directed, shall (after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the said proceedings in the said Court of Chancery, and the costs, charges, and expenses of preparing, applying for, and obtaining this Act and incidental thereto) be applied by the said Governors from time to time as the same shall be wanted in payment and discharge of the said sum of four thousand six hundred and ninety-five pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence, the deficiency on the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-one as aforesaid, and of the said estimated deficiency of fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and sevenpence, or other the deficiency which may be in the income of the said Charity, for the management of the said Charity and carrying on the said schools according to the schemes now in force, or such other scheme or schemes as may for the time being be in force, until the year ending the twenty-fourth day of March One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in payment for the remainder of the hereditaments which the said Governors and their successors were authorized to purchase under the said Act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, in case the said Governors or their successors shall purchase the same, and generally in payment of all or any costs, charges, or expenses which may be in anywise incurred in carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act or of the herein-before recited Acts or either of them.

16. Power to sell the lands authorized to be sold although the monies needed may have been raised by mortgage and provisions for the application of the surplus monies thence arising.

Provided always and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors and their successors to sell the said hereditaments comprised in the said Schedule to this Act or any part thereof, in pursuance of the powers contained in this Act, notwithstanding the money to arise by such sale or sales, together with the money then already raised or to be raised by mortgage as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of twenty thousand pounds or twenty-eight thousand pounds, as the case may be, over and above the said costs, charges, and expenses hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid, and to apply the excess of the money to arise by such sale or sales, and by mortgage as aforesaid, over and above the sum of twenty thousand pounds or twenty-eight thousand pounds, as the case may be, and the costs, charges, and expenses hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid at the discretion of the said Governors or their successors, either in paying off the principal due upon any of the mortgages which shall have been made in pursuance of this Act, or of either of the herein-before recited Acts, or for any of the purposes of this Act, or of he herein-before recited Acts, or either of them, except in payment of the interest or any of the current annual expenses of the said Charity, other than such as are intended to be provided for by this Act.

17. Application of monies raised but not required for

Provided always and be it further enacted, that in case the monies which may be actually raised under or by virtue of this Act shall be more than shall be wanted for the purposes for which the same are by this Act appropriated as

aforesaid, the excess shall be applied in the same manner as is herein-before directed with respect to the excess of the money to be raised under or by virtue of this Act over and above the sum of twenty thousand pounds or twenty-eight thousand pounds, as the case may be, and the costs, charges, and expenses hereby authorized to be raised as aforesaid. the purposes of the Act.

18. Repeals clause of the second of William IV. as to boarders to taken by the masters.

And be it further enacted, that so much of the herein-before recited Act of the second year of the reign of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth as relates to the number of boarders to be taken by the Head Master and usher of the said school, and by the then assistants to the said Master and usher, and as prohibits all then future assistants from taking any boarders, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be repealed, and the number of boarders to be taken by the Head Master and usher for the time being of the said school, and by all or any of the assistants to the said Head Master and usher, or assistant or other masters of the said school for the time being, shall henceforth from time to time be regulated, subject to the proviso next herein-after contained, by the said Governors according to a scheme or schemes to be from time to time confirmed and approved of by an order or orders of the said Court of Chancery to be made in a summary way upon a petition or petitions to be preferred by the said Governors. Boarders to be regulated by the Court of Chancery.

19. Number of boarders not to exceed 30 in the whole.

Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted, that the number of boarders to be taken by the Head Master, usher, assistants and assistant or other masters for the time being of the said school, or any of them, shall not altogether at any time exceed the number of thirty, and that no diminution of the number of boarders permitted to be taken by the present Head Master shall be made without his consent, and that no diminution of the number of boarders to be taken by the present usher shall be made without his consent.

20. Act not to affect the rights of the Bishop of the diocese.

Provided always and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to abridge or alter any powers or authorities to which the Lord Bishop of the diocese for the time being is or may be entitled immediately before the passing of this Act, and that in case any question, dispute, or difference shall at any time or times hereafter arise between the said Lord Bishop for the time being, and the said Governors or their successors, touching or concerning the extent of the said powers or authorities, or any of them, or in relation thereto, then and so often as the same shall happen, it shall be lawful for the said Lord Bishop for the time being to apply to the said High Court of Chancery by information and bill, or in a summary way by petition, to obtain the decree or order of the said Court upon the subject matter of any such question, dispute, or difference, and that all the costs, charges, and expenses of every such proceeding, shall be paid and allowed out of the revenues and estate belonging to the said school, to both or either of the said parties, as the Court shall direct.

21. All orders of the Court of Chancery to be made in a summary way upon petition.

And be it further enacted, that in all cases in which the said Governors are hereby authorized to do any act under the direction or with the approbation of the said High Court of Chancery, and in all other cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court shall be necessary under the provisions of this Act, or in which the Court is hereby authorized to make any order or direction, such direction, approbation, or sanction shall be made and given respectively by order of the said Court, made in a summary way upon a petition to be presented by the said Governors for the time being.

22. Saving clause.

Saving always to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, her heirs and successors, and all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators (other than and except the Governors of the said Free Grammar School and their successors, and the said James Prince Lee and Sydney Gedge, and all persons claiming or to claim, by, from, through, under, or in trust for them, or any of them,) all such estates, rights, titles, and interests whatsoever as belonged to or were holden by them respectively, or any of them, immediately before the passing of this Act.

23. Evidence Clause.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, duly authorized to print the statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

Date of the Lease.	Name of the Original Lessee.	Term of Years.	Expiration of the Lease.	Rent and Land Tax received.	Present description of the Property
				£ s. d.	
NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.					
11th August 1738.	Stephen Russell - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1838.	2 0 0	Messuage and Appurtenances.
25th March 1777.	John Green - - -	Sixty-one years -	25th Day of March 1838.	3 13 0	Messuage and Appurtenances.
HIGH STREET.					
6th February 1744.	Thomas Robinson -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	3 15 6	Two Messuages and Retail Shops and Out buildings.
6th March 1744.	Joseph Mantel, Junr.	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 16 6	One Messuage and Shop and six small Messuages behind, and Appurtenances.
DALE END.					
4th July 1744.	John Brown - - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 16 0	Three Messuages and Retail Shops, and several small Houses and Appurtenances.
1st August 1744.	Thomas Yates - - -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	2 0 0	One Messuage and Retail Shop, Shopping and Appurtenances.
5th Dec. 1744.	Thomas Turner - -	Ninety-nine years -	23rd Day of March 1844.	7 0 0	Four Dwelling-houses and Retail Shops, seven small Houses behind, and Appurtenances.
BULL STREET.					
6th February 1744.	Jonathan Ruston -	Ninety-nine years	23rd Day of March 1844.	6 15 0	Seven Messuages and Retail Shops, Buildings, and Appurtenances.
7th Nov. 1744.	Thomas Robins - -	Ninety-nine years	24th Day of March 1844.	1 15 0	A Messuage or Building and Appurtenances.
7th May 1746.	John Beet - - - -	Ninety-nine years	27th Day of Sept. 1845.	8 17 9	Three Messuages and Retail Shops and Appurtenances.
1st January 1752.	Thomas Ashwell - -	Ninety-two years	23rd Day of March 1844.	8 10 0	Two Messuages and Retail Shops.

Walmer Lane estate, consisting of pasture land and small gardens, containing about thirty-five acres in the parish of Birmingham.

An estate consisting of houses and land bounded by Moor Street, Park Street, and Masshouse Lane in Birmingham.

The reversion in fee simple of the said Governors of and in all that piece of land bounded on the north by the Birmingham Canal Navigation, on the south by land and buildings of the said Charity called the Crescent, on the east by land belonging to the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, and the west by a road called Farmer's Bridge Road, and containing in the whole two thousand one hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts.

And also of and in all that piece of land in front of the said Crescent now used as a carriage road and plantation, containing in depth at either end twelve yards or thereabouts, and carrying the same depth throughout the whole length, and containing in length three hundred yards or thereabouts.

And of and in all the store vaults under the same.

The above pieces of land are now subject to a lease dated the nineteenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and granted by the said Governors to Charles Norton for a term of one hundred and twenty years from twenty-fifth March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

J. W. WHATELEY.

King Edward's School, Birmingham.

SCHEME approved by the Court of Chancery, 1829, and incorporated in the Act of 1 and 2 William the Fourth, which received the royal assent 23rd of August 1831.

Qualification of Governors.

1. That from henceforth no person being lessee, assignee, or tenant at will, or in any other manner possessed either for his own use or others, or who shall hold under any such lessee, assignee, or tenant at will, any part of the messuages, buildings, lands, and hereditaments of the school, shall be elected a Governor of the said school; and if any Governor after election shall become such lessee, assignee, or tenant at will, by purchase, devise, or in any other manner for his own use and benefit, he shall cease to be a Governor, and another shall be elected in his room: provided that no Governor taking any such interest by devise or operation of law shall cease to be a Governor by reason thereof, if within six months after acquiring such interest he shall *bonâ fide* part therewith.

The masters by whom the Grammar School shall be conducted.

2. That in the Grammar School founded under the charter shall be taught the learned languages, and it shall be conducted by the Head Master and an assistant to the Head Master, the usher and an assistant to the usher.

Writing Master to be appointed.

3. That the Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, shall have power to nominate and appoint a master to teach the boys frequenting the Grammar School writing and arithmetic, as often as the same schools shall be void of a writing master; and the said Governors shall pay to the writing master so to be appointed, out of the rents of the estate, the annual sum of one hundred pounds, clear of all deductions, such salary to be paid by two half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Qualification of the Head Master and Usher.

4. That the Head Master and usher (called in the Letters Patent pedagogue and sub-pedagogue) to be from time to time nominated by the Governors by virtue of the Charter shall have taken at least the degree of Master of Arts of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall be members of the Established Church of England, and in holy orders, but shall hold no ecclesiastical office requiring them to perform in person weekly parochial duty.

Salary to the Head Master.

5. That the Governors shall pay the present Head Master out of the rents of the estates, the annual sum of four hundred pounds by equal half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas in each year, free from all deductions, and to be exclusive of the rents and profits of certain lands situated near the Parade in the parish of Birmingham, which shall continue to be appropriated to the use of the present Head Master (except in such case as herein-after next mentioned) during so long a time as he shall continue Head Master of the said School.

Governors to have the power to pay a salary mutually agreed upon, in lieu of the rents of the land.

6. That as it may be beneficial to the interests of the said school that the said Governors should have the possession of the lands so appropriated to the said Head Master, for granting the same on building leases or for other purposes, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, at any time hereafter, to agree with the present Head Master to pay him such sum of money as may be mutually agreed upon between him and the said Governors, by way of annual salary, in lieu of the rents and profits of the said land.

The lands then to become vested in the Governors.

7. That upon any such agreement as last mentioned being entered into, or upon the resignation or death of the present Head Master, the lands so appropriated to his use shall be and become vested in the said Governors and their successors for ever, for the benefit and support of the said schools, freed and discharged from all right or claim of the present or any future Head Master to the same.

Salary to the usher.

8. That the Governors shall pay to the present usher, out of the rents of the estates, the annual salary of three hundred pounds, clear of all deductions, by equal half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Head Master and usher to reside in houses rent free.

9. That the Head Master and usher for the time being shall respectively inhabit the dwelling houses which shall be provided for them by the said Governors, without paying any rent for the same, during so long a time as they shall respectively continue Master and usher of the said school, and no longer; and all parochial and parliamentary taxes and repairs, as between

landlord and tenant, charged upon such dwelling houses, shall be also paid out of the rents of the estates.

How assistant masters to be appointed.

10. That the Head Master and usher for the time being shall respectively nominate and present his assistant to the said Governors for their approbation or rejection; and, when approved, they shall respectively be admitted and appointed by writing under the common seal of the said Governors, and shall instruct the boys to be placed under their care according to the directions of the Head Master and usher.

Qualifications of the assistant masters, and the salaries to be paid them.

11. That such assistants shall be members of the Established Church of England, and shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Civil Law, at the least, in one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; and if either of them shall be a clergyman he shall not hold any ecclesiastical office requiring him to perform in person weekly parochial duty; and the Governors shall pay to the said assistant to the Head Master, out of the rents of the estates, the annual sum of two hundred pounds, clear of all deductions, and to the said assistant to the usher the annual sum of two hundred pounds, also clear of all deductions; such salaries to be paid by two half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas in each year.

If the Head Master and usher fail to nominate in three months the Governors to appoint.

12. That in case either the Head Master or usher shall fail or decline to nominate and present to the Governors, within three months after a vacancy, a fit and proper person to be appointed such an assistant as aforesaid, then the Governors alone shall appoint such assistants.

The Head Master and usher may remove assistant masters, subject, &c.

13. That the Head Master and usher shall each have power to remove the assistant appointed by him for just cause, subject to the approbation of the Governors, whose decision shall be final; and the Governors shall have such further power of removal as is herein-after given to them.

Power for Governors to remove masters.

14. That when and so often as in the judgment of the said Governors it shall be thought proper and necessary that the Head Master or usher of the said school, or any such assistants or writing master, ought to be removed by reason of immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governors, or the major part of them, with the approbation in writing of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time, to remove any such Head Master or usher, or assistants or writing master as aforesaid; and thereupon a successor to the person so removed shall be nominated, elected, and appointed, according to the regulations herein contained.

And to pension the Head Master or usher when incapable from illness or infirmities.

15. That in case any Head Master or usher of the said school shall become unable, on account of permanent illness or infirmity, to discharge the duties of his appointment, and shall resign the same, or shall be removed by the Governors from either of those causes, it shall be lawful for the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time, at their discretion, to pay and allow out of the revenues of the school to such Head Master or usher during his natural life, or for so long time as the Governors shall think fit, such annual sum of money as to the Governors shall seem reasonable, not exceeding one moiety of the salary of such Head Master or usher respectively.

Head Master and usher to take a limited number of boarders.

16. That the Head Master of the said school shall be at liberty to take into his house as boarders any number of boys not exceeding thirty; and the usher any number not exceeding twenty; and the assistants to the said Head Master and usher respectively shall be at liberty to take as boarders any number of boys not exceeding ten; but the Governors, or the major part of them, shall, with the advice of the said Bishop, have power to make Statutes or ordinances for increasing such number of boarders respectively.

Qualification of boys to be admitted.

17. That no boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of eight years, and who shall not previously thereto be able to write and read English; and the master under whose care such boy is to be placed shall examine and admit him if he be so qualified, but not otherwise; and no boy shall continue in the said school after he shall have completed the nineteenth year of his age.

Boys not sons of inhabitants of Birmingham or adjacent places to pay for their education.

18. That all boys who are not sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or of the parishes, townships, or hamlets touching upon or adjacent to the same, shall pay to the said Governors for their education at the said school such annual sum as the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop, shall from time to time fix, such payments to be respectively made by the parents or guardians of the said boys.

19. That the present rules respecting exhibitions shall continue in force till Lady Day one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and all future elections of exhibitioners shall then be made under the following regulations: The present rules respecting exhibitions to continue till Lady Day, 1829.

20. That ten exhibitions of fifty pounds a year each shall then be founded as part of the establishment of the said Free Grammar School for the boys who shall go to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and such exhibitions shall be given away in manner following; that is to say, in the first year after one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two exhibitioners shall be elected, in the second year three, in the third year two, and in the fourth year three, and so on alternately, two and three exhibitioners shall be elected, if properly qualified, and no election shall be made to interfere with this succession. Ten exhibitions of 50*l.* a year to be founded.

21. That a visitation of the school shall be held annually on the Wednesday in Easter week, at which three examiners shall attend, and a general examination of the boys shall take place. An annual visitation to be held.

22. That the examiners shall respectively be of not less than seven years' standing at, and resident members of, one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law, and two of such examiners shall be annually appointed by the Governors, and the other by the Head Master. Qualification of the examiners.

23. That the examiners shall, on every annual visitation, examine in the schoolroom all the boys in such of the classes of the school as the Governors shall direct, to ascertain their proficiency in learning, and whether they appear to be instructed and well grounded in the fundamental principles and doctrine of the Christian religion. Provided, nevertheless, that no boy shall be subjected to such examination as to his knowledge of or instruction in the fundamental principles and doctrine of the Christian religion, if the parents or guardian of such boy shall in writing state to the examiners that they object to that part of the examination. Boys to be examined.

24. That the examiners shall subsequently more distinctly examine all such boys as shall be candidates for exhibitions, and shall report to the Governors the names of all such of the last mentioned boys as they shall find qualified to receive exhibitions, and shall arrange the names of the said candidates according to their respective excellence in classical learning. Candidates for exhibitions to be examined.

25. That the Governors shall yearly present or give the exhibitions, at their said visitation, to such of the boys, being sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, as shall be reported duly qualified to hold the same, according to the order in which such boys shall be respectively classed by the examiners; and in case any two or more of the said boys shall be classed as equal in classical attainments, that then it shall be in the power of the Governors to present or give such exhibitions to such one or more of the said boys so classed as shall appear to them, from pecuniary circumstances or otherwise, best entitled to the object of their bounty; and in case there shall be no candidates who shall be sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or in case any of such candidates shall not be reported duly qualified, the Governors shall present or give such of the said exhibitions as shall not have been given away to any other candidates who shall not be sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, and who shall be reported by the examiners qualified to hold the same according to the order in which such last mentioned candidates shall be respectively classed by the examiners, with the same power of selection, in case any two or more of the said candidates shall be classed as equal in classical attainments, as is herein-before given to the said Governors in the cases of candidates who are sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, provided that no boy shall be qualified to be a candidate unless he shall have been bred at least three years in the said school prior to such annual visitation. Qualifications of the Exhibitioners.

26. That each of the said examiners shall be respectively paid the sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings, which shall include his travelling and other expenses, and that such payment be provided for by the Governors out of the rents of the estates. Payment to examiners.

27. That the exhibitions shall be held by the exhibitioners for four years from the commencement of the Michaelmas University Term next after the presentation to such exhibitions, or for such portion of the four years only as they shall be *bonâ fide* residents at one of the universities during the usual Exhibitions to be held for four years with a certain residence.

terms until they shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after that time for such period (if any) as the regulations of the college to which they belong shall require; and in case any of the exhibitions shall cease before the expiration of four years, by death or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the Governors, if they think fit, to give the exhibition so vacant for the residue of the four years either to any boys then members of the said school who shall have been reported qualified for the exhibitions, although they failed in obtaining the same, and who shall be going to college, or to any boys formerly members of the said school, and reported to be qualified as aforesaid, who shall be then resident members of one of the said universities, and under the degree of Bachelor of Arts, always preferring the sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham to any other boys.

How exhibitions which cease shall be disposed of.

28. That if in any one year there shall not be a sufficient number of boys qualified to take the exhibitions then vacant, such exhibitions shall remain vacant until the time at which they would have expired had they been filled up.

If no boys qualified to take exhibitions they shall remain over.

29. That the exhibitions shall be paid out of the rents of the estates by half-yearly payments on the twenty-fourth day of June and twenty-fifth day of December in each year, on the exhibitioners producing authentic certificates of residence and general orderly conduct.

Exhibitions to be paid half-yearly.

30. That the annual sum of fifty pounds shall be allowed to the Governors for the expenses of the visitation.

Annual expense of visitation.

31. That the Governors shall have power, with the advice of the said Bishop, to make Statutes or Ordinances for the purchase of books for a library for the use of the said school, and for the establishing a system of rewards for eminently deserving boys, in or quitting the school, under such regulations as they shall, with such advice as aforesaid, from time to time prescribe.

Books to be purchased for a Library, and Rewards.

32. That it shall be lawful for the Governors from time to time, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, to alter and regulate the numbers of masters to teach the learned languages in the said school, and to fix the salaries to be paid from time to time to any future Masters who may be elected.

Power for the Governors and Bishop of diocese to alter the number of masters and the salaries.

33. That the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, shall have power to make fresh Statutes and Ordinances, from time to time, touching the order, government, and direction of the Head Master and usher, and assistant and other masters; and the mode of education of the scholars of the school, and of the exhibitions hereby directed to be established, and of the stipends and salaries of the said Head Master, and usher, and assistant and other Masters and exhibitioners, and otherwise touching and concerning the said schools and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues to the sustentation of the school, appointed or to be appointed; and also, from time to time, to repeal or vary any of the present or future statutes, and to make others in lieu thereof; and all such Statutes shall be considered as, and be part of, the Scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and shall be, from time to time, added to the other articles herein set forth, so as such further Statutes or orders shall be consistent with the Charter and the objects and intentions of this present Scheme.

Power to make fresh Statutes.

34. Reserving, nevertheless, to the said Governors, or the major part of them, at all times, power, they taking the advice of the said Bishop, to make such regulations respecting the said Free Grammar School as, having relation to the aforesaid several articles, are not inconsistent with the same; and also such regulations, as, having no relation to the said articles, the said Governors, or the major part of them, had authority to make prior to the institution of this suit, the same being made with the advice of the said Bishop, where it was requisite for the Governors to act with such advice, and without it where such advice was not necessary.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE for amending the Scheme for the Regulations of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham.

A Statute and Ordinance made the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, touching and concerning the said school, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to them by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "an Act to enable the "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar "School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, "to erect a school house, Masters' houses, and other suitable accommodations "for the said school, and to extend the objects of the Charity, and for other "purposes," and of all other powers vested in the said Governors, or enabling them in this behalf: whereas, by the third article of the Scheme, set forth in and established by the said Act of Parliament, and according to which the said Free Grammar School hath since been conducted, it was provided that the Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, should have power to nominate and appoint a master to teach the boys frequenting the Grammar School writing and arithmetic, as often as the same school shall be void of a writing master; and the said Governors should pay to the writing master so to be appointed, out of the rents of the estate, the annual sum of one hundred pounds, in manner therein mentioned: and whereas, by the tenth article of the said Scheme it was provided that the Head Master and usher for the time being, should respectively nominate and prevent his assistant to the said Governors for their approbation or rejection; and when approved they should respectively be admitted and appointed by writing, under the common seal of the said Governors, and should instruct the boys to be placed under their care according to the directions of the Head Master and usher: and whereas by the fourteenth article of the said Scheme, it was provided that when and so often as, in the judgment of the said Governors, it should be thought proper and necessary that the Head Master or usher of the said school, or any such assistants or writing master ought to be removed by reason of immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause, it should be lawful for the Governors, or the major part of them, with the approbation in writing of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time to remove any such Head Master, or usher, or assistants, or writing master, as aforesaid, and thereupon a successor to the person so removed should be nominated, elected and appointed, according to the regulations therein contained: and whereas, by the seventeenth article of the said Scheme, it was provided that no boy should be admitted into the school under the age of eight years, and who should not previously thereto be able to write and read English; and the Master under whose care such boy was to be placed should examine and admit him, if he should be so qualified, but not otherwise; and no boy should continue in the said school after he should have completed the nineteenth year of his age: and whereas, by the eighteenth article of the said Scheme, it was provided that all boys who were not sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or of the parishes, townships, or hamlets, touching upon or adjacent to the same, should pay to the said Governors for their education at the said school such annual sum as the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop, should from time to time fix, such payments to be respectively made by the parents or guardians of the said boys: and whereas, by the twenty-first article of the said Scheme, it was provided that a visitation of the school should be held annually on the Wednesday in Easter week at which three examiners should attend, and a general examination of the boys should take place: and whereas it is expedient that the six several articles herein-before set forth should be repealed and other articles, rules, and regulations should be made in lieu thereof, as herein-after expressed and declared: and whereas, this Statute and Ordinance has been submitted to the right reverend Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, for his advice: now know ye, that we,

Recital of Act 2nd Wm. 4th.

Recital of Scheme 2nd William 4th.

Writing master.

Head Master and usher's assistants.

Removal of masters.

Boys not to be admitted under the age of eight years, and not to continue after completing nineteenth year.

Boys not on the foundation to pay for education.

Visitation of the school.

Repeal of the six preceding articles.

New Statutes.

the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to us by the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers vested in us, or enabling us in this behalf, do with the advice of the said Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature hereof, and by his episcopal seal hereunto set, make this Statute and Ordinance touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, and do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop, testified as aforesaid, repeal the said third, tenth, fourteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first articles of the said Scheme, which are herein-before set forth, and in lieu thereof do hereby, with the advice of the same Bishop, testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations, touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, which articles, rules, and regulations shall be from henceforth in force, and shall from henceforth be, and are hereby added to the said Scheme and made part thereof; (that is to say,)

Boys to be taught writing and arithmetic.

1. That the boys frequenting the Grammar School shall be taught writing and arithmetic by the master or masters who shall be appointed under the provisions of a scheme for teaching in the Grammar School modern languages, the arts and sciences.

Head Master to have a class of twenty boys.

2. That the Head Master shall, at all times, have a class of not less than twenty boys, reading in the highest branches of classical learning.

Salary and capitation fees to be paid to the Head Master.

3. That the Governors shall pay the Head Master for the time being an annual salary of four hundred pounds, and by way of additional annual salary a capitation fee on all the boys who shall, during any part of the year, have been educated by the classical masters, or any of them, as follows:—

On each boy under the Head Master, the sum of four pounds ten shillings.
On each boy under the second master, the sum of three pounds.
On each boy under the first assistant classical master, the sum of two pounds five shillings.
On each boy under the second assistant classical master, the sum of one pound ten shillings.
On each boy under any additional assistant classical master, who may be hereafter appointed, the sum of one pound ten shillings.

Salary and capitation fees to be paid to the second master.

4. That the Governors shall pay the second master of the said school an annual salary of three hundred pounds, and, by way of additional salary, a sum equal to one-fifth of the capitation fees which shall be payable to the Head Master for the time being, as before mentioned.

When salaries and capitation fees payable.

5. That the salaries and capitation fees to the Head Master and second master respectively, shall be paid by half-yearly payments, at midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Head Master and second master alternately to nominate Assisoants.

6. That the Head Master and second master for the time being, severally, shall alternately nominate the two assistant classical masters heretofore nominated by them respectively, as often as a vacancy shall occur; and each alternately shall accordingly present such assistant master to the Governors for their approbation or rejection; and when approved, they shall respectively be admitted and appointed, by writing, under the common seal of the Governors.

Appointment of assistant masters by the Governors.

Assistant classical masters to be placed below the second master.

7. That all the assistant classical masters shall hereafter be placed in the school below the second master, and shall instruct the boys to be placed under them according to the directions of the Head Master; and the Head Master shall from time to time determine their respective stations in the school below the second master.

Salaries to be paid assistant classical masters.

8. That the Governors shall pay, to each of the assistant classical masters for the time being, such a salary, not exceeding two hundred pounds per annum, as they shall think fit, clear of all deductions, by half yearly payments, at midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Power to remove masters.

9. That when and so often as, in the judgment of the Governors, it shall be thought proper or necessary that the Head Master or second master of the school, or any such assistant or assistants, ought to be removed by reason of immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity, from permanent illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governors, with the approbation, in writing, of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time to remove any such Head Master, or second master, or assistant or assist-

ants; and thereupon a sucessor to the person so removed shall be nominated, elected, and appointed, from time to time, according to the regulations for the time being in force on the subject.

10. That no boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of eight years, nor any boy who shall not previously be able to write and read English; and the Head Master shall examine the boys proposed for admission, and not admit them unless so qualified, and shall so place them in the school according to their qualifications. Qualification of boys.

11. That no boy shall continue in the school after the completion of the nineteenth year of his age, except to enable him to take a degree from the University of London, under the charter granted for that purpose; but no such boy shall be capable of taking an exhibition after nineteen years of age. Boys not to remain after 19 years of age except to enable them to take degrees from the London University.

12. That boys, not sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or of the parishes, townships, or hamlets touching upon, or adjacent to the same, shall pay to the Governors in advance, an annual sum, of not less than fifteen pounds nor exceeding twenty pounds, by half-yearly payments, for their education; but no such boys shall be admitted to the exclusion of sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham. Boys not on the Foundation to pay for education not less than 15*l.* nor exceeding 20*l.*, but not to exclude boys on the foundation.

13. That a visitation of the school shall be held annually on the Tuesday in Easter week at which three examiners shall attend. Annual visitation.

14. That the Governors do appropriate annually a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds towards the purchase of books for a school library, and a sum not exceeding forty pounds in the purchase of books, to be presented by the Governors to boys of distinguished merit, upon the report of the examiners, in the case of boys who shall be unsuccessful candidates for exhibitions, and upon the report of the Head Master, in the case of boys in or leaving the School. Annual Sum for purchase of books for Library. Rewards to boys.

In witness whereof the said Governors have hereunto affixed their common seal, and the said Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, his signature and his episcopal seal, the day and year first before written.

GOVERNORS' SEAL, L. S.
R. J. WORCESTER, L. S.

SCHEME for teaching in the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Modern Languages, the Arts and Sciences, confirmed by Order of the Court of Chancery, on the 5th of May 1838.

1. That the Free Grammar School shall in future comprise the boys to be admitted and educated under this present Scheme, as well as under the Scheme confirmed by the Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, to erect a school-house, Masters' houses, and other suitable accommodations for the said school, and to extend the objects of the said Charity:" and also under a certain Statute of the said Governors under their common seal, bearing date the 10th day of January 1838, for amending and altering the said Scheme, and all clauses, powers, and authorities in the said respective Schemes and Statute shall be applied as circumstances may require in the conduct of the school.

2. That the Head Master of the Free Grammar School shall give instructions in the higher branches of English literature to a class consisting of not less than fifteen or more than twenty boys, and shall be paid a capitation fee on each boy of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Head Master to give instructions in the higher branches of English literature.

3. That the Head Master shall also be paid a capitation fee of 1*l.* for each boy who shall be educated by any of the masters to be appointed under this present Scheme, provided a capitation fee for such boy shall not be paid in the classical department. Capitation fees to the Head Master.

4. That the usher shall also be paid an annual sum equal to one fifth of the capitation fees paid to the Head Master under this Scheme. Capitation fees to the usher.

5. That the Governors shall, in the year 1838, appoint a master to teach general English literature, geography, the elements of composition, sacred and English ma to be appo in 1838.

profane history, and after the above period, when they shall consider it necessary a second master and assistant master.

Salary.

6. That such masters shall be paid a salary not exceeding 250*l.*, and such assistant masters not exceeding 150*l.*

Mathematical Master to be appointed in 1838.

7. That the Governors shall appoint, in the year 1838, a master, who shall be a graduate of one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, to teach the higher branches of arithmetic and mathematics, and give experimental lectures on the various branches of natural philosophy, and the Governors shall have power to appoint an additional mathematical master, qualified as aforesaid, whenever they shall consider it necessary.

Salaries.

8. That the senior mathematical master shall be paid a salary not exceeding 250*l.*, and the additional mathematical master a salary not exceeding 200*l.*

Drawing master to be appointed in 1838. Salary.

9. That the Governors shall appoint, in the year 1838, a master to teach drawing and design, and such master shall be paid a salary not exceeding 150*l.*

Writing master to be appointed in 1838.

10. That the Governors shall appoint a master or masters in 1838, to teach the boys writing and arithmetic, and shall pay such masters respectively a salary not exceeding 150*l.*

French master to be appointed in 1839.

German master to be appointed in 1840.

11. That the Governors shall appoint, in the year 1839, a master to teach the French language and literature, and in 1840 a master to teach the German language and literature, and shall pay them respectively a salary not exceeding 200*l.*

Spanish, Italian, and other masters to be appointed when expedient. Salaries.

12. That the Governors shall appoint at such other times as they shall consider it advantageous to the school, masters to teach the Spanish, Italian, and such other modern languages and literature as the Governors shall consider it expedient.

Salaries.

13. That the masters last mentioned shall be respectively paid such salary as the Governors shall deem sufficient, not exceeding 150*l.* each.

Lectures to be given.

14. That the Governors shall have power, from time to time, to engage and pay lecturers or teachers to deliver lectures, or afford instruction in chemistry, mineralogy, mechanics, natural and experimental philosophy, and such particular branches of the arts and sciences, and for such time and in such manner as the Governors may consider will be beneficial to the school; and the Governors shall also have power, out of the income of the Charity estates, to purchase proper books, instruments, and apparatus, for the purpose of such lectures and instruction.

Power to remove masters.

15. That, when and so often as, in the judgment of the said Governors, or the major part of them, and the Head Master for the time being, it shall be thought proper and necessary that the Masters to be appointed under this present Scheme, or any of them, ought to be removed, by reason of incapacity, inefficiency, immorality, neglect of duty, permanent illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governors, or the major part of them, from time to time, to remove such master, and such decision shall be final; and thereupon the Governors, or the major part of them, for the time being, shall appoint a successor to the master so removed; and the Governors shall have such further power of removal as is herein-after given to them.

Further power of removal.

16. That, when and so often as, in the judgment of the said Governors, or the major part of them, it shall be thought proper and necessary that the masters to be appointed under this present Scheme, or any of them, ought to be removed, by reason of incapacity, inefficiency, immorality, neglect of duty, permanent illness or infirmity, it shall be lawful for the Governors, or the major part of them, with the approbation, in writing, of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, from time to time, to remove any such masters; and thereupon a successor to the master so removed shall be nominated, elected, and appointed, according to the regulations herein contained.

Power to alter the number of masters.

17. That it shall be lawful for the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, to alter and regulate, from time to time, the number of masters, and the amount of salaries, and remuneration to be paid.

Governors to appropriate the buildings.

18. That the Governors shall have power, from time to time, to appropriate such parts of the Free Grammar School buildings as they shall think right, for the system of instruction provided for by this present Scheme; but so, nevertheless, as not to interfere with the teaching of the learned languages, as required by the Charter, and the Act of Parliament passed in the second year

of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, before mentioned, and the Statute bearing date the 10th day of January 1838, made by the said Governors under their common seal, for amending the said Scheme.

19. That the annual visitation of the school and examination of the scholars, required by the said Scheme, confirmed by the Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and by the said Statute, bearing date the 10th day of January 1838, made by the Governors under their common seal, shall extend to all the branches of instruction authorized by this Scheme; and that it shall be lawful for the Governors, in their discretion, to pay to each of the examiners, for his attendance at such visitation, and for travelling and other expenses, any sum not exceeding 25 guineas, instead of the sum of 15*l.* 15*s.*, as directed by the Scheme confirmed by the said Act of the second William the Fourth as aforesaid. Annual visitation of the School. Fees to examiners.

20. That the Head Master of the Free Grammar School shall have the superintendence of all the masters and lecturers to be appointed under this Scheme, and arrange the periods and system of tuition, subject to the orders and regulations of the Governors; and the Head Master shall from time to time, when requested so to do, report to the Governors the state of the schools, the efficiency of the masters, and the proficiency of the scholars. The Head Master to have the superintendence of Masters, &c.

21. That the Governors shall have power to allow boys to remain in the school beyond the age of nineteen years, with a view to enable them to take degrees from the University of London, under the Charter granted for that purpose; but no such boy shall be capable of taking an exhibition after the age of nineteen years. Boys may remain to take degrees from University of London.

22. That the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, shall have power to make fresh Statutes and Ordinances, from time to time, touching and concerning the order, government, and direction of the Head Master and usher, and the several other masters, lecturers, and teachers herein mentioned, or any of them, and the stipends and salaries to be paid to them, or any of them; the education of the scholars, and otherwise touching and concerning the said school, and the several matters and things herein contained; and also, from time to time, to repeal or vary any of the present or future Statutes or Ordinances, or the articles therein contained, and to make others in lieu thereof; and all such further Statutes and Ordinances shall be considered as, and be part of this Scheme, and shall be, from time to time, added to the other articles herein set forth, so as such further Statutes and Ordinances shall be consistent with the said Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and the objects and intentions of this present Scheme. Power to make fresh Statutes.

King Edward's School, Birmingham.

ANNUAL VISITATION STATUTE.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE, made the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, touching and concerning the said school, in pursuance and exercise of the power reserved or given to them by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act "to enable the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free "Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county "of Warwick, to erect a school house, masters' houses, and other suitable "accommodations for the said school, and to extend the objects of the Charity, "and for other purposes," and of all other powers vested in the said Governors or enabling them in this behalf. Recital of Act 2nd Wm. 4th.

Whereas by the twenty-first article of the Scheme set forth in and established by the said Act of Parliament it was provided "that a visitation of the school "should be held annually, on the Wednesday in Easter week, at which three "examiners should attend, and a general examination of the boys should take "place." Annual Visitation. Recital of 21st Article of Scheme, 2nd Wm. 4th.

Recital of Repeal of 21st Article of Scheme, 2nd Wm. 4th.

Recital of 13th Article of Statute dated 10th January 1838.

And whereas, by a Statute and Ordinance bearing date the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and made by and with the advice of the then Bishop of the diocese, the said twenty-first article of the said Scheme herein-before set forth was repealed, and in lieu thereof the said Governors, with the advice of the same Bishop, did make and ordain the following article, rule, and regulation, viz., "That a Visitation of the School "should be held annually, on the Tuesday in Easter week, at which three "Examiners should attend."

And whereas it is expedient that the said article and Statute last herein-before set forth should be repealed, and that such other article, rule, and regulation should be made in lieu thereof, as herein-after is expressed and declared.

And whereas this Statute and Ordinance has been submitted to the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, for his advice.

Now know ye, that we, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to us by the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers vested in us or enabling us in this behalf, do, with the advice of the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature hereof and by his Episcopal seal hereunto set, make this Statute and Ordinance touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, and do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop testified as aforesaid, repeal the said article herein-before set forth, so made and ordained by the said Statute or Ordinance bearing date the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in lieu thereof, do hereby, with the advice of the same Bishop testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following article, rule, and regulation touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, which article, rule, and regulation shall be from henceforth in force, and shall henceforth be and is hereby added to the said Scheme, and made part thereof.

Annual Visitation. Repeal of Article 13th of Statute dated 10th January 1838.

Annual Visitation to be held between the 1st day March and the 1st day August.

That the visitation of the said school shall be held annually, on such day between the first day of March and the first day of August as shall be from time to time fixed by the Governors for that purpose; that three examiners shall attend, and the visitation of the said school shall be conducted in all respects as required and directed by the Scheme and Statutes of the school not altered or repealed.

In witness whereof the said Governors have hereunto affixed their common seal, and the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester his signature and his Episcopal seal, the day and year first before written.

GOVERNORS' SEAL. L.S.
H. WORCESTER. L.S.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE for amending the Scheme and Statutes for the regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, in pursuance and exercise of the power reserved or given to them by the charter of King Edward the Sixth, and by an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar "School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of "Warwick, to erect a school house, Masters' houses, and other suitable "accommodation for the said School, and to extend the objects of the Charity, "and for other purposes," and of all other powers vested in the said Governors or enabling them in this behalf.

Recital of Act 2nd Wm. 4th.

Whereas, by a Statute or Ordinance made the 10th day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by the said Governors of the said

Free Grammar School, with the advice of the late right reverend Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, then Bishop of the diocese; after reciting that by the tenth article of the Scheme set forth in and established by the said Act of Parliament herein-before referred to, and in the said Statute or Ordinance recited, it was provided that the Head Master and usher for the time being should respectively nominate and present his assistant to the said Governors for their approbation or rejection, and when approved that they should respectively be admitted and appointed by writing under the common seal of the said Governors, and should instruct the boys to be placed under their care according to the direction of the Head Master and usher; and also reciting that it was expedient that the said tenth article and several other articles in the same Statute and Ordinance set forth should be repealed, and other articles, rules, and regulations should be made in lieu thereof as therein-after expressed and declared; and also reciting that the said Statute and Ordinance had been submitted to the right reverend Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, the then Bishop of the diocese, for his advice: the said Governors, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to them by the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers vested in them or enabling them in that behalf, did, with the advice of the said Bishop, testified by his signature thereof and by his Episcopal seal thereunto set, make the now reciting Statute or Ordinance, and did thereby repeal the said tenth article of the said Scheme therein and herein-before set forth, and in lieu thereof did, with the advice of the said Bishop testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations; (that is to say,)

Appointment of assistant masters. Recital of the 10th Article of Scheme, 2nd Wm. 4th.

Appointment of assistant masters.

Recital of Repeal of Article No. 10 in Scheme, 2nd Wm. 4th.

"Article 6. That the Head Master and second master for the time being severally shall alternately nominate the two assistant classical masters heretofore nominated by them respectively, as often as a vacancy shall occur; and each alternately shall accordingly present such assistant master to the Governors for their approbation or rejection, and when approved they shall respectively be admitted and appointed by writing under the common seal of the Governors."

Appointment of assistant masters. Recital of Article 6th, Statute of 10th January 1838.

"Article 7. That all the assistant classical masters shall hereafter be placed in the school below the second master, and shall instruct the boys to be placed under them according to the direction of the Head Master; and the Head Master shall from time to time determine their respective stations in the school below the second master."

Recital of Article 7th as to assistant classical masters being placed in the school below the second master.

And whereas, at a meeting of the said Governors held on the third day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the following order was made:

"Ordered, that the clause in the Statute of January last, which directs that the assistant masters be placed below the second master, be revealed, as it appears to the Governors necessary to the discipline of the school that the position of the masters be left to the regulation of the Head Master."

Recital of Order of Governors, dated 3 Oct., 1838.

And whereas the said clause in the said Statute or Ordinance, being the said Article number 6 before recited, has not been repealed by any Statute or Ordinance under the common seal of the said Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese: And whereas it is expedient that the said Articles numbers 6 and 7 in the said Statute or Ordinance of the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight should both be repealed, and that such other articles, rules, and regulations should be made in lieu thereof as herein-after is expressed: And whereas this Statute and Ordinance has been submitted to the right rev. Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, for his advice.

Now we, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to us by the Charter, and by the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers vested in us, or enabling us in this behalf, do, with the advice of the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature hereof, and by his episcopal seal hereunto set, make this Statute and Ordinance touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, and do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop testified as aforesaid, repeal the said sixth and seventh articles herein-before and in the said Statute of the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight set forth, and in lieu thereof, and also in lieu of the said tenth article of the said Scheme established by the said Act of Parliament, and herein-

Repeal of 6th and 7th Articles of Statute of 10th January, 1838.

before set forth, do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop, testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations, which articles, rules, and regulations shall from henceforth be in force, and shall henceforth be and are hereby added to the said Scheme and made part thereof; (that is to say,)

Assistants to the Head Master and usher or second master to be respectively nominated by them.

That the Head Master and the usher or second master for the time being shall respectively nominate and present his assistant to the said Governors for their approbation or rejection; and when approved, such assistant shall be admitted and appointed by writing or certificate under the common seal of the said Governors.

Head Master to have the control and direction of all the masters in the school.

That the Head Master shall have the control and direction of all the masters in the school, and determine their places in the school (subject as to the present usher or second master to the proviso herein-after contained); and the Head Master shall arrange and enforce the entire system, and tuition, and rules of discipline throughout the whole school, consistently with the Statutes: Provided always, that under no circumstances shall any assistant master (except the assistant of the Head Master) teach a class above that of the present usher or second master.

Head Master's assistant only to teach a class above the present usher or second master.

In witness whereof the said Governors have hereunto affixed their common seal, and the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester his signature and his Episcopal seal, the day and year first before written.

GOVERNORS' SEAL. L. S.
H. WORCESTER. L. S.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made by the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, for the appointment of an additional Assistant Master in the Classical School, and two additional Masters in the School for Modern Languages.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made the eighth day of December 1850, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend father in God Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the bishop of the diocese. Whereas by the 32nd clause of the Scheme for regulating the said school, approved of by the High Court of Chancery, and set forth in and established by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William IV., it was provided that it should be lawful for the said Governors from time to time, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, to alter and regulate the number of masters to teach the learned languages in the said school, and to fix the salaries to be paid from time to time to any future masters who may be elected.

Recital of 32nd Clause in Scheme in the Act of 2nd Wm. th.

Recital of 33rd Clause in Scheme.

And by the 33rd clause of the said scheme it was also declared that the said Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, shall have power to make fresh Statutes and Ordinances from time to time touching the stipends and salaries of the Head Master and usher and assistant and other masters. And whereas by a Scheme for teaching in the said Free Grammar School modern languages, the arts and sciences, confirmed by an order of the High Court of Chancery on the fifth day of May 1838, the said Governors were empowered to appoint and have since appointed a master to teach English literature and other branches of learning therein mentioned, and also a mathematical master and other masters, who they were thereby authorized to appoint. And it was provided by the 17th clause of the said Scheme, that it should be lawful for the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, to alter and regulate from time to time the number of masters and the amount of salaries and remuneration to be paid. And by the 22nd clause of the said Scheme it was provided that the said Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, should have power to make fresh Statutes and Ordinances from time to time touching and concerning the stipends and salaries to be paid to the Head Master and usher, and the several other masters and teachers therein mentioned. And whereas the said Governors have increased the number of boys in the grammar school

Recital of Scheme for teaching modern languages, dated 5 May 1838.

Recital of Clause 17 in the Scheme of 5 May 1838.

And in 22 Clause.

Classical School. Additional masters necessary.

from 235 to 250, and it is found necessary that there should be an additional assistant master in the said grammar school; and it is also found necessary that there should be two additional assistant masters in the English department of the said grammar school, for the better instruction of the scholars there. And whereas the said Governors have submitted this Statute and Ordinance to the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, for his advice. Now know ye, that we, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to us by the said Scheme and the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers vested in us or enabling us in this behalf, do, with the advice of the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature to these presents and by his Episcopal seal being hereunto set, make this Statute and Ordinance touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned; and do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations, which articles, rules, and regulations shall from henceforth be in force, and shall from henceforth be and are hereby added to the several Schemes and made part thereof, viz.:

English School. Two additional masters necessary.

That the said Governors shall forthwith appoint one additional assistant classical master, to teach and instruct the boys in the classical school; and shall pay to him such a salary, not exceeding 200*l.* per annum, as they the said Governors shall think fit, clear of all deductions, by half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas in each year.

Additional assistant classical master to be appointed at a salary not exceeding 200*l.*

That the said Governors shall forthwith appoint one additional assistant master, to teach and instruct the boys in the department of the said school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences. And when and so soon as a vacancy in the office of assistant master, now held by the Reverend Jonathan Johnson Cort, who was, in or about the fourteenth day of February 1850, by error nominated by the said Governors as an assistant master without a statute or ordinance being previously made for that purpose, the said Governors shall nominate and appoint a second assistant master, to teach and instruct the boys in the department of the said School for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences.

English school. Two additional masters to be appointed.

That the said Governors shall pay to each of the said last-mentioned assistant masters such salary, not exceeding 175*l.* per annum, as they the said Governors shall think fit, by two half-yearly payments in each year.

Salaries of assistant masters in English school not to exceed 175*l.* a year.

In witness whereof, the said Governors have hereunto set their common seal, and the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester his signature and his Episcopal seal the day and year first above written.

GOVERNORS' SEAL. L.S.
H. WORCESTER. L.S.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made by the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham, for establishing and regulating the four Elementary Schools, namely,

One in Gem Street for - - -	125 boys. 120 girls.
One in Edward Street for -	125 boys. 120 girls.
One in Meriden Street for -	125 boys. 120 girls.
One in Bath Row for - -	135 boys. 130 girls.

Total number of children, 1,000

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made the thirtieth day of October 1852, by the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese: Whereas the said Governors, by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the

second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William IV., have built and established upon such parts of the Charity estates as they have considered to be most convenient for the purpose, four schools, for the elementary education of the male and female children of the poorer inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, viz. one school in Gem Street, for 125 boys and 120 girls, called the Gem Street school; one school in Edward Street for 125 boys and 120 girls, called the Edward Street School; one school in Meriden Street for 125 boys and 120 girls, called the Meriden Street School; and one school in Bath Row for 135 boys and 130 girls, called the Bath Row School: And whereas the said Governors have also, by virtue of the said Act, nominated and appointed from time to time masters and mistresses to the said respective schools, with salaries to be paid out of the rents of the Charity estates: And whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that the said schools should be conducted upon such plans of instruction, and under such regulations, as the said Governors and their successors should from time to time, by Statutes under their common seal, with the advice of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, think expedient and advantageous: And whereas the said Governors have, for several years past, caused the said schools to be conducted upon the plan herein-after set forth, which has been found beneficial, and to promote the objects of the said schools: And whereas this Statute and Ordinance has been submitted to the right reverend the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester for his advice: Now we, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to us by the Charter and by the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers vested in us, or enabling us in this behalf, do, with the advice of the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature to these presents, and by his Episcopal seal hereunto set, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations, for the plan of instruction and regulation of the said respective schools, viz.:

That in the boys' schools instruction shall be given in the English language and history, geography, the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, writing and arithmetic, which shall comprise bookkeeping and the elements of geometry, and such other branches of learning as in the judgment of the Governors shall qualify the boys for commercial or mechanical pursuits.

That in the girls' school, instruction shall be given in the English languages, and history, geography, the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, writing and arithmetic, and also in knitting and sewing, and in common plain work.

That, subject to the orders and regulations of the Governors, to be made from time to time as occasion shall require, the Head Master of the Free Grammar School shall have the superintendence of all the masters and mistresses, monitors, or other teachers, in the said schools for the time being, and shall arrange the periods and methods of instruction in the several subjects or branches of education herein-before directed to be taught.

That the said Head Master shall visit each school once a month, at the least, and examine such of the classes as he shall think necessary, and shall once in the year present to the Governors a report, in writing, of the state of the schools, the efficiency of the masters and mistresses, and the proficiency of the scholars.

That no boys shall be admitted into either of the said schools under the age of eight years, and no girl under the age of seven years, and who shall not be able to read and write; and all the boys and girls shall be required to attend some place of religious worship on every Sunday.

That the secretary of the Governors shall keep a register of boys and girls who shall apply for admission, and of those admitted, in such manner as the Governors shall from time to time direct.

That no boy or girl shall be placed on the register for admission, except by the written nomination of a Governor, and no boy or girl shall be admitted until he or she shall have been examined by the Head Master, at a time to be named by him, and shall be found to be qualified; and no boy shall remain in any of the schools after he shall have attained the age of fourteen years, and no girl after she shall have attained the age of thirteen years, except in cases where, in the opinion of the Head Master, he or she shall be capable and useful in assisting in teaching in the schools.

That the Head Master shall direct what books shall be used in the schools, and the parents of the boys and girls shall pay for such books, and also for stationery, a price to be fixed by the Governors, but no other charges whatever.

That the Governors shall have power to lay down a plan of rewards to be given to deserving boys or girls in or quitting the schools; and the Head Master shall have power to dismiss any boy or girl from the school for just cause.

In witness whereof the said Governors have hereunto affixed their common seal, and the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, his Episcopal seal, the day and year first before written.

GOVERNORS' SEAL. L.S.
H. WORCESTER. L.S.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE for amending the Scheme for the Regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made the twenty-first day of June, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishon of the diocese, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to them by the Charter of King Edward the Sixth; and by an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An "Act to enable the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the "Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the "county of Warwick, to erect a school house, Masters' house, and other "suitable accommodation for the said school, and to extend the objects of the "Charity, and for other purposes:"

We, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and exercise of the powers reserved or given to us by the said Act of Parliament, and the Scheme therein mentioned and referred to, and of all other powers vested in us or enabling us in this behalf, do, with the advice of the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature to these presents, and by his Episcopal seal being hereunto set, make this Statute and Ordinance touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, and do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop, testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following article, rule, and regulation, which article, rule, and regulation shall from henceforth be in force, and shall from henceforth be and is hereby added to the several Schemes heretofore made and made part thereof, videlicet:

That no candidate who shall have been presented to a scholarship under Milward's Charity shall be eligible for an exhibition under the Scheme and Act of Parliament for regulating this school. And that the presentation to exhibitions from this school shall be made after the presentation of the scholarship under Milward's Charity in every year in which such last-mentioned scholarship shall be given away.

In witness whereof the said Governors have hereunto set their common seal, and the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, his signature and his Episcopal seal, the day and year first above written.

GOVERNORS' SEAL.
H. WORCESTER. L. S.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE for amending the Scheme and Statutes for the Regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the the Sixth, in Birmingham.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made the twenty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth,

in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, in pursuance and exercise of the power given to them by the Charter granted to the said Governors by King Edward the Sixth; and also by an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governors of the possessions, "revenues, and goods, of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the "Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, to erect a school house. "Masters' houses, and other suitable accommodations for the said school, and "to extend the objects of the Charity, and for other purposes;" and also of an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, being an Act to alter and amend the before-mentioned Act; and also of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, being an Act to extend the provisions of the two before-mentioned Acts; and also of the Scheme in the said first-mentioned Act set forth, and also of a certain other Scheme confirmed by an order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of all other powers and authorities vested in the said Governors for enabling them in this behalf.

Charter of King Edward VI. 1552.

Act 2 Will. IV. 1831.

Act 1 Vict. 1837.

Act 5 & 6 Vict. 1842.

Scheme in the 1 & 2 Will. IV. 1831.

Scheme 5th May 1838.

Whereas it is by the fourth Article of a Statute and Ordinance of the said Governors, bearing date the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and made by the said Governors with the advice of the then Bishop of the diocese, provided "that the Governors shall pay the second master "of the said school an annual salary of three hundred pounds, and by way of "additional salary a sum equal to one-fifth of the capitation fees which shall be "payable to the Head Master for the time being as therein-before mentioned."

Classical Department. Salary and capitation fees to second master. Recital of 4th Article of Statute of 10th January 1838.

And whereas it is by the second Article of the said Scheme, confirmed by the Order of the High Court of Chancery of the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, provided "that the Head Master of the Free "Grammar School shall give instruction in the higher branches of English "literature to a class consisting of not less than fifteen or more than twenty "boys, and shall be paid a capitation fee on each boy of four pounds ten "shillings per annum." And it is by the fourth Article of the said Scheme provided "that the usher shall also be paid an annual sum equal to one-fifth "of the capitation fees paid to the Head Master under this Scheme."

English Department. Recital of 2nd Article of Scheme of 5th May 1838. Instruction by Head Master in English literature and his capitation fees.

English Department. Capitation fees to second master. Recital of 4th Articles of Scheme of 5th May 1838.

And whereas it is by the first Article of a Statute or Ordinance of the said Governors bearing date the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and made by the said Governors with the advice of the then Lord Bishop of the diocese, provided "that the Head Master and "usher, or second master for the time being, should respectively nominate "and present his assistant to the said Governors for their approbation or "rejection."

Classical Department. Head and second master to nominate assistants. Recital of Statute of 18th February 1848.

And whereas it is expedient that the several Articles in the said Statutes of the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight herein-before set forth, and also so much of the first Article of the Statute of the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as authorizes the usher or second master to appoint an assistant master, should be repealed.

Recital that Articles in Statute of 10th January 1838. In the Scheme 5th May 1838. In the Statute 18th February 1848. Should be repealed.

And whereas it was found necessary to appoint an additional assistant classical master in the said school, and Christopher Parr Male was appointed to the said office on the twenty-ninth day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Additional assistant classical master appointed.

And whereas it has subsequently been found necessary to appoint a composition master in the classical school, and such appointment, though made with the written advice of the Lord Bishop of Worcester, given on the second day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, such advice has not been given by a Statute under his Episcopal seal.

Composition master appointed.

And whereas it has been found necessary to appoint an additional French master in the said school, and Alexandre Vincent was appointed to the said office on the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Additional French master appointed.

And whereas it was found necessary to increase the salaries of the assistant and other masters of the said school and the capitation fees payable to the Head Master; and it is expedient that the aforesaid appointments and the

Recital that salaries and

increase of salaries and capitation fees should be sanctioned by this Statute or Ordinance.

capitation fees had been increased.

And whereas the said Governors are about to appoint a second master of the said school, and it would be to the interest of the said school that he should preside over the English department of the said school, and perform such duties and receive such salary and be subject to such conditions and regulations as are herein-after set forth.

Recital that second master should preside over English department.

And whereas it would be for the benefit of the said school that the Governors should have the further authorities, powers, and regulations herein-after set forth.

That further powers should be granted.

And whereas this Statute and Ordinance has been submitted by the said Governors to the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, Bishop of the diocese, for his advice.

That this Statute has been submitted to the Bishop of the diocese.

Now we, the said Governors, in pursuance and exercise of the several powers and authorities herein-before referred to, and of all other powers vested in us, or enabling us in this behalf, do hereby, with the advice of the said Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature to these presents, and by his Episcopal seal being hereunto set, repeal the fourth Article in the said Statute of the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight and the second and fourth Articles in the Scheme of the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and also so much of the first Article of the Statute of the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as authorizes the second master of the said school to nominate an assistant master,

Classical Department. Repeal of 4th Article in Statute of 10th January 1838.

English Department. Repeal of 2nd and 4th Articles in Scheme of 5th May 1838.

Classical Department. Repeal of part of 1st Article in Statute of 18th February 1848.

And we, the said Governors, do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop, testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations, which articles, rules, and regulations shall from henceforth be in force, and be and are hereby added to the several Schemes, Statutes, and Ordinances for the regulation of the said school, and made part thereof, videlicet:—

That the said Governors shall continue Christopher Parr Male as an additional assistant classical master, and shall from time to time elect another assistant master in his room whenever the office shall become vacant, and shall pay to such assistant master a salary not exceeding two hundred pounds a year, by half-yearly payments.

Additional assistant classical master appointed in 1847 to be continued. Salary.

That the said Governors shall continue John Young Sargant in the office of composition master of the said school, and shall from time to time elect another master in his room whenever the office shall become vacant, and shall pay to such composition master a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds a year, by half-yearly payments.

Composition master to be continued. Salary.

That the said Governors shall continue Alexandre Vincent in his office of French master of the said school, and shall from time to time elect another master in his room whenever the office shall become vacant, and shall pay to such French master a salary not exceeding two hundred pounds a year, by half-yearly payments.

French master to be continued. Salary.

That the said Governors shall have power to continue as an assistant master in the classical school, at the salary and under the terms under which they were respectively appointed, Frederick Heppenstall, who now officiates in the grammar school in place of the late second master, and George Voigt, the assistant nominated by the late second master, as an assistant master.

Additional assistant masters appointed in 1853 and 1859 to be continued.

That the following salaries now paid to the several present assistant and other masters herein-after named shall be continued during so long a time as they shall respectively hold their appointments; that is to say, in the Classical School, to the Head Master's assistant, Albert Smith, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the before named Christopher Parr Male, George Voigt, and Frederick Heppenstall, and to George Reader Klugh, the sum of two hundred pounds each; to the before named Alexandre Vincent, French master, one hundred and fifty pounds, and to Isaac Walton and Richard Rickard, two writing masters, one hundred and fifty pounds each.

Salaries payable to assistant masters to be continued.

That in future no salary to an assistant or other master except the Head Master and second master, shall exceed two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

Future salaries to assistant masters not to exceed 250*l.* a year.

That instead of the capitation fees payable to the Head Master under the Statute of the tenth of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the Head Master for the time being shall continue to receive the following increased capitation fees now paid to him; that is to say, for every boy under the Head Master at the rate of six pounds per annum; for every boy under

Classical Department. Capitation fees payable to the

Head Master, under the Statute of 10th January 1838, to cease.

the Head Master's assistant at the rate of five pounds per annum; and for every boy under all the other present assistant masters in the classical school at the rate of three pounds per annum each; and the Head Master shall also continue to receive the capitation fees payable to him under the Scheme of the fifth of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; and also the capitation fees payable to him under an order of the Governors, bearing date the twenty-second day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; that is to say, the sum of five shillings for every boy and girl in the four elementary schools.

Capitation fees now payable to the Head Master.

English Department. Head Master to receive capitation fees payable under the 3rd Article of Scheme of 5th May 1838.

Elementary Schools. Also capitation fees under order of the 23rd Sept. 1852.

That when the Governors shall have elected an usher or second master of the said school to supply the office of second master now vacant, the second master shall in future (subject to the control and superintendence of the Head Master of the said school, and to his orders and regulations as to the branches of learning to be taught by the second master and other masters of that department,) preside over the English department of the said school.

Second master to preside over, subject to the control, &c. of the Head Master.

That the second master shall have the general supervision, maintenance of order, and discipline of the English school, the examination of all the classes (except such as the Head Master may at any time, and from time to time reserve to himself,) all ordinary correspondence with parents of the boys, the supervision of the masters in the school, and the arrangements which may from time to time be rendered necessary by the occasional absence of masters for a few days. The second master shall act under the general directions of the Head Master, and report to him from time to time on all cases of importance, and, when required by the Head Master, on the general state of the school.

Powers of the second master.

Head Master to admit and promote boys, and to regulate their studies, &c. and to decide upon all matters relating to the masters and scholars.

That the Head Master shall retain in his own hands the admission of boys to the English school, their promotion from class to class, the general regulation of studies, the treatment of serious breaches of discipline and moral offences, and the ultimate decision of all matters relating to the masters and scholars, and otherwise relating to that department.

Second master to reside in dwelling-house provided for him.

That the second master shall reside in the dwelling-house provided for him without paying any rent or taxes for the same during so long a time as he shall continue second master, and shall be at liberty to take twelve boarders, as now authorized; but the said Governors shall retain such portion of the said dwelling-house as they shall think fit for the further accommodation of the said school.

Boarders. Second master may take twelve. Portion of dwelling-house to be retained by the Governors.

Second master to appoint assistant master.

That on the first occurrence of a vacancy in the office of assistant master in the English school the second master shall nominate and present an assistant master to the Governors for their approbation or rejection; and such assistant shall in future take charge of classes in the English school; and such assistant when approved shall be admitted and appointed by writing or certificate under the common seal of the Governors.

The second master, or any other assistant master, to visit and examine the elementary schools if required by the Governors. Salary. Statute of 30 Sept. 1852, not to limited or abridged by this Statute.

That it shall be lawful for the said Governors to assign to the second master for the time being, or any of the assistant masters of the said school, such duties as the Governors shall think fit relative to the visitation or examination of the elementary schools under the direction of the Head Master for the time being, and to make such remuneration, by way of salary or otherwise, for the performance of the said duties as they shall think fit; and the master so appointed shall, when requested by the Head Master or the Governors, report in writing the state of the schools, the proficiency of the masters and mistresses, monitors or teachers, and the proficiency of the scholars, provided that nothing in this article contained shall limit or abridge the powers or authorities now vested in the Governors and Head Master relative to the elementary schools by the Statute or Ordinance of the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

English Department. Salary and capitation fees to second master.

That the second master shall be paid a salary of three hundred pounds a year, and as an additional salary a capitation fee at the rate of one pound per annum for each boy in the English school, by half-yearly payments.

Second Master, &c. Appointments to determine on six months' notice. In case of six months' notice the Governors to take possession of the dwelling house occupied by him.

That it shall be lawful for the Governors, or the major part of them, to determine any appointments which may hereafter be made of the second master and of all the assistant and other masters of the said school respectively (except the Head Master), by a notice in writing of not less than six months under the common seal of the said Governors, to be agreed upon at a meeting to be specially convened, for the purpose of which five clear days' notice shall be given. And also at the expiration of the said six months' notice to take possession of the said dwelling-house occupied by the second master, and to

remove him and all persons therein, and his and their property and effects therefrom: Provided always, that as regards the second master for the time being, the Governors, or the major part of them, shall not determine his appointment, except with the approbation in writing of the Bishop of the diocese for the time being. Provided further, that this article shall not limit, abridge, or revoke any of the powers and authorities for the removal of any of the Masters of the said school which the Governors now possess, but shall be an additional power and authority.

Second Master. His appointment to be determined with the approbation in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese. This article to be an additional power.

That no master shall resign his appointment without giving three months' previous notice in writing to the said Governors.

Masters not to resign without giving three months' notice.

That in future every boy who shall be a candidate for an exhibition shall be considered eligible who shall not have completed the nineteenth year of his age before the first day of March in the year in which the visitation of the school shall be held.

Classical Department. Age of boy eligible for an exhibition.

That in future it be an instruction to the examiners that in arranging the names of the candidates for exhibitions according to their respective excellence in classical learning, they do take into account the results not only of the subsequent or more distinct examination, but also of the general classical examination that preceded it.

Examination of candidates for exhibitions.

In witness whereof, the said Governors have hereunto set their common seal, and the said Bishop of Worcester his signature and Episcopal seal, the day and year first before written.

H. WORCESTER, L.S.
GOVERNORS' SEAL.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE for amending the Schemes and Statutes for the Regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham.

A STATUTE and ORDINANCE made the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, with the advice of the right reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, in pursuance and exercise of the power given to them by the Charter granted to the said Governors by King Edward the Sixth; and also by an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governors of the possessions, "revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, "in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, to erect a schoolhouse, Masters' "houses, and other suitable accommodations for the said school, and to extend "the objects of the Charity, and for other purposes;" and also of an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, being an Act to alter and amend the before-mentioned Act; and also of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, being an Act to extend the provisions of the two before-mentioned Acts; and also of the Scheme in the said first-mentioned Act set forth, and also of a certain other Scheme confirmed by an order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of all other powers and authorities vested in the said Governors for enabling them in this behalf.

Whereas the twenty-fifth Article of the Scheme for the regulation of the said Free Grammar School, which was confirmed by the said Act of the second William Fourth, directs that the Governors shall yearly present or give the exhibitions in the said Scheme mentioned at their visitation to such of the boys, being sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, as should be reported duly qualified to hold the same, according to the order in which such boys shall be respectively classed by the examiners; and the said Article contains other directions respecting the said exhibitions in case there shall be no candidates who shall be sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or in case any of such candidates shall not be reported duly qualified; and the said article contains a proviso that no boy shall be qualified to be a candidate unless he shall have been bred at least three years in the said school prior to such annual visitation.

Recital of 25th Article of Scheme, 2nd William IV., as to exhibitions.

That parents of boys residing out of the limits of the town, &c., come to reside in Birmingham a few weeks before the annual visitation.

And whereas the parents of boys at the said school who reside out of the limits of the said town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, are in the habit of coming to reside within the limits of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, a few weeks before the time at which the said annual visitation is held, for the purpose of their sons obtaining the preference given by the twenty-fifth article of the said Scheme to the sons of the inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, and after such visitation has been held, the said parents depart from the said town, parish, and manor of Birmingham.

That such residence is colourable and not bonâ fide.

And whereas such residence is a colourable and not a *bonâ fide* residence, and is or may be the occasion of great injustice to other candidates, and it would be to the interest of the said school if the residence within the said town, parish, or manor of Birmingham of the parents of boys who are candidates for the said exhibitions was regulated in manner hereafter mentioned in order to confer such preference.

That an additional assistant master be appointed.

Another assistant master so long as the appointment of composition master shall be suspended.

And whereas it is necessary that there should be one additional assistant master in the said school for the better instruction of the scholars there, and another assistant master, so long as the appointment of a composition master shall remain suspended according to an order of the said Governors made on the twenty-eighth day of June last.

And whereas the said Governors have submitted this Statute and Ordinance to the right reverend Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of the diocese, for his advice.

Now know ye that we, the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in pursuance and in exercise of the several Acts of Parliament and Schemes herein-before referred to, and of all other powers vested in us, or enabling us in this behalf, do, with the advice of the said Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester, testified by his signature to these presents, and by his Episcopal seal being hereunto set, make this Statute or Ordinance touching and concerning the matters herein mentioned, and do hereby, with the advice of the said Bishop, testified as aforesaid, make and ordain the following articles, rules, and regulations, which shall from henceforth be in force, and shall from henceforth be and are hereby added to the several Schemes and made part thereof.

Exhibitioners.

That the preference be given to boys whose parents have bonâ fide resided within the Town, &c. three years next preceding the annual visitation.

That no boy shall be entitled at any visitation to such preference as in the said twenty-fifth article of the said recited Scheme mentioned, unless his parent or parents shall have *bonâ fide* resided within the said town, parish, or manor of Birmingham for the full period of three years next preceding such visitation.

Three years' bonâ fide residence to come into operation in the year 1865.

Provided always that the above article shall not come into operation until the visitation which shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and that at the intermediate visitations those boys shall be entitled to such preference as in the said twenty-fifth Article of the said Scheme mentioned whose parent or parents shall have been *bonâ fide* resident within the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Additional assistant master to be appointed.

That the said Governors shall forthwith appoint one additional assistant master in the said school, and shall pay him a salary commencing at one hundred and eighty pounds a year, and which shall be increased to two hundred pounds at the end of two years if the duties are satisfactorily discharged.

Composition Master.

Assistant master in the classical school to be appointed during the suspension in appointing a composition master.

That during so long a time as the appointment of composition master shall be suspended, according to an order of the Governors bearing date the twenty-eighth of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the said Governors shall appoint another assistant master in the classical school, to be continued during such suspension at a salary commencing at one hundred and eighty pounds a year, and which shall be increased to two hundred pounds at the end of two years if the duties are satisfactorily discharged.

The above-mentioned two assistant masters to be subject to present and future Schemes, &c.

That the two assistant masters to be appointed by virtue of this Statute shall respectively be subject to all the present and future Schemes, Statutes, and Ordinances relating to the assistant masters of the said school.

In witness whereof the said Governors have hereunto set their common seal, and the said Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester, his signature and Episcopal seal, the day and year first before written. GOVERNORS' SEAL.

H. WORCESTER. L. S.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL of KING EDWARD the SIXTH at BIRMINGHAM, in the County of WARWICK.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS.

2. For boarders and day boys, and so used.

3. There has been a great increase of population; the residents within the school limits are upwards of 365,000.

4. From the parish of Birmingham, and from any parish contiguous thereto. The average distance is about 1½ miles.

5. (*a.*) A small number dine with the Head Master, about one-third at eating houses or parents' offices.

(*b.*) The remainder go to their homes.

6. Professional men, merchants, manufactures, shopkeepers, clerks.

7. (*a.*) Four to Oxford or Cambridge.

8. Act of Parliament.

9. Yes.

10. The second master may take twelve boarders.

11. No.

12. The Head Master has the general control of the discipline of the boarders.

13. Four.

14. Tea or coffee, bread and butter, meat. Soup, meat, pudding, beer (soup omitted in summer). Tea, bread and butter, meat on half holidays. Bread and cheese, beer, milk and bread.

15. Four. One.

16. 15,400 feet. Ten boys.

17. Yes.

18. 10¼ p.m. 7.30. a.m.

19. Monitorial authority.

20. Three studies for ten boys.

21. Thirty-eight.

22. To read and write English.

23. Yes, by the Head Master.

24. (*b.*) By classics chiefly, by mathematics and modern languages subordinately; within certain divisions a separate classification for mathematics prevails.

In the English school there is a separate classification for arithmetic and general work.

25. (*b*) and (*c*); *i.e.*, by the half-year's marks combined with the examination marks.

26. Yes, except in mathematics in the English School, this subject is independent of all others.

27. 28½ hours.

28. In the higher forms one-half in school (*a*), one-half out of school (*c*), in the lower forms two-thirds (*a*), one-third (*c*).

29. (*c.*) No aid but grammar and dictionary.

30. Latin and Greek in verse and prose. French and German in prose.

31. All three methods are adopted.

32. All three methods are adopted.

33. Geology and mechanism (*b*) and (*a*).
Chemistry (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*).

34. (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*); by the masters of the School of Art.

35. No.

36. Twice a year.

37. At Christmas by the masters.
At Midsummer by four examiners from Oxford and Cambridge, of whom three are appointed by the Governors, one by the Head Master.

38. In all the subjects of instruction.

39. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge. Special prizes for divinity, history, mathematics, and composition. Class prizes at the end of each half-year. 10*l.* prizes for boys in the English School. Scholarships tenable at school have just been instituted.

40. (*a.*) A mathematician is allowed to drop a certain portion of his classical work and modern languages.
(*b.*) Boys are transferred from one department to another.

41. Yes.

42. The general subjects of instruction are fixed by Act of Parliament and statute. Within these limits the Head Master is supreme.

43. The school is open to all religious denominations, about one-half of the boys are non-conformists.

44. Regular lessons in Holy Scripture in every class, a lesson on Sunday afternoon, at which attendance is voluntary.

45. (*a.*) The Head Master is responsible.
(*b.*) No other person.

46. The school-work always begins with prayers and ends with prayers on whole school days.

47. Selections from the Liturgy, and a special thanksgiving for the Founder.

48. Absence is allowed to all whose parents have a conscientious objection.

49. The Head Master.

50. There is a divinity lesson from three to four p.m.

51. None, except for the boarders, who attend church twice.

52. The Head Master is supreme.

53. Impositions in writing for unpunctuality, idleness, and disorderly conduct. Caning for aggravated and repeated offences as above. Expulsion for graver offences.

54. Publicly.

55. Expulsion.

56. Impositions and caning without reporting.

57. Yes.

58. By the Head Master.

59. Impositions in writing.

60. Yes.

61. No.

62. Yes.

63. Yes.

64. No.

65. Yes.

66. By payment of a small subscription, 5*s.* a year.

67. There is a space at the back of the school, and a large field for cricket and football.

68. Yes.

69. The field is about 12 acres.

70. Two miles.
71. Cloisters.
72. Twelve.
73. Fives, rackets, football, cricket.
74. No.
75. Yes.
76. No.
77. There is a school rifle corps consisting of about 80 members.
78. No bounds.
79. Classics, including divinity, history, and geography, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, modern languages, French, or German, English, physical science, drawing.
80. The above subjects if good writing and arithmetic can be secured.
82. An annual examination is now held. I do not think a public report desirable. Examiners would be tempted to soften, censure, and exaggerate praise, or if candid, might ruin a master undeservedly, the bad state of a school being often independent of him. It will be very difficult for such examiners to pitch the standard at the right level, for so many schools differing so widely as they do in pecuniary and local advantages, some rivalling the great public schools, others only a little removed from national schools.
84. Special professional instruction does not seem to me to be desirable, there are certainly many occupations for which it would be possible to give a good partial preparation, but I mistrust the expediency of professing to give such special training. In a short time nothing would be valued which was not *obviously* useful, and general cultivation of mind which is already in considerable peril would cease to be valued, and the standard of real education would be lowered.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) CHARLES EVANS.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

—	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.		II. Number of Scholars who have left the School.	
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.
1. Average during last three years:				
Above 10 and under 14 -	80	2	—	—
Above 14 and under 16 -	70	10	45	2
Above 16 - - -	40	6	35	2
2. In first half of year 1864:				
Above 10 and under 14 -	90	2	1	—
Above 14 and under 16 -	68	10	20	—
Above 16 - - -	40	8	20	—
3. In second half of year 1864:				
Above 10 and under 14 -	105	1	—	—
Above 14 and under 16 -	63	12	24	6
Above 16 - - -	38	6	16	4

(CLASSICAL SCHOOL.)

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Clergyman -	Aston - -	1½ miles.
" " - 2	Wesleyan Minister	Monument Lane -	1 "
" " - 3	Grocer - -	Market Place -	¼ "
" " - 4	Hop merchant -	Hockley Street -	1 "
" " - 5	Lamp manufacturer	Edgbaston -	1¼ "
" " - 6	Corn agent -	- - -	3 "
" " - 7	Clergyman -	Gravelly Hill -	1¼ "
" " - 8	Wholesale saddler	Sand Hill -	¾ "
" " - 9	Confectioner -	Edward Street -	2¼ "
" " - 10	Solicitor - -	Handsworth -	1¼ "
Boys lowest in school - 1	Miller - -	Edgbaston -	2½ "
" " - 2	Agent - -	Sparkbrook -	½ "
" " - 3	Wine merchant -	Crescent -	1¼ "
" " - 4	Lamp manufacturer	Edgbaston -	1 "
" " - 5	Surgeon - -	Aston - -	1¼ "
" " - 6	Artist - -	Edgbaston -	1 "
" " - 7	Coal merchant -	Do. -	1½ "
" " - 8	Accountant -	Bristol Road -	3½ "
" " - 9	Solicitor - -	Harborne -	3 "
" " - 10	Artist - -	Steelhouse Lane -	½ "

Average, 1·3 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Schoolmaster -	Exeter - -	Charles Evans.
" " - 2	Civil Engineer -	London - -	
" " - 3	Land agent -	Malvern - -	
" " - 4	No occupation -	Ripon - -	
" " - 5	Iron master -	Stoke - -	
" " - 6	No occupation -	Chester - -	
" " - 7	Clergyman -	Pontefract -	
" " - 8	Solicitor - -	St. Albans -	

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

——	Highest Bill.	Average Bill.	Lowest Bill.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Board and tuition -	80 0 0	70 0 0	50 0 0
Bookseller - -	2 0 6	1 5 6	0 7 6
Tailor - - -	0 10 6	1 2 6	—
Shoemaker - -	0 12 6	0 4 6	0 3 6
Journey money - -	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 0 0
	84 13 6	74 7 6	51 11 0

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	210	14	22 in two divisions.		2	1	—	2*	Epistle to Galatians (Greek Testament); Joshua; Judges; Plato, Gorgias; Demosthenes, Midias; Sophocles, Æd. Coloneus; Homer, Iliad, xviii., xxi.–xxiv.; Tacitus Annales, i., c. 30., ii. Horace, Odes i., ii.; Juvenal Sat. x.; extra work. Smith's History of Greece (150 pages). Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry, Todhunter; Conic Sections, Drew; various amounts. Lessing's Fables; portions of Molière.			2	1	—	2	St. Luke, i.–iv. (Greek Testament); 1 Kings; 1 Chronicles; Æschylus, Prom. Vinctus; Thucyd. iv., c. 1–35; Virgil, Æn. ii.; Livy, xxi., c. 1–40; Liddell's Rome, 100 pages; Euclid, i., ii.; Algebra, simple equations; portions of Molière.			3	½	1½	Kennedy's Latin Grammar; Accidence, 12 rules of Syntax; Markham's England, Richard III.—Elizabeth; Exodus; St. Luke; Bryce's Latin Reader, Ex. 1–10; Repetition, Gray's Elegy. One map every week.
Greek	140	11	—		6	1¼	1	7½				4 / 2	1 / ½	1	5				—	—	—	
Latin	210	14	—		6	1	3	6				5 / 2	1 / ½	3	6				12	½	6	
French	160	12	12		2	1	—	2				2	1	—	2				—	—	—	
German	10	1	10		2	1	—	2				—	—	—	—				—	—	—	
Arithmetic	210	14	—	16½	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—				4	¾	3	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	100	8	22		3	2	—	6		15	15	3	1½	—	4½		22	12½	—	—	—	
Physics	35	1	—		1	1	—	1				1	1	—	1				—	—	—	
History and Geography.	210	14	—		1	1	—	1				1	1	—	1				2	¾	1½	
English Composition.	210	—	—		English Essay occasionally.			—				1	1	—	1				1	½	½	
Writing	90	5	—		—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—				3	¾	2¼	
Drawing	50	1	—		—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—				—	—	—	

* If meant to include the time for preparation, one hour ought to be added for each lesson, and 1½ hours for each exercise in classics.

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

First and Second Classes of the Classical School.

Days.	Time.	
Monday	9–10.30	Epistle to Hebrews.
	10.30–11.30	Sophocles.
	11.30–12.30	French or German.
	2.30–3.30	Prepare Cicero.
	3.30–5	Cicero.
	Evening Work	Latin Prose Exercise; Repetition; Prepare Cicero.
Tuesday	9–9.30	Repetition.
	9.30–10.30	Cicero.
	10.30–12.30	Mathematics (Revision of Exercises).
	Evening Work	Repetition; Prepare Cicero; Short Latin Prose exercise occasionally.
Wednesday	9–9.30	Repetition.
	9.30–10.30	Cicero.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Sophocles.
	11.30–12.30	Sophocles.
	2.30–3.30	Prepare Sophocles.
	3.30–5	Sophocles and Grammar.
	Evening Work	Greek Verse Exercise; Prepare Cicero.
Thursday	9–9.30	Repetition.
	9.30–10.30	Cicero.
	10.30–12.30	Mathematics (Revision of Exercises).
	Evening Work	Repetition or Grammar; Prepare Sophocles; Latin Verse Composition.
Friday	9–9.30	Repetition.
	9.30–10.30	Sophocles.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Homer.
	2.30–4	Homer.
	4–5	Science Lecture.
	Evening Work	Mathematics; History or Divinity.
Saturday	9–10	History.
	10–10.30	Composition or Divinity.
	13.30–12.30	Mathematics (Revision of Exercises).

Class III. of the Classical School.

Days.	Time.	Division A.	Time.	Division B.
Monday	9–10.30	Divinity, Old Testament and Greek Testament (both Divisions together).		
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Æschylus (construing lesson).	—	Say Æschylus.
	11.30–12.30	Mathematics.	—	Mathematics.
	2.30–3.30	Say Æschylus.	—	Prepare Cicero.
	3.30–4.20	Prepare } Virgil.	—	Say Cicero.
	4.20–5	Say }	—	Composition; Latin Verse.
	Evg. Work	Repetition (Virgil); Prepare Cicero; Latin Prose.	—	Latin Verse (Elegiacs); Repetition (Virgil).
Tuesday	9–9.40	Say Repetition.	—	Say Repetition.
	9.40–10.30	Say Cicero.	—	Prepare Æschylus.
	10.30–11.30	French.	—	Say Æschylus.
	11.30–12.30	Retranslation of Cicero on paper.	—	French.
	Evg. Work	Repetition (Cicero); Prepare Plato; Latin Prose.	—	Repetition (Virgil); Latin Prose.
Wednesday	9–9.40	Repetition.	—	Repetition.
	9.40–10.30	Say Plato.	—	Prepare Virgil.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Virgil.	—	Say Virgil.
	11.30–12.30	Mathematics.	—	Mathematics.
	2.30–3.30	Say Virgil.	—	Prepare Cicero.
	3.30–4.20	Prepare Cicero.	—	Say Cicero.
	4.20–5	Say Cicero.	—	Latin Verse.
	Evg. Work	Repetition (Æschylus); Prepare Æschylus, construe; Latin Verse.	—	Repetition (Æschylus); Latin Verse.
Thursday	9–9.40	Repetition.	—	Repetition.
	9.40–10.30	Say Æschylus.	—	Prepare Æschylus.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Virgil.	—	Say Æschylus.
	11.30–12.30	Say Virgil.	—	Composition; Latin Prose.
	Evg. Work	Repetition (Greek Grammar); Prepare Plato; Latin Verse.	—	Repetition (Latin Grammar); Latin Verse.

Days.	Time.	Division A.	Time.	Division B.
Friday	9–9.30	Repetition.	—	Repetition.
	9.30–10.30	Say Plato.	—	Prepare Æschylus.
	10.30–12.30	Mathematics.	—	Mathematics.
	2.30–3.30	French.	—	Say Æschylus.
	3.30–4	Revising Composition in Class.	3.30–4.15	French.
	4–5	Science Lecture.	4.15–5	Prepare and say Latin Syntax.
	Evg. Work	Repetition (Shakespeare); Roman History; Shakespeare Analysis; Greek Iambics.	—	Repetition (Shakespeare); Roman History; Shakespeare Analysis; Greek Iambics.
Saturday	9–10	History (both Divisions together).		
	10–10.30	Repetition.	—	Repetition.
	10.30–11.15	(Shakespeare Analysis (both Divisions together).		
	11.15–12.30	Prepare and say Æschylus (short lesson).	—	Prepare and say Greek Grammar; Prepare Æschylus.
	Evg. Work	Old Testament History; Greek Testament; Greek Iambics.	—	Old Testament; Greek Testament; Greek Iambics.

Fourth and Fifth Classes of the Classical School.

Days.	Time.	Fourth Class.	Time.	Fifth Class.
Monday	9–10.30	Repetition Psalm; Greek Testament.	9–9.30	Repetition Psalm.
			9.30–10.30	Mathematics.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Latin.	—	Old Testament.
	11.30–12.30	Construe do.	—	Prepare Latin.
	2.30–3.15	Prepare Grammar.	—	French.
	3.15–4	Say do.	—	Begin Verses for Tuesday.
	4–5	Mathematics.	—	Construe Latin.
	Evg. Work	Latin Verses; Old Testament.	—	Latin Verses; New Testament.
Tuesday	9–10	French.	—	New Testament and Verses.
	10–11	Old Testament and Verses.	—	Prepare Latin.
	11–11.45	Prepare Latin.	—	Construe do.
	11.45–12.30	Construe do.	—	Prepare Grammar.
	Evg. Work	Latin Repetition; Latin Exercise.	—	Latin Repetition; Latin Exercise.
Wednesday	9–10.30	Latin Repetition; Latin Exercise.	9–10	Mathematics.
			10–11.30	Latin Repetition and Exercise; Grammar of Tuesday.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Greek.		
	11.30–12.30	Construe do.	—	Prepare Greek.
	2.30–3.15	Prepare Latin.	—	Construe do.
	3.15–4	Construe do.	—	Prepare Latin.
	4–5	Mathematics.	—	Construe do.
	Evg. Work	Latin Verses; Roman History.	—	Latin Verses; Grammar.
Thursday	9–10	French.	—	Latin Verses and Grammar.
	10–11	Latin Verses and Roman History.	—	Prepare Greek.
	11–11.45	Prepare Greek.	—	Construe do.
	11.45–12.30	Construe do.	—	Prepare Grammar.
	Evg. Work	English Repetition; Latin Exercise.	—	Latin Repetition; Latin Exercise.
Friday	9–10.30	English Repetition; Latin Exercise.	9–10	Mathematics.
			10–11.30	Latin Repetition and Exercise; Grammar of Thursday.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Greek.		
	11.30–12.30	Construe do.	—	Prepare Greek.
	2.30–3.15	Prepare Grammar.	—	Construe do.
	3.15–4	Say do.	—	Begin Repetition for Saturday.
	4–5	Mathematics.	—	French.
	Evg. Work	Latin Repetition; Latin Exercise.	—	Latin Repetition; Latin Exercise.
Saturday	9–10	Latin Repetition and Exercise.	—	Mathematics.
	10–11	Mathematics.	—	Repetition and Exercise.
	11–12	Prepare Latin.	—	Revision of week's Translations.
	12–12.30	Construe.	—	Preparation for Monday.
	Evg. Work	Repetition of Psalm; Greek Testament.	—	Repetition of Psalm; Old Testament.

Sixth and Seventh Classes of the Classical School.

Days.	Time.	Sixth Class.	Seventh Class.
Monday	9–9.50	Say Divinity.	Prepare Latin Exercise.
	9.50–10.30	Prepare Latin Construing (Prose).	Say Divinity.
	10.30–11.30	French with French Master.	Writing (Latin Exercise reviewed).
	11.30–12.30	Say Latin Construing.	Prepare Greek Construing.
	2.30–3.30	Arithmetic with Arithmetic Master.	Say Greek Construing.
	3.30–5	Verses.	Verses.
	Evening Work	Latin Grammar or Ovid Repetition; Construing of Ovid.	Poetry; Greek Grammar.
Tuesday	9–9.50	Latin Grammar.	Say Poetry and Greek Grammar.
	9.50–10.30	Say Ovid and Latin Construing.	Prepare Greek Construing.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Latin Construing (Prose).	Say Greek Construing.
	11.30–12.30	Say Latin Construing and Latin Grammar.	Arithmetic.
	Evening Work	Ovid Repetition; Verses.	Greek Grammar; Verses.
Wednesday	9–9.50	Prepare Latin Exercise.	Say Greek Grammar and Verses.
	9.50–10.30	Say Greek Grammar and Verses.	Prepare Latin Construing.
	10.30–11.30	Writing (Latin Exercise reviewed).	French.
	11.30–12.30	Prepare Ovid Construing.	Say Latin Construing.
	2.30–3.30	French.	Writing.
	3.30–4.45	Say Latin Construing.	Prepare Latin Construing.
	4.45–5	Greek Construing.	Say Latin Construing.
	Evening Work	Poetry Repetition; Greek Construing.	Latin Grammar; Roman History.
Thursday	9–9.50	Prepare Latin Construing (Prose).	Say Latin Grammar and Roman History.
	9.50–10.30	Say Poetry and Greek Construing.	Prepare Greek Construing.
	10.30–11.30	Arithmetic.	Say Greek Construing.
	11.30–12.30	Say Latin Construing.	Prepare Latin Construing.
	Evening Work	Latin Construing; Latin Exercise.	Greek Grammar; Latin Construing.
Friday	9–9.50	Prepare Latin Exercise (Ellis).	Say Greek Grammar and Latin Construing.
	9.50–10.30	Say Latin Grammar and Exercise.	Prepare Latin Construing.
	10.30–11.30	Writing (Latin Exercise reviewed).	French.
	11.30–12.30	Greek Construing.	Say Latin Construing.
	2.30–3.30	Arithmetic; (Greek Construing reviewed).	Prepare Latin Construing.
	3.30–4.45	Prepare Greek Construing.	Say Latin Construing.
	4.45–5	Say Greek Construing.	Verses.
	Evening Work	Prepare Ovid Construing; Roman History or Greek Grammar.	Latin Grammar; Latin Exercise.
Saturday	9–9.50	Prepare Latin or Greek Grammar.	Say Latin Grammar and Exercise.
	9.50–10.30	Say Evening's Lessons.	Prepare Grammar.
	10.30–11	Prepare Grammar.	Say Grammar.
	11–11.30	Say Grammar.	Arithmetic.
	11.30–12.30	Prepare and say Grammar.	
	Evening Work	Divinity.	Divinity.

Books in Use.

Kennedy's Latin Grammar; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar; Kennedy's Palæstra Latina; The Eton Selections from Ovid; Arnold's First Latin Verse Book; Penrose Latin Verse Book; Greek Delectus (Rugby); Smith's Smaller Roman History; Ellis and Bradley's Latin Exercises.

EIGHTH and NINTH CLASSES of the CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

DAYS.	TIME.	EIGHTH CLASS.	TIME.	NINTH CLASS.
Monday	9–10.15	Say Bible and Ellis.	9–10.15	Prepare Delectus.
	10.15–11.45	Prepare Delectus.	10.15–11.45	Say Bible and Delectus.
	11.45–12.30	Say Delectus.	11.45–12.30	Write an Exercise.
	2.30–3.20	Write an Exercise.	2.30–3.20	Prepare Latin Grammar and have Exercise looked over.
	3.20–4.10	Have Exercise looked over.	3.20–4.10	Writing.
	4.10–5	French.	4.10–5	Say Latin Grammar.
	Evg. Work	English History.	—	Latin Grammar and Ellis.
Tuesday	9–10	Arithmetic.	9–10	Say Latin Grammar and Ellis.
	10–11	Say English History.	10–11	Prepare Delectus.
	11–11.30	Prepare Delectus.	11–11.30	Say Delectus.
	11.30–12.30	Say Delectus.	11.30–12.30	Arithmetic.
	Evg. Work	Poetry.	—	Latin Grammar and Ellis.
Wednesday	9–10.30	Write Exercise and say Poetry.	9–10	Say Latin Grammar and Ellis.
	10.30–11.30	Arithmetic.	10–11	Prepare Delectus.
	11.30–12.30	French.	11–11.45	Say Delectus.
			11.45–12.30	Prepare French.
	2.30–3.20	Arithmetic.	2.30–3.20	Say French.
	3.20–4.10	Writing.	3.20–4.10	Prepare English History.
	4.10–5	Write an Exercise.	4.10–5	Say English History.
	Evg. Work	Latin Grammar.	—	Latin Grammar and Ellis.
Thursday	9–10.30	Arithmetic.	9–10	Say Latin Grammar and Ellis.
	10.30–11	Say Latin Grammar.	10–11	Prepare Delectus.
	11–11.45	Prepare Greek.	11–11.30	Say Delectus.
	11.45–12.30	Say Greek and have Exercise looked over.	11.30–12.30	Arithmetic.
	Evg. Work	Old Testament and Ellis.	—	Old Testament and Ellis.
Friday	9–10	Say Bible and Ellis.	9–10	Prepare Delectus.
	10–11	Prepare Greek Grammar.	10–11	Say Bible and Ellis.
	11–11.45	Say Greek Grammar.	11–11.45	Write Exercise.
	11.45–12.30	Write an Exercise.	11.45–12.30	Say Delectus.
	2.30–3.20	Prepare Geography.	2.30–3.20	Writing.
	3.20–4	Say Geography.	3.20–4.20	Prepare Geography.
	4–5	Write an Essay.	4.20–5	Say Geography.
	Evg. Work	Greek Grammar.	—	Poetry.
Saturday	9–10	Prepare Delectus.	9–10	Say Poetry.
	10–11	Say Delectus and Greek.	10–11	Prepare Delectus.
	11–11.30	Write Exercise.	11–11.30	Say Delectus.
	11.30–12.30	Look over Exercise and Essay.	11.30–12.30	Arithmetic.
	Evg. Work	New Testament and Ellis.	—	New Testament.

TENTH and ELEVENTH CLASSES of the CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

DAYS.	TIME.	TENTH CLASS.	TIME.	ELEVENTH CLASS.
Monday	9–10	Evening Lessons, say.	9–10	Holy Scripture and repetition of, to Mr. K.
	10–11	Prepare in Writing Rule of Syntax; Examples in Verbs.	10–10.30	Repetition Genders, half; Construe and parse Exercise.
	11–11.30	Parse Bryce; say 4 moods.	10.30–11.30	Prepare in Writing.
	11.30–12.30	Arithmetic.	11.30–12	Parse Bryce; say 4 moods.
			12–12.30	Prepare for Afternoon.
	2.20–3.20	Prepare Old Exercise; Noun, Adjective, and Pronoun; Rule of Syntax.	2.30–3.20	Say Noun, Adjective, and Pronoun, and 4 lines Gender to Mr. K.
	3.20–4.10	Say.	3.20–4.20	Prepare Old Exercise; 4 lines Gender.
	4.10–5	Write.	4.20–5	Say.
	Evg. Work	History, 3 pp.; Repetition Syntax, p. 66; Poetry, 4 lines; Write Exercises, 6 old, 6 new.	—	History, 3 pp.; Repetition Genders, half; Prepare Exercise, 6 new; Construe and parse.
Tuesday	9–10	Evening Lessons, say.	9–10.30	Arithmetic and Writing.
	10–11	Prepare Bryce, parsing; Examples of Verbs (write).	10.30–11	Evening Lessons, say.
	11–11.30	Say.	11–11.45	Prepare Old Exercise, and 4 moods (writing).

(CLASSICAL SCHOOL.)

DAYS.	TIME.	TENTH CLASS.	TIME.	ELEVENTH CLASS.
	11.30–12.15	Prepare Old Exercise in Writing.	11.45–12.15	Say Old Exercise.
	12.15–12.30	Say.	12.15–12.30	Prepare partially Evening Lesson.
	Evg. Work	History, 3 pp.; Syntax, p. 67; Poetry, 4 lines or repetition; Prepare Exercise, 6 new; Construe and parse.	—	History, 3 pp.; Genders, 4 lines; Poetry, 4 lines or repetition; Write Exercises, 6 old, 6 new.
Wednesday -	9–10	Evening Lessons, say.	9–10	Say History and Poetry to Mr. K.
	10–11	Prepare as on Monday Morning.	10–10.30	Say Genders and Exercise.
	11–11.30	Say.	10.30–11.30	Prepare as on Monday.
	11.30–12.30	Arithmetic.	11.30–12	Say.
			12–12.30	As on Monday.
	2.30–3.20	Prepare Old Exercise; Comparison of Adjectives; Rule of Syntax.	2.30–3.20	Say Morning preparation.
	3.20–4	Say.	3.20–4.20	Prepare Old Exercise, 4 lines Genders.
	4–4.40	Prepare Old Exercise.	4.20–4.40	Say.
	4.40–5	Say.	4.40–5	Prepare Evening Lesson partially.
	Evg. Work	History, 3 pp.; Syntax, p. 68; Poetry, 4 lines; Write Exercises, 6 new, 6 old.	—	History, 3 pp.; 11 chief Rules of Syntax; Prepare Exercise, 6 new; Construe and parse.
Thursday -	9–10	Evening Lessons as on Tuesday.	9–10.30	Arithmetic and Writing as Tuesday.
	10–11	Prepare as do.	10.30–11	Evening Lesson as do.
	11–11.30	Say.	11–11.45	Prepare do.
	11.30–12.15	As on Tuesday.	11.45–12.15	Say do.
	12.15–12.30	Say.	12.15–12.30	Do.
	Evg. Work	Holy Scripture, 2 chapters, Old Testament; Syntax, p. 69; Poetry, 4 lines or repetition; Prepare Exercise, 6 new; Construe and parse.	—	Holy Scripture, Old Testament, 2 chapters; Poetry, 4 lines or repetition; Write Exercise, 6 old, 6 new.
Friday - -	9–10	As on Monday and Wednesday.	9–10	As on Monday and Wednesday.
	10–11	Prepare do.	10–10.30	Do.
	11–11.30	Say do.	10.30–11.30	Prepare do.
	11.30–12.30	Arithmetic do.	11.30–12	Say do.
			12–12.30	Prepare Irregular Verbs and 4 Genders.
	2.30–3.20	Prepare Old Exercise, Irregular Verbs; Rule of Syntax.	2.30–3.20	Say Irregular Verbs and Genders, 4 lines.
	3.20–4.10	Say.	3.20–4.20	Prepare Old Exercise and Genders, 4 lines.
	4.10–5	Write.	4.20–5	Say.
	Evg. Work	Holy Scripture, Old Testament, 2 chapters; Syntax, 11 Rules; Poetry, 4 lines or repetition; Write Exercise.	—	Old Testament, 2 chapters; Genders, 4 lines; Prepare Exercise; Construe and parse.
Saturday -	9–10	As on Tuesday and Thursday.	9–10.30	As on Tuesday and Thursday.
	10–11	Do. do.	10.30–11	Do. do.
	11–11.30	Do. do.	11–11.45	Do. do.
	11.30–12.15	Do. do.	11.45–12.15	Do. do.
	12–15–12.30	Do. do.	12.15–12.30	Do. do.
	Evg. Work	Holy Scripture, New Testament, 2 chapters; Repetition New Testament, 10 verses; Repetition of Genders; Prepare Exercise, 6 new; Construe and parse.	—	Holy Scripture, New Testament, 2 chapters; Repetition New Testament, 5 verses; Repetition Gender, first half; Write Exercise, 6 old, 6 new.

Syntax and Poetry, being learned by heart and said separately in class, increase or diminish in quantity according to the size of the class.

As the number of rules increases the quantity of repetition is also increased; so that towards the end of the half each morning has its repetition in Syntax.

Exercises of X. are corrected always separately with each boy; those of XI. also when size of classes and t me permit.

In both classes, are read-off papers, and construed afterwards from memory.

Form G.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained in the last Ten Years.

Oxford.

Five First Classes.
Four Second Classes.
One Balliol Scholarship.
Three Fellowships.
Two Ellerton Prizes.
One Arnold Prize.
One Stanhope Prize.
One Johnson and Denyer Theological Scholarship.
One Vinerian Law Scholarship.

Cambridge.

Nine Wranglerships.
Four Senior Optimes.
Four First Classes, Classical Tripos.
Five Second Classes.
One Hulsean Professor.
One Davies' University Scholarship.
One Browne's Medal for Greek Ode.
Six Trinity Scholarships.
One Clare Scholarship.
One Catharine Scholarship.
Four Fellowships.
Two Greek Testament Prizes.
Two First Classes in Moral Sciences Tripos.

Five appointments to the Civil Service in India.

English School.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

—	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.		II. Number of Scholars who have left the School.	
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.
1. Average during last three years :				
Above 10 and under 14 -	110	—	6	—
Above 14 and under 16 -	90	5	62	2
Above 16 - - -	15	1	17	1
2. In first half of year 1864 :				
Above 10 and under 14 -	123	—	4	—
Above 14 and under 16 -	80	5	40	—
Above 16 - - -	11	2	8	—
3. In second half of year 1864 -				
Under 10 years of age -	2	—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14 -	132	—	2	—
Above 14 and under 16 -	71	3	36	2
Above 16 - - -	10	1	4	1

(ENGLISH SCHOOL.)

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Confectioner -	Pitsford Street -	1½ miles.
" " - 2	Accountant -	Birchfield - -	3¼ "
" " - 3	Timber merchant	Handsworth -	2½ "
" " - 4	Music master -	Chester Street -	1½ "
" " - 5	Clergyman -	Lodge Road -	2 "
" " - 6	Parish clerk -	Aston Village -	2½ "
" " - 7	Saddlers' ironmonger.	Gough Street -	½ "
" " - 8	Leather seller -	Brook Street -	1¼ "
" " - 9	Traveller -	Bristol Road -	1¼ "
" " - 10	Do. - -	Moseley Road -	1½ "
Boys lowest in school 1	Civil Engineer -	Saltley - -	2 "
" " - 2	Tea dealer -	Digbeth - -	¼ "
" " - 3	Printer - -	Vincent Street -	2 "
" " - 4	Jeweller - -	Great Hampton Street.	1½ "
" " - 5	Accountant -	Balsall Heath Road	1½ "
" " - 6	Foreman -	Bradford Street -	1 "
" " - 7	Maltster - -	Aston - -	2 "
" " - 8	Clerk - -	Bath Row - -	1 "
" " - 9	Agent - -	Ashley Grove -	1 "
" " - 10	Draughtsman -	Lovells - -	½ "

Average, 1·7 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Merchant -	Manchester - -	Charles Evans.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Bristol - -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Isle of Wight -	

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

None.

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

Vide Form D.—Classical School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y. H.		H.		H.			Y. H.		H.		H.			Y. H.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	215	11	12	15	2	1¼	—	2½	1 King; 2 Kings, 1–12; St. John's Gospel.	13	14	2	1½	—	3	1 Kings; 2 Kings; St. John's Gospel.	22	11	4	⅝	1	3	1 Sam., 1–12; Acts, 1–10; Watts' Scrip. Hist.
Latin	215	11	—	—	3	⅝	1	2½	None; *vide* report for present half-year.	—	—	3	1	1	3	Kennedy's Gra., all; Cæsar, B.Gall., Lib.ii.	—	—	4	⅝	2	3	Kennedy's Latin Primer; Declensions of Nouns and Adjectives.
French	120	7	—	—	3	⅝	3	2½	Delille's Gra.; Racine Phédre; Molière, Malade Imag.; Do., Med. Malgré Lui.	—	—	3	⅝	3	2½	Same as 1st Class.							
German	55	4	—	—	3	⅝	1	2½	Undine, i.–iii.; Plate's Grammar, 1st Part.	—	—	3	⅝	2	2½	Niebuhr's Hervengeschichten, 24 ch.; Plate's Exx.; Ger. Ac.							
Arithmetic	215	14	—	—	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith throughout.	—	—	3	1	—	3	Barnard Smith throughout.	—	—	3	1½	—	4½	Thrower's Questions; Simple and Compound Rules and Reduction.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	Euclid, i.–iv., vi. 1–30; Colenso's Algebra, Part I.	—	—	3	1	—	3	Euclid, i. ii.; ; Algebra; Simple Equations.							
Physics	28	—	—	—	1	1	—	1															
Natural Hist.	12	—	—	—	1	1	—	1															
Chemistry	12	1	—	—	3	1½	—	4½	Fownes, 116–165 pp. Analysis; Bases.														
History	215	11	—	—	1	1	—	1	Student's Hume, Jas. I.—Jas. II.	—	—	1	1	—	1	Markham's England, Jas. I.—Geo. II.	—	—	3	⅝	—	2½	Gleig's English His., Edw. V.—Eliz.
Geography	215	11	—	—	2	1	1 map	2	Asia, Hughes' Physical Geog., i.–vi.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	⅝	—	2½	John's El. Geog. Def. and British Isles.
English Grammar.	215	11	—	—	1	1	—	1	Paradise Lost, i., ii.; Morell's Analysis.	—	—	1	1	—	1	All Morell's Gra. and writn. anal. of Eng.	—	—	3	⅓	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Gra. for beginners.
English Literature.	12	1	—	—	2	1½	—	2½	Hamlet, Collier's Introduction, 358–500.	—	—	1	½	—	½	Prose pieces; Paradise Lost, *i.*							
English Composition.	215	11	—	—	1	—	1	1	At home. 1 theme per week.	—	—	1	—	1	—	At home. 1 theme per week.							
Tables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1½	
Writing	160	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2½	
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1½	
Repetition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1½	Psalms, 6 or 8 v. a lesn.; John's Bk. of Poetry, 15 lines a lesson.
Mapping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	⅝	—	⅝	Keith Johnstone's Elementary Atlas.
Drawing	55	1	4 hours a week																				

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

FIRST CLASS of the ENGLISH SCHOOL.

DAYS.	TIME.	FIRST CLASS.
Monday	9–10.30	New Testament.
	10.30–11.30	Arithmetic.
	11.30–12.30	Old Testament.
	2.30–3.15	French.
	3.15–4	German.
	4–5	English Grammar.
	Evening Work	Latin; Euclid; Note Book.
Tuesday	9–10	Latin Translation.
	10–11	Euclid.
	11–12.30	Chemistry (generally practical); Note Books, &c. shown up.
	Evening Work	Chaucer; Physical Geography; Modern Languages.
Wednesday	9–10	Algebra.
	10–11.30	English Literature (Chaucer at present).
	11.30–12.30	Lecture on Mechanism.
	2.30–3.15	French.
	3.15–4	German.
	4–5	Physical Geography.
	Evening Work	Latin; Euclid; Map.
Thursday	9–11.30	Latin Grammar and Chemistry (Practical Analysis).
	11.30–12.30	Euclid; Maps shown.
	Evening Work	Shakespeare; History; Modern Languages.
Friday	9–10	Algebra.
	10–11.30	English Literature (Shakespeare).
	11.30–12.30	Descriptive Geography.
	2.30–3.15	French.
	3.15–4	German.
	4–5	History.
	Evening Work	Chemistry; Latin Theme.
Saturday	9–10.30	Chemistry (Theory).
	10.30–11.30	Latin Translation.
	11.30–12.30	Algebra or Arithmetic; English Composition shown.
	Evening Work	Bible; Grammar; Modern Languages.

FIRST CLASS (2nd Division) and SECOND CLASS of the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

DAYS.	TIME.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Monday	9–10.30	Say Old Testament and general questions on Scripture.	Prepare Geography and English Grammar.
	10.30–11.30	Arithmetic or Algebra.	Arithmetic or Algebra.
	11.30–12.30	Prepare Cæsar and Latin Grammar.	Say Old Testament and general questions on Scripture.
	2.30–3.15	Prepare English Analysis.	Say English Grammar.
	3.15–4.15	Say Cæsar and Latin Grammar.	French.
	4.15–5	German.	Say Geography.
	Evening Work	English Grammar; Euclid; German.	Euclid.
Tuesday	9–10	Examination English Analysis and say English Grammar.	Prepare English Analysis.
	10–11	Euclid.	Euclid.
	11–12	German.	Examination English Analysis.
	12–12.30	Prepare part of Cæsar.	Prepare part of Cæsar.
	Evening Work	Cæsar; French; German.	Cæsar and Latin Grammar; French; German.
Wednesday	9–10	Arithmetic or Algebra.	Arithmetic or Algebra.
	10–10.30	French.	Write from Dictation.
	10.30–11	Do.	Say Cæsar and Latin Grammar.
	11–11.30	Write part of Latin Exercise.	Do. do.
	11.30–12.30	Mechanism, &c.	German.
	2.30–3.15	German.	Prepare English History.
	3.15–4.15	Say Cæsar.	French.
	4.15–5	Learn Latin Grammar.	Say English History.
	Evening Work	*Milton, repetition*; Euclid; Theme fairly copied out.	Euclid; German; Latin Exercise.

(English School.)

Days.	Time.	First Class.	Second Class.
Thursday -	9-10	French.	Examine Latin Exercise.
	10-11	Examine Themes and say Latin Grammar.	German.
	11-11.30	Repeat Milton.	Prepare Euclid.
	11.30-12.30	Euclid.	Euclid.
	Evening Work	Finish Latin Exercise; Geography; Cæsar, and Latin Grammar.	French; German.
Friday -	9-10	Arithmetic or Algebra.	Arithmetic or Algebra.
	10-11	Say Cæsar and Latin Grammar.	French.
	11-11.30	Write from Dictation.	Prepare Cæsar and Latin Gram.
	11.30-12	Say Geography.	Say Cæsar and Latin Grammar.
	12-12.30	Do.	
	2.30-3.15	Prepare English History.	German.
	3.15-3.45	Say English History.	Draw Maps.
	3.45-5	Examine Latin Exercise.	Do.
	Evening Work	New Testament; French.	New Testament; French; Algebra.
Saturday -	9-10	Say New Testament.	Say New Testament.
	10-10.30	Do.	Prepare Cæsar.
	10.30-11.30	French.	Say Cæsar and repeat Cowper.
	11.30-12.30	Arithmetic or Algebra.	Algebra or Arithmetic.
	Evening Work	Old Testament and Scripture Questions; German.	Old Testament and Scripture Questions; French.

Third and Fourth Classes of the English School.

Days.	Time.	Third Class.	Time.	Fourth Class.
Monday -	9-10	Say Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.	9-10	French.
	10-11	German.	10-11	Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.
	11-11.30	Prepare English Grammar.	11-12	Write English Exercise.
	11.30-12-30	Dictation.	12-12.30	Writing.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	2.30-4	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Prepare and say English Grammar.	4-5	Show English Exercise and prepare Bryce.
	Evg. Work	Bryce's "Latin Reader."	—	Bryce and English Exercise.
Tuesday -	9-10	Write Latin Exercise.	9-10	Say Bryce.
	10-11	Say Bryce.	10-11	Write Latin Exercise.
	11-12.30	Show Latin Exercise and prepare English History.	11-11.30	Show English Exercise.
			11.30-12	Writing.
			12-12.30	Show Latin Exercise.
	Evg. Work	Poetry and English Exercise.	—	Poetry and Bryce.
Wednesday -	9-10	Say Poetry and English History.	9-10	French.
			10-10.30	Say Poetry.
	10-11.30	Prepare Bryce.	10.30-11.30	Prepare and say English Grammar.
	11.30-12.30	French.	11.30-12.30	Say Bryce.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	2.30-4	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Prepare Roman History.	4-5	Draw Map.
	Evg. Work	Bryce and Latin Exercise.	—	Latin Grammar.
Thursday -	9-9.30	Say Roman History.	9-10	Prepare and say Latin Grammar.
	9.30-11	Prepare and say Bryce.	10-11	Prepare Bryce.
	11-12	German.	11-12	Say Bryce.
	12-12.30	Show Latin Exercise.	12-12.30	Prepare Geography
	Evg. Work	Latin Grammar and English Exercise.	—	Geography.
Friday - -	9-10	French.	9-10	Dictation.
	10-10.30	Say Latin Grammar.	10-11	Prepare Geography.
	10.30-11.30	Prepare Bryce.	11-11.30	Say Geography.
	11.30-12.30	Say Bryce.	11.30-12.30	French.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	2.30-4	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Show English Exercise.	4-5	Prepare Roman History.
	Evg. Work	Geography and Map.	—	English History and Map.
Saturday -	9-9.30	Say Geography.	9-9.30	Prepare English History.
	9.30-10.30	Prepare New Testament.	9.30-10.30	Say English History.
	10.30-11.30	Say New Testament.	10.30-11.30	Prepare New Testament.
	11.30-12.30	French.	11.30-12.30	Say New Testament and Roman History.
	Evg. Work	Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.	—	Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.

Fifth and Sixth Classes of the English School.

Days.	Time.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
Monday	9-10	Say Repetition and prepare Latin Grammar.	Say Repetition.
	10-11	French.	Writing and say Old Testament.
	11-11.30	Say Old Testament.	Prepare French.
	11.30-12.30	Writing and say Latin Grammar.	Say do.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Write Abstract of History.	Prepare and say Latin Grammar.
	Evening Work	English Grammar and Latin Exercise.	English Grammar and Latin Exercise.
Tuesday	9-10	Say Latin Exercise and Writing.	Writing and say English Grammar.
	10-11	Say English Grammar.	Prepare Geography.
	11-12	Prepare Geography.	Say do. and Dictation.
	12-12.30	Say do.	Write Verb.
	Evening Work	Nicholl's Geography and Latin Exercise.	History and Latin Exercise.
Wednesday	9-9.30	Say Nicholl's Geography.	Memory Map.
	9.30-10.30	Do.	Do.
	10.30-11.30	Prepare Reader.	Writing and say History.
	11.30-12.30	Say do.	Prepare Reader
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	—
	4-5	Draw Memory Map.	Say Reader.
	Evening Work	Latin Exercise and History.	Poetry and Geography.
Thursday	9-9.30	Say History.	Poetry and Geography.
	9.30-10.30	Finish Map and Writing.	Do.
	10.30-11.30	Prepare Reader.	Prepare and say Latin Grammar.
	11.30-12.30	Say do.	French.
	Evening Work	Poetry and History.	History and Latin Exercise.
Friday	9-9.30	Say Poetry.	History.
	9.30-10.30	Prepare French.	Say History and Writing.
	10.30-11.30	Say History.	Prepare Reader.
	11.30-12.30	Prepare Reader.	Say do.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Say Reader.	Prepare English Grammer.
	Evening Work	New Testament.	New Testament.
Saturday	9-10	French.	Say English Grammar.
	10-11	Say New Testament and Writing.	Say New Testament.
	11-11.30	Dictation.	Prepare Latin Grammar or Reader.
	11.30-12.30	Write English Exercise.	Say do.
	Evening Work	Old Testament and Repetition.	Old Testament and Repetition.

Seventh and Eighth Classes of the English School.

Days.	Time.	Seventh Class.	Eighth Class.
Monday	9-10	Writing.	Say Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.
	10-11.30	Say Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.	Prepare Latin Exercise and English History.
	11.30-12-30	Prepare Latin Reader.	Correct Latin Exercise and say English History.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Say Latin Reader.	Write Latin Exercise.
	Evening Work	Prepare English Grammar.	Prepare Geography.
Tuesday	9-10	Prepare Latin Exercise.	Say Geography.
	10-11	Say English Grammar.	Prepare Latin Grammar.
	11-12.30	Prepare English History and Writing.	Writing and say Latin Grammar; Correct Latin Exercise.
	Evening Work	Poetry.	Poetry and Latin Grammar.
Wednesday	9-10	Say Poetry and English History.	Prepare English Grammar.
	10-11.30	Prepare Latin Grammar and Writing.	Say Poetry and English Grammar.
	11.30-12.30	Say Latin Grammar and Latin Exercise.	Writing and prepare Latin Grammar.
	2.30-4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4-5	Write Latin Exercise.	Say Latin Grammar.
	Evening Work	Prepare Geography.	Prepare Latin Exercise and English History.

SEVENTH and EIGHTH CLASSES of the ENGLISH SCHOOL—*cont.*

DAYS.	TIME.	SEVENTH CLASS.	EIGHTH CLASS.
Thursday -	9–10	Writing and say Latin Exercise.	Say Latin Exercise and prepare English History.
	10–11	Say Geography.	Writing.
	11–11.45	Prepare Latin Reader.	Say English History.
	11.45–12.30	Say Latin Reader.	Prepare English Grammar.
	Evening Work	Poetry and English History.	Poetry and English Grammar.
Friday -	9–10	Dictation.	Dictation.
	10–11	Writing and prepare English History or Poetry.	Say Poetry and English Grammar.
	11–12.30	Say Poetry and English History.	Writing and prepare Latin Grammar.
	2.30–4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4–5	Prepare Latin Exercise.	Say Latin Grammar.
	Evening Work	Prepare New Testament.	Prepare New Testament or Catechism.
Saturday -	9–10.30	Say Latin Exercise and New Testament.	Prepare Latin Exercise and Writing.
	10.30–11.30	Prepare Latin Grammar.	Say New Testament (or Catechism) and Latin Exercise.
	11.30–12.30	Say Latin Grammar.	Prepare Old Testament.
	Evening Work	Prepare Scripture, Repetition, and Old Testament.	Prepare Scripture Repetition and Old Testament.

Besides the above work a Map is sent in by each member of the Seventh and Eighth Classes every fortnight, carefully drawn, coloured, and filled in.

NINTH and TENTH CLASSES of the ENGLISH SCHOOL.

DAYS.	TIME.	NINTH CLASS.	TENTH CLASS.
Monday -	9–10	Hear Bible History.	Prepare Geography.
	10–10.45	Prepare Geography.	Hear Bible History.
	10.45–11.30	Say Geography.	Tables.
	11.30–12.30	Tables.	Say Geography.
	2.30–4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4–5	Copy, &c.	Mapping and Grammar.
	Evening Work	Write and learn Poetry.	
Tuesday -	9–10	Hear Poetry, &c.	Prepare History.
	10–10.45	Prepare Geography.	Hear Poetry and History.
	10.45–11.30	Say Geography.	Prepare Latin.
	11.30–12.30	Dictation.	
	Evening Work	Prepare Watts.	
Wednesday -	9–10	Hear Watts' Scripture History.	Prepare New Testament.
	10–10.45	Write Copy.	Say New Testament and Watts.
	10.45–11.30	Mapping.	Say Latin.
	11.30–12.30	Latin.	Geography.
	2.30–4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4–4.30	Prepare New Testament.	Copy, &c.
	4.30–5	Say New Testament.	—
	Evening Work	Prepare Geography.	
Thursday -	9–10	Hear Geography.	Prepare Watts.
	10–10.45	Prepare Watts.	Say Geography and Watts.
	10.45–11.30	Say Watts.	English Grammar.
	11.30–12.30	Latin.	Latin.
	Evening Work	Prepare History.	
Friday -	9–10	Say History.	Prepare History.
	10–10.45	Prepare Grammar.	Say History.
	10.45–11.30	Say Grammar and Latin.	Prepare Grammar.
	11.30–12.30	Write a Copy.	Say Grammar and Latin.
	2.30–4	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	4–4.30	Prepare Geography,	Copy Writing, &c.
	4.30–5	Say Geography.	—
	Evening Work	Write and learn Psalm.	
Saturday -	9–10	Hear Psalm, &c.	Write Copy.
	10–10.45	Prepare History.	Say Psalm and History.
	10.45–11.30	Say History.	Latin.
	11.30–12.30	Dictation.	
	Evening Work	Prepare Bible History.	

Lower School or Third Department of the Grammar School.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

—	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
1. Average during last three years :	
Under 10 years of age - -	3
Above 10 and under 14 -	50
Above 14 and under 16 -	8
2. In first half of year 1864 :	
Under 10 years of age - -	6
Above 10 and under 14 -	54
Above 14 and under 16 -	2
3. In second half of year 1864 :	
Under 10 years of age - -	7
Above 10 and under 14 -	48
Above 14 and under 16 -	5

Promoted into the classical or English departments.

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Traveller - -	High Street -	$\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
" " - 2	Merchant - -	Wood Street -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 3	Land agent -	Frances Road -	1 "
" " - 4	Warehouseman -	Harborne -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 5	Boot maker -	Smallbrook -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 6	Confectioner -	Bull Street -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 7	Manufacturer -	Edgbaston -	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " - 8	Foreman - -	Coventry Road -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 9	Brassfounder -	Summer Hill -	1 "
" " - 10	Bookbinder -	- - -	—
Boys lowest in school - 1	Grocer - -	Harborne -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 2	Tax gatherer -	Aston - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 3	Writing master -	Great Charles Street.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 4	Traveller - -	Summer Hill -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 5	Surgeon - -	Clifford Street -	3 "
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Temple Row -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 7	Printer - -	Hagley Road -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Park Road -	1 "
" " - 9	Do. - -	Edgbaston -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 10	Wine merchant -	Bull Street -	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "

Average, 1·1 miles.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Name, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.				H.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	67	3	21	12	4	¾	—	3	Exodus; St. Mark; Catechism.	22	11.5	4	¾	—	3	As first class - -	24	6	¼	4½	As first class.
Latin - -	43	2	21	-	5	¾	3	6	Bryce's *Latin* Reader; Ex. i.—x.; Kennedy's Grammar Accidence.	22	-	6	¾	2	5½	Latin Accidence -	24	-	-	-	——
Arithmetic -	67	3	21	-	4	¾	-	3	Thrower, Simple Rules, Reduction.	22	-	4	¾	-	3	As first class - -	24	4	¾	3	——
History - -	67	3	21	-	2	¾	-	1¼	Markham's England, Edward II. to Richard III.	22	-	2	¾	-	1½	William I. to Edward II.	24	2	¾	1½	Beginning to William I.
Geography -	67	3	21	-	2	¾	-	1½	John's Geography, c. xviii.—xxx.	22	-	2	¾	-	1½	John's Geography, c. i.—xii.	24	2	1	2	——
English Grammar	67	3	21	-	1	¼	-	¾	Morell, Introduction	22	-	2	¾	-	1½	Morell, Introduction	24	2	1	2	Morell, Introduction.
Repetition -	-	-	-	-	2	½	-	1	John's Poetry, Psalms	-	-	2	½	-	1	John's Repetition -	-	-	-	-	John's Repetition.
Reading - -	67	3	21	-	1	¾	-	¾	- - -	22	-	2	½	-	1	- - -	-	6	¼	3	——
Writing - -	67	3	21	-	3	¾	-	2¼	- - -	22	-	3	¾	-	1½	- - -	-	3	1	3	——
Drawing -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	——	-	-	-	-	-	-	——	-	-	-	-	——
Dictation -	67	-	21	-	1	½	1	½	- - -	22	-	1	½	-	½	- - -	-	1	½	½	——

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

Lower School.

Days.	Time.	I. Division.	II. Division.	III. Division.
Monday	9–10	Scripture Repetition.	(Prepare New Testament).	—
	10–11	—	Scripture Repetition and New Testament.	Prepare New Testament.
	11–11.45	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—	New Testament.
	11.45–12.30	Latin Grammar.	—	—
	2.30–3.15	Prepare Geography.	—	—
	3.15–4	Geography.	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—
	4–5	Latin Exercise.	Latin Grammar.	—
	Evg. work.	English Grammar.	—	—
Tuesday	9–10	English Grammar.	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—
	10–11	Prepare Latin Reader.	Latin Grammar.	—
	11–11.45	Bryce, Latin Reader.	—	—
	11.45–12.30	Dictation.	—	—
	Evg. work.	English History.	Poetry.	—
Wednesday	9–10	English History.	Prepare Old Testament.	—
	10–11	—	Poetry and Old Testament.	Prepare New Testament.
	11–11.45	Prepare Old Testament.	—	New Testament.
	11.45–12.30	Old Testament.	—	—
	2.30–3.15	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—	—
	3.15–4	Latin Grammar.	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—
	4–5	Latin Exercise.	Latin Grammar.	—
	Evg. work.	English Poetry.	—	—
Thursday	9–10	Poetry and Exercise.	—	—
	10–11	Prepare Latin Reader.	Latin Grammar.	—
	11–11.45	Latin Reader.	—	Prepare Old Testament.
	11.45–12.30	—	—	Old Testament.
	Evg. work.	Geography.	Poetry.	—
Friday	9–10	Geography.	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—
	10–11	—	Poetry and Latin Grammar.	Prepare English Grammar.
	11–11.45	Prepare English History.	—	English Grammar.
	11.45–12.30	English History.	—	—
	2.30–3.15	Prepare Latin Grammar.	—	—
	3.15–4	Latin Grammar.	Prepare English History.	—
	4–5	Latin Exercise.	English History.	—
	Evg. work.	Catechism.	Catechism.	Catechism.
Saturday	9–10	—	Prepare Latin Grammar.	Catechism.
	10–11	Prepare New Testament.	Catechism and Latin Grammar.	—
	11–11.45	Catechism and New Testament.	—	Prepare Old Testament.
	11.45–12.30	—	—	Old Testament.
	Evg. work.	Scripture Repetition.	Scripture Repetition.	—

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GEM STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

—	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
1. Average during last three years:	
Under 10 years of age -	20
Above 10 and under 14 -	100
Above 14 and under 16 -	4
2. In first half of year 1864:	
Under 10 years of age -	
Above 10 and under 14 -	
Above 14 and under 16 -	
Above 16 - - -	
3. In second half of year 1864 -	Nearly as above.
Under 10 years of age -	
Above 10 and under 14 -	
Above 14 and under 16 -	
Above 16 - - -	

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Brass founder -	181, Great Lister Street, Birmingham.	Under $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
„ „ - 2	Rule maker - -	27, Scholefield Street	„ $\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ - 3	Brass founder -	193, Aston Road -	„ $\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ - 4	Stay maker - -	97, Dale End -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 5	Pawnbroker -	20, Coleshill Street -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 6	Land surveyor -	Britannia Place, Round Hills.	„ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 7	Mangle maker -	93, Coleshill Street, Birmingham.	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 8	Hosier - -	57, Aston Street -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 9	Chemist and druggist	78 and 79, Stafford Street.	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 10	Carpenter and joiner	181, Cromwell Street	„ $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Boys lowest in school - 1	Pointsman (railway)	18, Great Francis Street.	„ 1 „
„ „ - 2	Coach-body maker -	406, Nechell's Park Road.	„ 2 „
„ „ - 3	Printer - -	34, Lancaster Street -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 4	Boot and shoe maker	4, Gem Street -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 5	Rule maker - -	27, Scholefield Street	„ $\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ - 6	Druggist - -	Park Road, Aston -	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ - 7	Draper - -	14, Aston Road -	„ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 8	Grocer - -	6, Aston Road -	„ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 9	Gun nipple maker -	4, Lench Street -	„ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ - 10	Brass founder -	Alma Street, Aston Park.	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.

Church of England - - - - - -	55
Nonconformists - - - - - -	70

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.	H.			Y.		H.	H.			Y.		H.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	124	4	27	$12\frac{4}{12}$	3	$\frac{4}{12}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Bible, Joshua and St. Mark.	31	$11\frac{2}{12}$	3	$\frac{4}{12}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Bible, 1st Book of Samuel; St. Matthew.	33	$10\frac{1}{6}$	2	$\frac{4}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Bible, Watts's Scrip. Hist., Genesis.
Arithmetic	124	4	27	—	6	$\frac{4}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Barnard Smith, Practice, Proportion, Fractions, and the Rules of Interest.	31	—	6	$\frac{4}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Compound Rules and Reduction.	33	—	*9	$\frac{4}{12}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	For Simple Rules.
History	124	4	27	—	2	$\frac{3}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Markham, from William the Conqueror to Henry VII.	31	—	2	$\frac{3}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Hogarth's Outlines, as far as William I.	33	—	2	$\frac{3}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	New Series, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Geography	124	4	27	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5th Vol. Instructor, Europe.	31	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	John's Geography, Europe.	33	—	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	John's Geography (England).
English Grammar	58	2	27	—	2	$\frac{3}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Morell's Small Grammar, to page 46.	31	—	2	$\frac{3}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Etymology, Morell's Small Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Composition.	27	1	27	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading	124	4	27	—	4	—	—	Markham's Hist., 5th Vol. Instructor, and Morell's Practical Reading Book.	31	—	4	—	—	Bible; Hogarth's Outlines of Eng. History; John's Geography.	33	—	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Instructor, 1st Vol.
Writing	124	4	27	—	6	$\frac{4}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	31	—	6	$\frac{4}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	33	—	6	$\frac{4}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—
Drawing	36	1	27	—	1	2	2	Dyce's Outlines	15	—	—	—	2	Dyce's Outlines.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dictation and Spelling.	124	4	27	—	6	$\frac{1}{12}$	3	Butter's Spelling	31	—	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	Carpenter's Spelling	33	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Carpenter's Spelling.

* Including mental arithmetic.

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9 to 9.5	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers.
9.5 to 10	1. Home Less. (Comp.), and Eng. History.	Home Less. and Geog.	Home Less., Grammar	Home Less. and Geog.	Home Less. and Eng. History.	Home Less. and Gram.
	2. Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books
	3. Home Less. and Writing	Home Less. and Writ.	Home Less. and Writ.	Home Less. and Writ.	Home Less. and Writ.	Home Less. and Writ.
	4. Home Less. and English History.	Home Lessons and Geography.	Home Less. and Read.	Home Less. and Geog.	Home Less. and Eng. History.	Home Less. and Read.
10 to 11	1. Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books	Writing in Copy Books
	2. Home Less. (Comp.), and History.	Home Less. and Geog.	Home Less. and Gram.	Home Less. and Geog.	Home Less. and Eng. History.	Home Less. and Gram.
	3. English History	Geography	Grammar	Geography	English History	Grammar.
	4. Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing.
11 to 12	1. 2. 3. 4. Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arith. and Catechism.
2 to 3	1. Scriptures and Dictation	Scriptures and Dictation		Scriptures and Dicta.	Drawing	—
	2. Paper or Slate Exam.	Paper or Slate Exam.		Paper or Slate Exam.	Drawing	—
	3. Arithmetic	Arithmetic		Arithmetic	Examination	—
	4. Scriptures and Dictation	Scriptures and Dictation		Reading Instructor	Examination	—
3 to 4	1. Paper or Slate Exam.	Paper or Slate Exam.		Paper or Slate Exam.	Drawing	—
	2. Scriptures and Dictation	Scriptures and Dictation		Scriptures and Dicta.	Drawing	—
	3. Scriptures and Dictation	Scriptures and Dictation		Reading Instructor	Examination	—
	4. Arithmetic	Arithmetic		Arithmetic	Examination	—
4 to 4.15	1. 2. 3. 4. Enter Marks and appoint Home Lessons.	Enter Marks and appoint Home Lessons.		Enter Marks and appoint Home Lessons.	Enter Marks and appoint Home Lessons.	—
4·15	Prayers	Prayers		Prayers	Prayers.	—

Elementary School, Bath Row.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

—	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
1. Average during last three years :	
Under 10 years of age - -	19
Above 10 and under 14 -	101
Above 14 and under 16 -	11
2. In first half of year 1864 :	
Under 10 years of age - -	19
Above 10 and under 14 -	101
Above 14 and under 16 -	11
3. In second half of year 1864 :	
Under 10 years of age - -	19
Above 10 and under 14 -	101
Above 14 and under 15 -	11

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Carriage lamp maker.	2, Hilton Place, Balsall Heath.	2 miles.
" " " - 2	Carpenter -	5, Bridge Street -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " " - 3	Paperhanger -	49, Hill Street -	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " " - 4	Pattern maker -	High Street, Harborne.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" " " - 5	Scripture reader	12, Wood Street -	Near the school.
" " " - 6	Clerk - -	212, Lady Wood Lane.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " " - 7	Cashier - -	20, Lee Bank Road	Near the school.
" " " - 8	Traveller -	Sparkbrook - -	2 miles.
" " " - 9	Inland Revenue officer.	11, Pigott Street -	Near the school.
" " " - 10	Profes. of music	52, Belgrave Road -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Town missionary	Pigott Street -	Close to school.
" " " - 2	Com. traveller -	15, Lee Bank Road	" "
" " " - 3	Clerk - -	84, Gregoe Street -	" "
" " " - 4	Tool maker -	Harborne - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
" " " - 5	Whip maker -	9, Sutton Street -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " " - 6	Brass tap maker	463, Sherlock Street	1 "
" " " - 7	Grocer - -	12, Bristol Road -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " " - 8	Civil Engineer -	167, " -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " " - 9	Traveller -	2, Bristol Street -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " " - 10	Carpenter -	St. Luke Street -	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

Religious Denominations.

Church of England - - - - - - -	75
Nonconformists - - - - - - -	60

Form E.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H. M.		H.			Y.		H. M.		H			Y.		M.		H.M.	
Religious Knowledge.	130	4	30	12·8	6	0 30	2	3	Holy Scripture: 1st and 2nd Books of Samuel; the Gospel of St. Matthew.	32	11·8		0 30	2	3	Holy Scripture: the Acts.	36	10	6	30	—	3 0	Holy Scripture: the Parables.
Arithmetic	130	4	30	12·8	6	0 45	2	4½	The ordinary rules: Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Discount, Stocks.	32	11·8	6	0 45	2	4½	Weights and Measures: Practice, Proportion.	36	10	6	45	2	4 30	The simple rules.
History	130	4	30	12·8	2	0 40	2	1⅓	Outlines of English History from Jas. I.	32	11·8	2	0 40	2	1⅓	Outlines of English History.	36	10	2	35	—	1 10	Outlines of English History: the Dates.
Geography	130	4	30	12·8	3	0 45	—	2¼	Outlines of Geography: Europe, North and South America.	32	11·8	3	0 45	—	2¼	Outlines of Geography: Europe.	36	10	3	45	—	2 15	Outlines of Geography: England.
English Grammar and Analysis.	130	4	30	12·8	5	0 45	2	3	Morell's Small Grammar.	32	11·8	5	0 45	2	3	Morell.	36	10	3	45	—	2 15	Cornwell.
English Composition.	30	1	30	12·8	1	0 45	1	¾															
Reading	130	4	30	12·8	2	0 40	—	1⅓	The Instructor, vols. 6 and 7.	32	11·8	3	0 40	—	2¼	Instructor, vol. 5.	36	10	—	—	—	3 25	Instructor, vol. 2.
Writing	130	4	30	12·8	9	0 30	—	4½	—	32	11·8	9	0 30	—	4½	—	36	10	—	—	4	3 30	
Drawing	35	1	35	11	1	2 0	—	2	—	32	11·8	1	2 0	—	2								
Dictation	130	4	30	12·8	2	0 45	—	1½	—	32	11·8	2	0 45	—	1½	—	36	10	—	—	—	2 20	
Tables, or Transcribing from Reading Books	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	10	—	—	—	2 35	

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

—	9 to 9·15 a.m.	9.15 to 9·45. a.m.	9.45 to 10.20 a.m.	10.20 to 10.30 a.m.	10.30 to 11.15 a.m.	11.15 to 12 a.m.
I.	Prayers; give out Books, &c.	Writing in Copy-books.	Home Lessons; Holy Scripture.	Recreation.	Arithmetic.	Geography or Grammar.
II.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
III.	Do.	Hear Home Lessons; Religious Instruction.	Reading.	Do.	Do.	Do.
IV.	Do.	Do.	Writing in Copy-books.	Do.	Do.	Reading or Geography of England.

—	2 to 2.35 p.m.	2.35 to 3.15 p.m.	3.15 to 4 p.m.	4 to 4.15 p.m.
I.	Writing in Copy-books.	Reading English History or Instructor.	English Composition, Dictation, or Analysis of Sentences.	Appoint Home Lessons; Prayers.
II.	Do.	Do.	Parsing or Dictation.	Do.
III.	English History or Reading.	Writing in Copy-books.	Dictation or learning Tables.	Do.
IV.	Do.	Dictation or learning Tables.	Learn Parts of Speech or Transcribe from Reading Books.	Do.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, EDWARD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
1. Average during last three years:	
Under 10 years of age	25
Above 10 and under 14	93
Above 14 and under 16	7
2. In first half of year 1864:	
Under 10 years of age	25
Above 10 and under 14	93
Above 14 and under 16	7
3. In second half of year 1864:	
Under 10 years of age	25
Above 10 and under 14	93
Above 14 and under 16	7

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Grocer - -	71, Lower Tower Street	1 mile.
" " " - 2	Tailor - -	67, Constitution Hill -	½ "
" " " - 3	Foreman at a glasshouse.	347, Ickneild Street -	¼ "
" " " - 4	Builder - -	180, Spring Hill -	½ "
" " " - 5	Boot maker -	4, Easy Row - -	¼ "
" " " - 6	Jeweller - -	Montpelier Place, Brougham Street.	1¼ "
" " " - 7	Die sinker -	Constitution Hill -	½ "
" " " - 8	Draper - -	68, Northampton Street	¼ "
" " " - 9	Hair dresser -	5, Anne Street - -	½ "
" " " - 10	Officer in Borough Gaol.	Borough Gaol - -	2 "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Electro-plater -	Berner Street - -	1½ "
" " " - 2	Traveller for orders.	18, Gt. Hampton Street	¾ "
" " " - 3	Glass maker -	1 Summer Lane - -	1 "
" " " - 4	Clerk - -	17, Waterloo Street -	½ "
" " " - 5	Milkman - -	Wheeler Street - -	1¼ "
" " " - 6	Shoemaker -	56, Unett Street - -	1 "
" " " - 7	Brushmaker -	Slough Lane, Smethwick.	3 "
" " " - 8	Wire drawer -	61, Northwood Street -	¼ "
" " " - 9	Booking clerk (railway).	252, Icknield St., West	½ "
" " " - 10	Gun inspector -	65, Carver Street -	½ "

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.

Church of England - - - - -	62
Non-conformists - - - - -	65

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, EDWARD STREET.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y. M.		H.		H.			Y. M.		H.	H.			Y. M.		H.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	125	4	30	12 6	4	½	1	2	2nd Kings; the Acts of the Apostles.	42	11 8	4	½	2	2nd Kings; the Acts	20	9 8	4	½	2	Genesis; St. Matthew.
Latin - -	30	1	30	12 6	6	½	6	3	Bryce's First Latin Reader, pp. 1–100; Fables, 1–20.												
Arithmetic -	125	4	30	12 6	7	¾	—	5¼	Barnard Smith; Proportion; Fractions; Interest; Discount; Stocks.	42	11 8	8	⅝	6	(Examples set by the teacher.)	20	9 8	10	¼	7½	(Examples set by the teacher.)
Mensuration and Surveying.	30	1	30	12 6	2	½	—	1	Nesbit, pp. 26–34.												
History - -	104	3	30	12 6	3	½	2	1½	Markham's Henry VII. to the death of Anne.	42	11 8	3	½	1½	Outlines of English Hist., to the death of Elizabeth.						
Geography -	125	4	30	12 6	2	½	2	1	John's Europe, Asia, English Colonies.	42	11 8	2	½	1	John's England and Europe.	20	9 8	2	½	1	John's England.
English Grammar.	104	3	30	12 6	3	½	—	1½	Morell's, pp. 1–46 -	42	11 8	2	½	1	Morell's, pp. 1–39.						
English Composition.	30	1	30	12 6	3	¾	3	2¼													
Reading - -	125	4	30	12 6	7	½	—	3½	Markham's Henry VII. to Anne.	42	11 8	10	½	5	Outlines of English Hist., to the death of Eliz.; Instructor, vol. v., pp. 1–96.	20	9 8	10	½	5	Instructor, vol. ii.
Writing - -	125	4	30	12 6	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	42	11 8	10	½	5	- - - -	20	9 8	10	½	5	
Drawing - -	30	1	30	12 6	1	2	—	2													
Spelling - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	42	11 8	6	½	1½	Carpenter's Spelling Book.	20	9 8	6	½	1½	Carpenter's.

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

——	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
9–9.45 A.M.	Prayers; reading the Bible; Geography (Wednesday and Saturday).	Prayers; Bible Lesson; Geography (Wednesday and Saturday).	Prayers; Bible Lesson; Geography (Wednesday and Saturday).	Prayers; Bible Lesson; Geography (Tuesday and Friday).
9.45–10.15 A.M.	English Grammar or English Composition.	Arithmetic; Grammar (Tuesday and Thursday).	Home Lessons heard - -	Home Lessons heard.
10.15–10.50 A.M.	Home Lessons heard - -	Home Lessons heard - -	Reading English History -	Arithmetic.
10.50–11.0 A.M.	Recreation - - -	Recreation - - -	- - - - -	Recreation.
11.0–11.30 A.M.	Arithmetic; Mensuration (Thursday).	Writing (1st Division); reading History (2nd Division).	Arithmetic - - -	Reading and Spelling.
11.30–12 A.M.	Latin - - - -	Writing (2nd Division); reading History (1st Division).	Writing in copy-books -	Writing on slates.
2–2.40 P.M.	*Writing in copy-books -	Writing (1st Division); Reading (2nd Division).	Reading Instructor - -	Writing in copy-books.
2.40–3.20 P.M.	English History (reading and explanation).	Writing (2nd Division); Reading (1st Division).	Writing in copy-books -	Reading and Spelling.
3.20–4.5 P.M.	Arithmetic; Mensuration (Tuesday).	Arithmetic - - -	Arithmetic - - -	Arithmetic.
4.5–4.15 P.M.	Home Lessons appointed; Prayers.	Home Lessons appointed; Prayers.	Home Lessons appointed; Prayers.	Home Lessons appointed; Prayers.

On Monday afternoon the 1st Class draws from 2 to 4. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are holidays.

Elementary School, Meriden Street.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

—	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
Average during last three years :—	137
Under 10 years of age -	16
Above 10 and under 14 - -	107
Above 14 and under 16 - -	14

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Cooper - -	Barn Street - -	Less than ½ mile.
„ 2	Engraver - -	220, Great Colmore Street -	1 „
„ 3	Tube maker - -	39, Holliday Street - -	1¼ „
„ 4	Saddler - -	Avon Street, Spark Hill -	2½ „
„ 5	Agent to a distillery -	48, Hockley Street - -	1½ „
„ 6	Straw bonnet maker -	28, Cannon Street - -	½ „
„ 7	Engraver - -	4, Vincent Street, Balsall Heath.	1½ „
„ 8	Widow - -	3, Mary Street - -	1½ „
„ 9	Electro-plater - -	20, William Edward Street -	1¼ „
„ 10	Printer and stationer -	8, Smithfield Street -	100 yards.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Comb manufacturer -	14, Philip Street - -	¼ mile.
„ 2	Rope spinner - -	4, Jamaica Row - -	¼ „
„ 3	Clothier - -	79, Hurst Street - -	½ „
„ 4	Station master, W. M. R.	89, Ravenhurst Street -	½ „
„ 5	Wire drawer - -	264, Watery Lane - -	½ „
„ 6	Captain of a merchant ship.	12, Highgate - -	1 „
„ 7	Tailor - - -	Derby Street - -	½ „
„ 8	Wheelwright - -	2, Speaking Stile Walk -	1 „
„ 9	Carpenter - -	99, Cheapside - -	⅛ „
„ 10	Blacksmith - -	3, Coventry Road - -	¾ „

Religious Denomination.

Church of England - - - - -	90
Nonconformists - - - - -	52

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
						H. M.		H. M.					M.		H. M.					M.		H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	137	4	38	12·79	4	0 25	2	1 40	Bible and Watts' Scripture History, Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew.	33	12·29	4	25	—	1 40	Bible and Watts' Scripture History, Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew.	33	10·62	6	25	—	2 30	Bible and Watts' Scripture History, Genesis to chap. 25, Gospel of St. Matthew to chap. 14.
Arithmetic, Tables, &c., and Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping.	137	—	—	—	6	0 50	6	5 0	Colenso's (and various for exercises), Simple and Compound Proportion, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fraction, Interest, Discount, Tare and Tret, Duodecimals, &c.	—	—	8	50	6	6 40	Thrower's Compound Rules, Reduction, Practice, and Simple Proportion.	—	—	10	39	6	6 30	The simple rules.
History - -	137	—	—	—	4	0 25	1	1 40	Markham's England, from the Conquest to James I.	—	—	4	25	—	1 40	Hogarth's England, the Plantagenets.	—	—	3	45	—	2 15	Hogarth's England, to the Conquest.
Geography and Mapping.	137	—	—	—	4	0 30	1	2 0	John's England, and Europe in particular, and general questions on the World.	—	—	4	25	1	1 40	John's British Isles and Europe.	—	—	4	40	—	2 40	John's; The Definitions, England and Wales.
English Grammar.	137	—	—	—	4	0 25	2	1 40	Morell's Analysis and Parsing.	—	—	3	25	2	1 15	Morell's Inflexion and Parsing.	—	—	1	55	1	0 55	Allen and Cornwell's; The Definitions.
English Composition.	38	—	—	—	1	0 30	1	0 30	Biography or other subject.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
Reading - -	137	—	—	—	5	0 30	—	2 30	5th, 6th, and 7th Instructors, and 5th Reading Book.	—	—	4	30	—	2 0	5th and 6th Instructors, and 4th Reading Book.	—	—	3	25	—	1 15	2nd Instructor.
Writing - -	137	—	—	—	6	0 20	—	2 0	- - - - -	—	—	7	25	—	2 55	- - - - -	—	—	8	25	—	3 20	——
Drawing -	38	—	—	—	1	2 0	—	2 0	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
Dictation and Spelling.	137	—	—	—	6	0 25	6	2 30	Butter's Spelling -	—	—	7	25	6	2 55	Butter's Spelling -	—	—	6	15	6	1 30	Butter's Spelling.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

TIME.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
9–9.15	Prayers; inspecting lessons learnt at home, and preparations.			
9.15–9.30	Writing in Copy-books.	Spelling and repeat Collect and Text, Mon.; Watts' Catechism, Tu. and Fri.; Prefixes, Wed. and Sat.; Church Catechism, Th.	Spelling and Dictation; Spelling, Collect, and Text, Mon.	Spelling and Dictation; Spelling, Collect, and Text, Mon.
9.30–10	Mapping, Mon. and Wed.; Composition, Tu.; Analysis, Th.; Dictation, Fri.; Printing, Sat.	Bible Lesson, Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.; Grammar, Wed. and Sat.	Arithmetic. (Play-ground five minutes.)	Arithmetic. (Play-ground five minutes.)
10–10·30	Spelling and repeat Collect and Text, Mon.; Watts' Catechism, Tu. and Fri.; Prefixes, Wed. and Sat.; Church Catechism, Th.	(Play-ground five minutes.) Writing in Copy-books.		
10.30–11	Bible Lesson, Mon., Tu., Th., Fri.; Grammar, Wed. and Sat. (Play-ground five minutes.)	Dictation, Mon. and Wed.; History, Tu. and Fri.; Grammar, Th.; Instructor, Sat.	Church Catechism, Mon. and Fri.; Writing, Tu., Th., and Sat.; Watts' Catechism, Wed.	Writing, Mon., Wed., and Fri.; Church Catechism, Tu. and Sat.; Watts' Catechism, Th.
11–11.30	History, 15 minutes, Mon. and Th.; Arithmetic, 45 minutes, Mon., Wed., Th., and Sat.; Mental Arithmetic, 15 minutes, Tu. and Fri.	Arithmetic.	Bible Lesson, Mon., Wed., and Fri.; Grammar, one hour, Tu.; History, one hour, Th.; Geography, Sat.	History, one hour, Mon.; Bible, Tu., Th., and Sat.; Grammar, Wed.; Geography, Fri.
11.30–12	Tables, 15 minutes, Wed. and Sat.; Reading 5th Book, 45 minutes, Tu.; Reading 7th Instructor, 45 minutes, Fri.		Writing, Mon., Wed., and Fri.; Grammar, Tu.; Geography, Sat.	Writing, Tu., Th., and Sat.; Grammar, Wed.; Geography, Fri.
2–2.30	Drawing 2 to 4 on Mon.; Geography, Tu. and Fri.; Grammar, Th.	Printing, Mon.; Mapping, Tu. and Fri.; History, Th.	Geography, Mon.; Writing, Tu.; Reading Instructor, Th. and Fri.	Reading Instructor, Mon. and Tu.; Writing, Th.; Arithmetic, Fri.
2.30–3	Reading 5th Instructor, Tu. and Fri.	History, Mon.; Tables, Tu.; Reading Instructor, Th.; Mental Arithmetic, Fri.	Reading Instructor, Mon.; History, Tu.; Geography, Th. and Fri.	Mental Arithmetic, Mon.; Geography, Tu.; History, Th. and Fri.
3–3.30	Arithmetic, one hour, Tu. and Fri.	Reading 4th Book, one hour, Mon.; Geography, Tu. and Fri.; Arithmetic, one hour, Th.	Mental Arithmetic, Mon.; Instructor, Tu.; Writing, Th.; Arithmetic, Sat.	Writing, Mon.; Geography, Tu.; History, Th.; Instructor, Fri.
3.30–4	Instructor, Th.	Instructor, Tu. and Fri.	History, Mon. and Fri.; Mental Arithmetic, Tables, Th.	Geography, Mon. and Th.; Tables, Tu.; Arithmetic, Fri.
4–4.15	Prayers, and setting home lessons.			

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTELTON.
To be laid before the Public Schools Commissioners.

MY DEAR LORD LYTTELTON, Bromsgrove, April 25, 1867.

IN a conversation we lately had about Bromsgrove school, I mentioned to you a scheme for uniting the two foundations of King Edward the Sixth at *Birmingham* and *Bromsgrove*, which you asked me to reduce to writing.

Both these schools were founded by King Edward the Sixth: Birmingham in 1552, Bromsgrove in 1553. He endowed each with 7*l.* a year. The "Bromwicham" men of those days wisely chose *land*; the Bromsgrovians preferred the certainty of a fixed rentcharge to the uncertainty of investment in land. Founded by King Edward the Sixth.

The Birmingham 7*l.* now produces I am afraid to say how many thousands a year; Bromsgrove is paid its 7*l.* to this day, less 6*s.* 6*d.* fees. My entire salary is 35*l.* a year, and I have to keep the school-buildings in repair. Endowments.

It has been proved to demonstration that parents will not send their sons to *board* in Birmingham. In fact, the objection to *boarding schools* in large towns is spreading, and the feeling has already condemned *Charterhouse*, and half condemned *Westminster*. The trustees of the former have decided to move the school out of London; the latter dwindles on, with contracted numbers, in the present site. Birmingham once had a large number of boarders under the present Bishop of Manchester and Mr. Gedge. Their houses are now for the most part turned into class-rooms, and boarders have become extinct. The trustees, in fact, have sanctioned the non-residence of both the Head Master and the second master. Boarders extinct in Birmingham.

My proposal is this,—

1. That for certain purposes the two foundations should be amalgamated, and that *Bromsgrove* should be considered the *boarding house* of the amalgamated foundations. Amalgamation proposed.

2. The trustees of Birmingham to build *one or two school-rooms*, with *bed-rooms* for 30, 40, 50, or 60 boarders at Bromsgrove, joining the present school house. New rooms at Bromsgrove wanted.

3. And either to pay the Head Master a certain fixed salary, or better, a *capitation fee* (the amount to be afterwards fixed) for the education of each Birmingham boy in the school, and a certain sum to be paid by the parents for board. Payment of head master.

4. The Birmingham boys to enjoy *equally* with the ordinary Bromsgrove boys eligibility to Sir Thomas Cooke's scholarships at Worcester College, Oxford. Scholarships to Worcester College open to Birmingham boys.

5. The Bromsgrove boys to be allowed to compete for the Birmingham exhibitions at Birmingham, or else (which would be the better course), Birmingham exhibitions to be open to boys at Bromsgrove.

6. The Birmingham trustees to found 10 exhibitions, two to be competed for yearly, of the value of 50*l.* or 60*l.* for five years, for the benefit of Bromsgrove school, the said exhibitions to be tenable at any college in Oxford or Cambridge. Ten exhibitions of 50*l.* to be founded.

7. All the boys to be under one Head Master, appointed as at present, he having the entire appointment and control of the assistant masters, as I have now. Head master responsible for teaching and discipline.

By this amalgamation *Birmingham would gain*— Gain to Birmingham.

1. The advantage of a *large boarding school*, with its *invigorating games*, its *domestic life*, its *school habits* and *associations*, and that too in a notoriously healthy spot.

2. The *use of the chapel attached to the school*, with its daily and Sunday services.*

3. Eligibility to Sir Thomas Cooke's foundation at Oxford, *i.e.*, ultimately to two annual scholarships of the value of 60*l.* and 42*l.* for six and four years respectively.†

Bromsgrove would gain— Gain to Bromsgrove.

1. Greater dignity and permanence from increased numbers.

2. Eligibility to the new exhibitions.

* This is a most essential element in education. Its existence alters the whole tone of the school.

† It would be better to make them into *two* scholarships of 50*l.* each for five years. Thus there would, with the Birmingham exhibitions, be four prizes of 250*l.* to be competed for annually. The announcement that *one thousand pounds* would be competed for annually would have a wholesome power of attraction, and would tend to insure a high standard of excellence throughout the school.

Details to be settled hereafter.

There are many details which would have to be settled hereafter if the main outline be adopted, *e.g.*, as to—

(1.) The size and position of the new buildings.
(2.) Increase of the playground, and possibly of the chapel.
(3.) The number of assistant masters the Head Master should be forced to maintain (one for every 25 boys seems the fairest number).
(4.) Power of the Bishop as visitor in removing a superannuated or incompetent master.
(5.) The standard of capacity and age of those who are to enter the school.

But I think if the Trustees of King Edward's school, Birmingham, entertain this project in a frank spirit of generosity, and a desire to benefit the more promising of the sons of their fellow-townsmen, and enabling them ultimately to enter the Universities, much good, much lasting good will be done, and a great stimulus given to the education of the boys of Birmingham. The question really is, "Can they spend a portion of their vast revenues better?"

I may add that I speak entirely from unselfish motives, and in a desire to see an amalgamation affected which would carry out King Edward's views, and be of essential benefit to the two schools founded by him in Birmingham and Bromsgrove.

Believe me,
My dear Lord Lyttelton,
Your faithful servant,
G. D. Collis, D.D.
Honorary Canon of Worcester, Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Bromsgrove; late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, &c.

Appendix to Proposals for amalgamating for certain purposes King Edward's Schools of Birmingham and Bromsgrove.

My dear Lord Lyttleton,

The details hereafter to be considered would comprise many of the points raised in your letter of the 30th of April.

1. *With regard to the Governing Body.*

I presume that a certain number (to be hereafter fixed) of Trustees from Birmingham would be added to the existing body of Trustees at Bromsgrove, and that their special office should be to see that the Head Master did his duty to the Birmingham scholars in the school.

2. *With regard to Payments.*

I should propose,—

(i.) That the Head Master should be paid a capitation fee for the *education* of all boys from Birmingham by the Birmingham Trustees, viz., from 15*l.* to 20*l.* each.

(ii.) That the Birmingham boys should have their *education here free,* paying each a certain sum (say, 40*l.* below 14 years of age, 50*l.* above 14,) for their board.

(iii.) These exhibitions, conferring a free education, to be competed for in Birmingham.

3. With regard to *New Buildings*, and additional playground.

These could be added as wanted according to the number of exhibitioners sent from Birmingham. The Birmingham Trustees might begin with rooms for 20, increasing them if needful.

You ask, "Why should the Birmingham Trustees build at all?"

Simply to secure for the sons of their townsmen a substantial and a *continued* education at a boarding school, instead of a shorter education at a day school.

4. It is possible that on their founding the exhibitions to college at Bromsgrove, all might be left to the natural operation of demand and supply; but then the Birmingham Trustees would not have an equal right of interference, nor the same patronage as they would have were the amalgamation I propose carried out fully and entirely.

Believe me,
My dear Lord Lyttelton,
Very faithfully yours,
G. D. Collis, D.D.

May 25, 1867.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at MANCHESTER in the County of LANCASTER.

(The Questions are given on p. 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Manchester Free Grammar School.
2. By Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in conjunction with Hugh Beswyke, Joan Beswyke, and Ralph Hulme, in the seventh and sixteenth years of the reign of King Henry the Eighth.
3. Manchester.
4. At last census 357,979.
5. Manufacturing.
6. Separate foundation.
7. (*a.*) Yes; separate foundation.
(*b.*) No.
8. There is a power of modification consistently with the general objects of the foundation, which power is vested in the Trustees. See twentieth clause of the Chancery Decree, of which a copy is sent.
9. Not any particular modification, except by decree of the High Court of Chancery, dated 11 January 1849, as per copy enclosed.
10. Copy enclosed.
11. The prayer for the souls of the Founders and others, and the attendance of the boys at church on Wednesdays and Fridays.
12. Considered inconsistent with the present Protestant character of the Foundation.
13. At the offices of the solicitors to the Trustees, Messrs. Slater, Heelis, and Co., 75 Princess Street, Manchester.
14. Yes, through the medium of the printed pamphlet enclosed herewith.
15. The site is objectionable, as being surrounded by the lowest class of the inhabitants of Manchester; the buildings are moderate.
16. Twelve Trustees.
17. 3,109*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* per annum.
18. 2,763*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per annum.
19. 2,527*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.
20. Balance sheet enclosed.
21. Yes, by a stipendiary auditor at intervals of six months, and afterwards by two of the Trustees chosen yearly in rotation.
22. The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company. The balance is carried forward to the next account.
23. By a temporary advance from the bankers.
24. A considerable diminution of income within a short period is certain to take place in consequence of the removal of brewers from the city of Manchester to adjacent parishes in order to avoid the compulsory malt grinding at the school mills; a loss of income will also probably arise from certain portions of the school property being situate in a non-improving part of Manchester.
25. None.
29. At St. John's College, Cambridge, one-third of twelve scholarships, value 50*l.* per annum each, tenable for three years. At Brazenose College, Oxford (Duchess of Somerset's exhibitions), one-third of six, value 52*l.* per annum each, tenable for five years; one-third of twelve, value 36*l.* 8*s.* each, tenable for five years; four value 36*l.* 8*s.* each, tenable for five years.
30. A separate sum has been subscribed and is about to be placed in the hands of trustees distinct from the funds of the charity, and a deed is in preparation for establishing two "Shakespeare scholarships," value 20*l.* per

annum each, tenable for two years at the school for the encouragement of English literature.

31. Sir Elkanah Armitage, Knt., Hope Hall, Eccles, Manufacturer. Oliver Heywood, Esq., Manchester, Banker. Robert Barbour, Esq., Manchester, Merchant. Robert Needham Philips, Esq., M.P., Manchester, Merchant. Charles Hilditch Rickards, Esq., Manchester, Merchant. Edward Ryley Langworthy, Esq., Manchester, Merchant. John Peel, Esq., M.P., Manchester, Merchant. William Romaine Callender, Esq., Manchester, Merchant. James C. Hurter, Esq., Manchester, Gentleman. James Chadwick, Esq., Manchester, Merchant. Murray Gladstone, Esq., Manchester, Merchant. Richard Johnson, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

32. No, the Dean of Manchester is ex-officio visitor of the school.

33. Court of Chancery Decree of 11 January 1849 authorizes the filling up of each vacancy as it arises, vide page 34.

34. Vide twenty-eighth clause of Chancery Decree enclosed.*

35. (*a* and *b*.) Are vested in the Dean of Manchester and the High Master of the School, subject to an appeal to the Trustees in case of difference between them.

(*f*.) None.

(*g*.) The Trustees have the nomination of two of the three annual examiners of the school selected from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The High Master selecting the third examiner (see page 30 of pamphlet).

36. No.

37. Vide Chancery Decree, pages 7 and 8.

38. For boys only.

39. All boys of the age of five years are eligible to become scholars.

40. No.

43. Classics, mathematics, French, English, writing both are required to be taught and are taught. The decree further orders when the funds allow of it the teaching of German and natural science.

44. No.

45. Yes.

46. No limitation.

47. No change.

48. The High Master and the usher.

49. Two, the High Master and the usher.

50. The President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

51. See enclosed copy of the Chancery Decree, page 10.

52. See enclosed copy of the Chancery Decree, page 10.

53. No qualification is required beyond the boys' capability to partake of the instruction given in the school.

54. Yes it is tenable with any such office, but the present High Master has no other appointment.

55. The President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, appoints the High Master and the usher at his own discretion. The Dean of Manchester and the High Master appoint the under masters.

56. In the "Times" newspaper, and one or two Oxford or Cambridge papers.

57. The Trustees fix the salaries of all the masters subject to the limits contained in the decree of the Court of Chancery.

58. 135*l*. a year is paid to the High Master, and 67*l*. 10*s*. a year to the usher in lieu of an official residence.

61. Prohibited by the decree of the Court of Chancery from taking boarders.

62. No.

63. (*a*.) See balance sheet.

(*b*.) None.

(*c*.) None.

(*d*.) None.

64. The Trustees of the school have power to grant pensions to the High Master and the usher, not exceeding a "moiety" of their stipends.

65. The Dean of Manchester and the High Master of the school.

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*This Chancery Scheme is not reprinted here, because it is superseded by the Amended Scheme of 7th August 1867, which will be found appended.

BALANCE SHEET of this CHARITY for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Masters' salaries (as per statement below)	1,937	8	3				By balance brought forward from last account				686	14	3½
To retired masters salaries	200	0	0				By receipts on account of mills	1,040	12	2½			
To repairs and miscellaneous expenses	122	12	10				Less expenses of mills	667	15	9½			
To coals	16	9	0				Nett profits from mills accounts				372	16	5
To sweeper and school porter	76	19	11½				By rents and chief rents				2,228	12	3½
To prizes and other expenses connected with the annual examinations	50	16	8				By dividend on 12,000*l.* 3 per cent. consols				360	0	0
To examiners' fees	47	5	0				By interest on banking account				32	8	7
To insurance	10	0	3										
To advertising	12	18	0										
To gas and water	8	4	6										
				2,482	14	5½					2,993	17	3½
To law charges	89	11	0										
To insurance on general estate	40	13	3										
To receivers' salary	125	0	0										
To receiver's allowance for house	10	0	0										
To repairs and miscellaneous expenses, general estate	106	7	0										
To rent 5*s.* Chief rent 9*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*	10	1	7										
				381	12	10							
To balance, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.	755	6	5										
To balance of property tax due	60	12	8										
To balance of cash in receivers' hands	0	5	2½										
				816	4	3½							
				3,680	11	7					3,680	11	7

By balance in favour of estate brought down to next account - - 816*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.*

Copy.—12th April 1865. These accounts having been audited and found correct are allowed and passed.

(Signed) W. R. CALLENDER. } Auditors.
E. R. LANGWORTHY. }
ELKANAH ARMITAGE.
OLIVER HEYWOOD.
FRED. W. WALKER, the High Master.

SAMUEL H. HODSON,
Receiver and Manager,
School Mills, Manchester.

STATEMENT of MASTERS' SALARIES.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Frederick W. Walker, M.A., High Master, for salary			450	0	0			
Do.	do.	allowance of house	135	0	0			
						585	0	0
Rev. George Perkins, M.A., Usher, salary			225	0	0			
Do.	do.	allowance for house	67	10	0			
Do.	do.	salary as librarian	10	0	0			
						302	10	0
John Mugliston, M.A., Assistant Master						180	0	0
Thomas W. Gibson, M.A.,	do.					180	0	0
James E. Horne, B.A.,	do.					180	0	0
J. G. de Schler, Esq.,	do.					135	0	0
William D. Warburton, B.A.,	do.					135	0	0
Rev. Geo. Robinson, B.A.,	do.					120	0	0
Charles Vaux, Esq.,	do.					100	0	0
John Evans, Esq., from School of Art						20	0	0
						1,937	10	0

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Five Years, 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

Year ending	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Profits of mills	802 17 2½	631 19 9½	500 8 6½	643 16 9	372 16 5
Rents and chiefs	2,046 7 9½	2,058 2 11½	2,068 3 4½	2,130 0 11½	2,228 12 3½
Dividends	360 0 0	390 0 0	390 0 0	390 0 0	360 0 0
Miscellaneous	24 7 5	14 12 3	98 4 1	2 2 11	32 8 7
Total ordinary receipts	3,233 12 5	3,094 15 0	3,056 16 0	3,166 0 7½	2,993 17 3½
Consols sold	- - -	- - -	- - -	903 18 0	—
Balance from previous year	848 11 8	1,337 6 2	685 17 7	891 7 4	686 14 3½
Total	4,082 4 1	4,432 1 2	3,742 13 7	4,961 5 11½	3,680 11 7
Expenditure.					
Schools	2,477 19 2	2,581 7 2	2,500 9 8	2,643 6 5	2,482 14 5½
General estate	266 18 9	297 5 11	350 16 7	431 5 3	381 12 10
Total ordinary expenditure	2,744 17 11	2,828 13 1	2,851 6 3	3,074 11 8	2,864 7 3½
Property purchased	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,200 0 0	—
Consols purchased	- - -	917 10 6	—	—	—
Balance carried forward	1,337 6 2	685 17 7	891 7 4	686 14 3½	816 4 3½
Total	4,082 4 1	4,432 1 2	3,742 13 7	4,961 5 11½	3,680 11 7
Recapitulation.					
Ordinary receipts	3,233 12 5	3,094 15 0	3,056 16 0	3,166 0 7½	2,993 17 3½
Ordinary expenditure	2,744 17 11	2,828 13 1	2,851 6 3	3,074 11 8	2,864 7 3½
Surplus	488 14 6	266 1 11	205 9 9	91 8 11½	129 10 0
Deficit	—	—	—	—	—

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) ELKANAH ARMITAGE, Chairman.
ROBERT BARBOUR.
W. R. CALLENDER.
OLIVER HEYWOOD.
E. R. LANGWORTHY.
RICHARD JOHNSON.
C. H. RICKARDS.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at MANCHESTER in the County of LANCASTER.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Both.

4. In some cases the boys come from a distance of 10 miles or more.

5. About 80 of the boys dine in eating houses in town; the remainder return to their homes at noon between the school hours.

6. The school contains representatives of nearly every class of the community.

7. (*a.*) Eight.

(*b.*) Not known.

8. No authority is necessary for strangers; but the masters are themselves forbidden to take boarders.

9. No.

10. None.

11. Yes.

12. No.

13. I don't know.

21. Thirty-seven.

22, 23. Of the candidates for admission, those who pass the best examination are elected.

24. By (*b.*), *i.e.*, by classics mainly.

25. Chiefly by (*c.*), *i.e.*, by examination at the end of the half year; combined with marks gained for work done in the half year; the promotions at the quarter are determined by the marks for work; seniority is a ground for promotion only occasionally and exceptionally.

26. Yes.

27. 28½ hours.

28. In the upper forms all the lessons are learned out of school, and in the lower forms by far the greater part.

29. The use of translations is discouraged, but the boys prepare their lessons at home away from the supervision of the masters.

30. Latin and Greek composition, both in prose and verse, is taught; in French only in prose; no German is taught.

31. Of all three kinds.

33. No.

34. (*b.*) Yes, to a very slight degree, and not as a separate subject; "Ruskin on Perspective" is the text book used.

(*c.*) Yes; partly by use of blackboard, partly from copies.

(*d.*) Yes, from geometrical solids.

35. No.

36. Twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas; at Midsummer by three examiners, members of Oxford or Cambridge, assisted by the masters of the school; at Christmas by the masters of the school.

37. The University examiners are nominated, two by the trustees and one by the High Master.

38. Classics, mathematics, French, and English.

39. At Midsummer 25*l.* is given in prizes to boys who have distinguished themselves at the examination, and 15*l.* at Christmas. At Midsummer also a medal called "The Lawson Medal" is given to the boy who shows the greatest

proficiency in classics; and five prizes, of the value of 2*l.* each, are given by the High Master for prize compositions to the boys of the sixth form. Money has been subscribed for a Thompson historical prize, in memory of Richard Thompson, Esq., M.A., late usher, of the annual value of 4*l.*; but the prize is not yet legally established.

40. Boys who have been one year in the sixth form are excused from mathematics if they show no aptitude for the study; and very occasionally boys who are past the age of 18 are excused from part or whole of their classical work, in order that they may devote themselves to mathematics.

41. Yes.

42. The High Master in practice regulates the instruction.

43. With the Church of England.

44. The Bible and the Church Catechism form regular subjects of instruction throughout the school, and in the sixth form the Thirty-nine Articles.

45. Each master teaches his own form.

46. Yes.

47. Selected prayers from the Book of Common Prayer.

48. All boys are present; no serious application has ever been made for dispensation.

49. The parochial clergy; as the masters of the school do not exercise any supervision out of school.

50. No; the boys are at home.

51. None.

52. In effect he is, but it is understood that if the Dean and he disagree in a point of discipline, an appeal would lie to the Trustees.

53. Lines to be written out or learnt by heart; detention and caning are the punishments for ordinary schoolboy faults; for the repeated commission of greater offences the boy is degraded into a lower form, or in extreme cases is dismissed from the school.

54. No corporal punishment is inflicted except caning, which is administered in the presence of the form.

55. Dismissal from the school and degradation into a lower form.

56. The lesser punishments mentioned above.

57. No.

64. Yes, during school hours, but after school the boys are away from the supervision of the masters.

65. Yes.

66. The librarian attends once a week and distributes books to such boys as apply for them.

67. Practically none. There is a plot of ground belonging to the school which might be prepared for the purpose, but it has not yet been so.

71. No.

76. No.

77. No; it would be desirable that they should.

79, 80. Few parents I think send their children to the school who do not for some reason desire them to receive an education wholly or in part classical.

Apart from parents' wishes, which the master of a free school has some difficulty in ascertaining, I have no doubt but that if an orderly and comprehensive system of scientific instruction could be constructed, it ought to hold the first place in the education of boys, guarantees being taken that their literary training should not be neglected.

81. The annual income of the school has in the course of 30 or 40 years decreased from 5,417*l.* to 2,993*l.*, a sum insufficient for our wants.

The revenues of the school are not (as generally) supplemented from other sources, as the school authorities are forbidden to take fees, and the Court of Chancery, in consequence of alleged abuses in 1849, interdicted the masters from taking boarders.

Among the evils incident to this position are the following:—

1. The present course of education is too contracted; there are not and cannot be provided from the present funds, masters for natural science, German, &c.
2. The physical training of the boys is necessarily neglected. There is in effect no playground, and no means to build "fives courts," or a gymnasium, much less to provide a drillmaster or physical instructor.
3. As the scholars are limited to the number for which the revenue can find masters, and as most of them leave before they reach the higher forms, the classification is rendered excessively imperfect, so that our sixth and fifth comprehend boys who should be distributed into four forms at least; so our upper remove and fourth ought to constitute three forms.
4. The salaries of the masters are inadequate; the four lowest masters receiving stipends which vary from 135*l.* to 100*l.*; an efficient classical master cannot be got for the money.
5. No one about the school has any pecuniary interest in its success.

Feeling the pressure of these and similar difficulties, our Trustees commenced in March last a Chancery suit praying for a new scheme, and asking,—

1st. That the whole funds of the foundation be as at present spent on 250 free boys.

2nd. That in addition to the 250 free boys they be empowered to take others who shall pay not more than 12 guineas a year.

The decision of the Court it was expected would be given in July, and hence arose the delay in replying to the questions of the Commission. The judgment will, I hope, be given in time for me to have the honour of informing the Commission of the result.

82, 83. The school is now annually visited by responsible examiners, according to a provision of the decree of the Court of Chancery, of which I heartily approve.

Upon the whole I should be pleased to see the appointment of grammar school examiners vested in the Crown, and the establishment of a central authority which should receive their reports, and, with the consent of the local trustees, should have the power of depriving foundation masters, and generally regulating grammar schools. As an immediate measure, I would urge that a Government grammar school examiner should be named at once, to examine annually such grammar schools as chose through their trustees to submit themselves to his visits.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) FRED. W. WALKER,
High Master.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

—	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.
Average during last three years :—	
Under 10 years of age - -	5
Above 10 and under 14 - -	125
Above 14 and under 16 - -	80
Above 16 - - -	42

The number in each Division does not vary from half to half.

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Merchant - -	57, Cecil Terrace - - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman - -	201, York Street, Cheetham -	1 „
„ „ - 3	Mechanic - -	22, Union Street, Lower Broughton	1½ „
„ „ - 4	Gentleman - -	Crown Street, Newton Heath -	4 „
„ „ - 5	Dyer - - -	Little Green, Cheetham - -	1¼ „
„ „ - 6	Clergyman - -	The Parsonage, Hyde - -	8 „
„ „ - 7	Silk manufacturer -	Astley - - - - -	9 „
„ „ - 8	Artist - - -	143, Bank Place, Red Bank -	1 „
„ „ - 9	Wesleyan minister -	Altrincham - - - -	8 „
„ „ - 10	Agent - - -	Northenden, Cheshire - -	7 „
Boys lowest in school - - 1	Commercial traveller -	1, Arlington Place - - -	1½ „
„ „ - 2	Bookseller - -	15, Long Millgate - - -	10 yards.
„ „ - 3	Millwright - -	53, Rolleston Street - - -	1½ miles.
„ „ - 4	Inspector of Factories	2, Broughton Lane - - -	
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Smedley Lane - - -	½ „
„ „ - 6	Cashier - -	201, Oxford Road - - -	1½ „
„ „ - 7	Linen merchant -	Smedley Point - - -	¾ „
„ „ - 8	Agent - - -	101, Upper Brook Street - -	1 „
„ „ - 9	Clergyman - -	12, St. John's Street - - -	¾ „
„ „ - 10	Singer - - -	3, Park View, Salford - -	1 „

Boarders.*	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Clergyman - -	Raughton Head, near Carlisle.	The Rev. J. Gill.
„ „ - 2	Surgeon - -	Walton Villa, Southport -	„ H. Cottam.
„ „ - 3	Colonel of Marines -	7, Wolwin Villas, Tavistock	„ H. Bethell Jones.
„ „ - 4	Surgeon - -	Saddleworth - - -	„ H. Cottam.
„ „ - 5	Captain in the Navy	Tipperary - - -	„ W. R. Keeling.
„ „ - 6	Grocer - -	Rawtenstall - - -	Mr. Southerst.
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Branstone, near Grantham	Mr. Eyre.
„ „ - 8	House steward -	Ramsbottom - - -	Mrs. Gibson.
„ „ - 9	Gentleman - -	Playsacre, Bala - -	Mrs. Parry.
„ „ - 10	Lime burner -	Warnsworth, Doncaster -	Mr. Dean.
Boys lowest in school - - 1	Manager of mill -	Rawtenstall, Accrington -	The Rev. H. Cottam.
„ „ - 2	Iron merchant -	Handforth, Cheshire -	„ W. R. Keeling.
„ „ - 3	Archdeacon of Tuam	Westport, Mayo - -	„ H. B. Jones.
„ „ - 4	Schoolmaster -	Saddleworth - - -	Mr. Howard.
„ „ - 5	Manufacturer -	Rawtenstall - - -	Mr. Southerst.
„ „ - 6	Organist - -	Chester - - -	The Rev. H. Cottam.
„ „ - 7	Surgeon - -	Marsarn, near Huddersfield	Mr. Warren.
„ „ - 8	Solicitor - -	New Mills, near Stockport -	The Rev. H. Cottam.
„ „ - 9	Post Office Surveyor	Sowerby Bridge - -	Mr. Rawson.
„ „ - 10	Captain in the Navy	Roscrea, Tipperary - -	The Rev. W. R. Keeling.

* The masters are forbidden to take boarders, but anyone else that pleases can take few or many boarders.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

I have substituted the work for the half ended Midsummer 1865, as I have no record of the earlier time.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.
				Y.				H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.M.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	–	–	–	–	3	20 min.	–	1	St. Matthew, Chaps. I. to XVI.; St. Luke, Chaps. I. to IX.; the 39 Articles.	28	16	2	½	–	1½	St. Matthew (in Greek); the Book of Judges; I. and II. Book of Kings; St. John's Gospel and the Acts; the Church Catechism.	–	–	1	1	1	1	Joshua; Judges.
						H.																	
Greek*	–	–	16	17	6	1¼	3	10½	Herodotus, Books i. and ii.; Euripides, Cyclops.	–	–	4	1⅙	2	6	——	–	–	–	–	–	–	——
Latin	252	9	–	–	6	1¼	3	10½	Alcestes and Ion; Sallust, Catiline, and Jugurtha; Horace, Odes, Books i. and ii.: the Satires and Ars Poetica.	28	16	10	¾	3	8	Iliad, Book i.; Thucydides, Book i., omitting introduction and speeches; Xenophon's Anabasis, Book iii.; Virgil, Æneid, Book iii.; Cæsar de bello Gallico, Books iii. and iv.	–	–	10	1	5	12	Edw. VI., Latin Grammar, Accidence, Half Propria; Arnold's First Latin Book (25th ed.); Valpy's Latin Delectus (6 pages).
French	252	9	–	–	1	1½	1	1½	Irregularly selected portions of Guizot's Guillaume le Conquerant and of Cuvier's Discours sur la Revolution.	–	–	3	1 1/12	3	3¾	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquerant; Delille's Georgiques, Book i., 99 to 327, Book iii., 1 to 115.	17	11 6	2	1	2	2	De Fiva's "Grammaire des Grammaires" (47 pages); Exercises de Memoire et de Style (10 pages).
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	252	9	–	–	5	1¼	–	6¼	Euclid, Books i., ii., iii., iv., and vi.; Algebra, Trigonometry, Elementary Mechanics, Analytical and Geometrical Conics.	–	–	5	1 3/20	1	5¾	Euclid, Books i., ii., and iii.; Arithmetic and Algebra, as far as Progressions.	–	–	4	1	2	4	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; Euclid's Definition, Axioms, &c.

* There are only 220 boys and 7 forms learning Greek, as the two lowest forms are not taught it.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.
				Y.				H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History	252	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Taught in course of reading the text.	–	–	2	½	–	1½	English History, from A.D. 1509 to 1649 in the Student's Hume.	–	–	2	½	1	1	Pinnock's Goldsmith's "Cryland" (all).
Geography	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not taught in a separate form this quarter in the 5th. Great stress is laid on these subjects for the Oxford local examinations in the summer half.						Europe and America, in Chambers' Geography.	–	–	2	1	1	2	Mackay's Geography, Europe generally, England, Scotland, Ireland in particular
English Grammar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Analysis of Sentences in Morell's English Grammar.	–	–	2	1	2	2	Sullivan's Grammar (the whole).
English Composition.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Occasional Essays	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hamlet; Johnson's Lives of Cowley; Denham's Milton and Butler; Goldsmith's Traveller, with Spalding on English Literature.	–	–	–	–	–	–	——
Reading	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	½	–	1	Goldsmith's Deserted Village and English History.
Writing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	½	–	3	——
Music	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Occasional Essays.	–	–	–	–	–	–	——
Drawing	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	——	–	–	–	–	–	–	——

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) For FREDERICK W. WALKER, M.A., High Master,
SAMUEL H. HUDSON.

The STATUTES of MANCHESTER SCHOOL
[taken from a History of the School lent by the Trustees].

To all people to whome this present writeing indented shall come to here rede, or see. Hughe Bexwyke, clerke, and Johanne Bexwyke, wydowe, sendithe gretying, in our Lord God everlasting, that where the Righte Reverend Father in God, Hughe Oldome, late Bysshope of Exeter, deceased, consydering the brynging upp of childryn in their adolescency, and to occupie theym in good lerning and maners, frome and oute of idilnes is the chieffe cause to advance knowledge, and lernyng theym when they shall come to the age of vyrilitie, or whereby they may the better knowe, love, honor, and drede God, and His lawes; and for that the liball sciense or arte of gramyer is the grounde and fountayne of all the other liball arts and sciense, wich surge and spring out of the same, without wiche sciense the other cannot pfitely be had, for sciense of gramyer is the gate by the wiche all other ben lerned and knowen in divsite of tongis and speechies. Wherefore, the said late Reventt Father, for the good mynde wiche he hadd, and bare to the countrey of Lancashire, consyderyng the brynyng upp in lernyng, virtue, and good maners. Childeryn in the same countrey, should be the key and grounde to have good people ther, wiche hath lackkyd and wantyd in the same, as well for grete povtie of the com people ther, as allso by cause of long time passyd, the teychyng, brynging upp of yonge childrene to scole, to the lernyng of gramyer, hath not be taught there, for lake of sufficient scole master and ussher ther, so that the childeryn in the same cuntrey, havyng pregnnt witte, have ben, most pte, brought up rudely and idilly, and not in vertue, connyng, erudition, littature, and in good maners. And for the said good and charetable dedys, by the said late Bysshopp pposed and intendyd, as is bifore said, in the same schyre, hereafter to be hadd, seen, used, and doone;—that is to say, for gramyer there to be taught for ev; the said late Bysshopp, of his good and libale disposicion, at his grete coste and chargies, hathe, within the towne of Manchester in the countie of Lancaster, buylded a house joynyng to the College of Manchester, in the west ptie, and the water called Irke, of the north ptie, and the way goyng from the said College into a streete called Milne-Gate, in the southe ptie, and a stone chymney of George Trafford, of the este ptie, for a Free Scole. And ov and above that, for the same entent and ppose, he, as wele at his more forther expencis and chargies, purchassed a cten leese of many yers, wiche are yet to come, of the Corne Milnes of Manchester, with all the appurtennces. And also caused other lands and tenements in Manchester biforesaid, called Ancoates, and a burgage in Milne-Gate, to be disposed and converted to and for the use of the contynuaunce of teychyng and lernyng, to be hadd, taughet, and contynued in the same scole for ev, as hereafter is declared and specified.

And also, for the ferthur and sure contynaunce and mayntennce of the same scole, and lernyng therein to be taught and hadd. We, the aforesaid Hughe and Johanne, and at oure owne costs and chargies, have purchased to the same use and entent, and conveyed astate to us and our heirs, and to one Rawffe Hulme, now decessed, all the milnes, lands, tennts, renttes, revsions, svices, and hereditaments contayned, and specyfied in the charter, and to this cedule indented, annexed, expresed, conteyned, declared, and comprised, whereupon we, the said Hugh Bexwike and Johanne, for the accomplishing of the said good and gostly ppose, by fore expsed, have by our seid charter indented hereunto annexed, giffyn and gnted all and syngler the same mylnes, lands, tents, and other the pmsses, with their appurtenes to the within named Lewes Pollard, Knight, Anthony Fitzherbert, Justice, &c., William Curteney, Knight, Thomas Denys, Knight, Alex. Radcliffe, Knight, John Beron, Knyght, Edmund Trafford, Richard Assheton, Thurstan Tyldesley, Robert Langley, Rich. Holland of Denton, John Reddiche of Reddiche, Esquiers, and to their heires and assignes, to the use and intent hereafter declared and specifyed; that is to wete, that they, their heirs and assignes for ev as long as the worlde shall indure, shall stand and be thereof seased, to the use and entent herin specified,

and shall pforme, execute, fulfille, and obsve, and cause to be pformed, executed, fulfilled, and obsved all and evy acts, ordynaunces, pvisions, constitucions, articles, appoyntements, and agrements, herafter insuying, by us, the said Hughe Bexwike and Johanne, and our councell, made and dyvysed, specyfied, and conteyned, in the said cedule indented, for the good maynteinance, sustentacion, and sure contynuaunce of the same Gramyer Scole, to endure for ev more. That is to say, fyrste, the said Lewes and coofeffs, bifore said, their heirs and assignes, of the issues, revenues, and pfettie comyng, rysyng, and growyng of the said myllnes, lands, tents, and other the pmisses, conteyned and specifyed in the seid dede indented, the said scole house, called Manchester Scole, sufficiently shall repaire, susteyne, mayntayne, or cause to be repaired, susteyned, and mayntayned, for ev more, in koveryng, wallyng, and such other, as by the discrecione of the Warden of the said Collige of Manchester, or his deputie, and the churchwardeyns of the said College, for the tyme beyng, shal be thought necessaire.

Itm, within the same scole, nor the libary of the same, by nyght or by day, any other actes, thyngs, plays, or other occupacions be hadd or used, in them or any of them, bot allways kepte honeste and cleynley, as it besemythe a scole libary, and that after the cleynest manr, without any lodging ther of any scole maister, or of any ussher, or either of them, or of any other pson or psons.

Itm, that the seid scole be wekely, onys in the weke, made cleyne by too pooer scollars of the same house, thereunto assigned by the Highe Maister, for the tyme beyng, or in his absence by the ussher, the same poer scollers therefore to have of ev scollar, at his fyrste admytting, one peny stling, and therfore to write in a sevall booke all the names of scollars that do cum into the same scole as scollers, and that booke and books thereof allways to be kept, and evy thirde yere to be delyved to the Warden of the Collegge of Manchester, or his deputie, to thentent that therin may and shall always appere wiche have be brought up in the same scole, and soe they to have exhibicion to Oxford or Cambrigge, as herafr is expssed.

Itm, if ther be sekenes infectiffe as pestilence univsall, the scole to be lefte, for the tyme beyng, by the discressyon of the Warden of Manchester Colligge, for the tyme beyng, or his deputie, and if such sekenes contynue by the space of xii weeks hoole, so that the maister and ussher then teiche not usually by the same space, then the maister and ussher, evy of them, to have bott halfe the seid wage for that tyme; and if it contynue the halfe yere, they to have in like man, and if it contynue by the space of twelve moneths, so then the toy have vi^{lb} xiii^{s} iiii^{d}, and no more; that to be divided between theme, according to their porcions of wage, and the rest of their said wage then to go to the store cheste, sett and ordyned to kepe the money and receyts of the seid lands and tents.

Acts concnyng the Namyng of the Scole Maister and Ussher and their ordinaunces.

Itm, the said Hugh Bexwik and Johanne Bexwik duryng their liffe, and the longer lyver of them, shall name, chese, and elect a convenyent pson and scole maister, singyll man, pest or not pyst, so shall he be no religiouse man, beyng a man honest of his levyng, and hole in body, as not beyng vexed or infecte with any continuall infyrmytie of disease and having sufficient literture and lernyng to be a scole maister, and able to teiche childerne gramyer, afr the scole use, man, and forme of the scole of Banbury in Oxfordschire, now there taught wich is called Stanbrigge Gramyer or afr suche schole use, man as in tyme to come shall be ordyned univsally throughowt all the prvce of Canterbury.

Itm, the seid Hughe and Johanne, during their liffe as bifore said, shall name, chese, and elect a convenynt ussher, in lyke man as thie do elect and name the above seid Highe Maister.

Itm, afr the dethe of the same Hughe and Johanne, and either of them, the Psident of Corpis Cristi Collegge of Oxford for the tyme beyng, and his successors, shall, within one monethe afr the dethe or depture of evy scole maister and ussher, and either of them, name, habile, elect, and chese scole maister and ussher, and either of them, as bifore is expssed, beyng a man honest and littate, not regular, as he shall thynke convenyent, and if the said Psident do not name, elect, and chese the maister and ussher, witn the said monethe, as is affore expssed, that then the said Wardens, or deputie, of the College of Manchester, for the tyme beyng, shall, witn one other monethe, then nexte insuyng, name, able, elect, and chese, suche maister and ussher, and either of them, as bifore is in the first chapit of the maister, beyng a man honest and littate, as thei shall think convenyent.

Itm, yt evy scole maister and ussher, for ev, from tyme to tyme, shall teache freely and indifferently ev childe and scoller, comyng to the same scole, wtoute any money, or other reward taking therefore, as cokke peny,* victor peny, † potacion peny, ‡ or any other, what so ever it be, except only his seid stipende and wage her afr specified.

Itm, that the Highe Maister and his usher for the tyme beyng, if they be witn hooly orders, at evy festival day and double feest, beying keped holly day in the yere, yerely, be at Devyne Svice in their surplois, in the quere of the Colligge of Manchester, afforsaid, and be ther at the commandment of the Warden of the seid Colligge, or his deputie, for the tyme beyng.

Itm, the Highe Maister and the ussher for the tyme beyng ev Wensday and Fryday wekely, for ev, with their scollers, beying and goying too and too to gether, shall go in pcession solemply before the Warden of the same Colligge, or his deputie, for the time beying, and Feloys of the same, and their successours for ev, if the have any pcession for the day, and ev too scollers to say, if he be able of lernyng, the com Latiny, with the suffragies folyng, and Depfunds, for the sawles of Hugh Oldam, late Bysshopp of Exiter, and founder of ther scole, his father and mother sawles, and for the sawles of Sr Richard Anderon, Henry Trafford, and Thomassyn, his wife, decessed, and for the sawles of George Traford of the Garret, and Margarett his wif, then and then next and imydiately insuying, when and what tyme it shall please God Almighty, of His mcy and gce, to call for the said George and Margarett, or auther of them, and for the sawles of Hughe Bexwik, Clerke, and Johanne Bexwyke, vidowe, speciall bnfactours of the seid scole, when and what tyme it shall please God Almighty, of His mcy and gce, to call for the said Hughe and Johanne, or either of theym, and for the sawles of all the feoffs and bnfactours to the mayntnnce of the same scole, at that day dpted, and all Cristin sawles, and for the good and pspitie of the feoffs and bnfactours then beyng in lif.

Itm, that no High Maister or ussher be expelled or amoved against his will from the seid scole and office of Highe Maister or ussher, except it be for his or their misse lyvyng, or insufficient attendyng or teichyng the scollers ther, or having any seknes or diseasse incurable, as pooks leprosy or suche other grete offences or syknes, wiche be and shall be referred to the discrecion and order of the Warden of the College Churche of Manchester afforsaid, for the tyme beyng, or his deputie.

Itm, evy scole maister and ussher, in forme afforsaid elect and choysn, within one monethe of his said election, or puttyng into the seid office, shal bre the Warden of the seid College of Manchester, or, in his absence, bifore the deputie of the same College, swere upon the Evangelists, that

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* Cock penny.—Paid by the scholars to the master, for his permission to fight or throw at cocks at Shrovetide.—(*Note in "History of the School."*)

† Victor penny.—Paid by the scholar who had won the greatest number of battles, or whose cock, after having been thrown at, had escaped unhurt; and received by the master for leave to ride Victor. See note*, page 315.—(*Note in "History of the School."*)

‡ Potation penny.—Paid by the scholars or their friends to the master, to enable him to give an entertainment at some season of the year (usually in Lent) to the scholars on quitting school. This is in some counties still customary, and is called the drinking; in consequence, however, of its frequency and abuse in some schools, it fell into disrepute and became, like the other allowances, forbidden and discontinued.—(*Note in "History of the School."*)

he shall diligently and indifferently teche and correcte all and evy the seid scollars of the same scolle, for the tyme beyng, all fraud, gile, and disseyte in that behalff only layd apte.

Itm, the maister or ussher, wiche of them comythe fyrst into the scole in the marnyng, say oppynly, with the scollers ther, this Salme, "Deus misereatur nostri" wt a collet as as they use in Churches on dmical days, and evy nyght, in suche like mn, the Maister or Ussher to syng an antyme of our Blessed Lady, and say D. pfunds for the saule of the late Bysshopp of Exeter, Hugh Oldam, founder of that scole, his father and mother, and for the saules of Sir Ric. Anderon, Henry Trafford, Thomassyn, his wif, decessed, and for the sawles of George Trofford of the Garrett, and Margarett, his wif, then next and immydiatly ensuying, when and at what time it shall please Almighty God, of His mcy and gce, to call for the said George and Margarett, or auther of them, and for all the sawles of the feoffs and bnfactors of the same, dpted, and all Crystyn sawles; and to say in audible voice, in the scole, bifore the begynning of De pfunds, in this man: For the sawles of Hughe Oldome, late Bysshopp of Exiter, founder of our scole, and his father and mother sawles, and for the sawles of George Trafford, and Margarett his wif, and for all the sawles that the bonden to py for, and for all the bnfactors sawles, and all Crystyn sawles, De pfunds.

Itm, that no Highe maister nor ussher leve or depte from the same scolle, except he therof gif opynly knowlege to the Warden, or his deputie, and opynly in the Scole, byfore the scollers by the space of xiiii weeks bifore his or their depture, or ells to leave and lose his or their quart's wage that so deptithe.

Itm, the said Highe Maister nor ussher shal gunte no lycence to the scollers ther, to play or dépte from the scole and lernyng except it be by the consent of the Warden, or depute, of the seid College of Manchester, for the tyme beyng, and then to play honest gammes, and convenynt for youthe, and all to gether, and in one place to use theyr Lattyn tonge.

Itm, the said Highe Maister and ussher to contynue teychynge in their scolls bifore evy feest, until iiii days next bifore evy feste, as Ester, and Crystynmas.

Itm, evy Highe Maister and ussher shall take yerly one xx days to sporte them, and either of them at one tyme, on sundry tymes, so they be not bothe absent at one tyme.

Itm, that if the Highe Maister be seke of sekeness incurable, or fall into such age that he may not convenyntly teche, and hathe ben a man that longe and laudabbly hathe taughet in the seid scole, then he to have of the surplusage and store belonging to the same scole, yerly iiii lb. stling.

Itm, in like man the ussher to have yerly iiii marks.

Itm, if the Highe Maister be seke of sekeness curable, the ussher to helpe hym, and to take the more payn uppon hym, and also to have for his seid payn by the discression of the seid Warden, or deputie, of the seid College of Manchester, of the wage of the seid Highe Maister, and in like wise if the seid ussher be seke, then the Highe Maister to take the more payne in techyng the scollers, and to have pte of the wage of the seid ussher, by the discression of the Warden of the seid Collige, or his deputie.

Itm, the Highe Maister, for the tyme beyng, shall allway appoynte one of his scollers, as he thynkithe best, to instructe and teche, in the one end of the scole, all infants that come ther to lerne ther A B C prymer, and forthe till they begyne gramyer, and evy monethe to chese a nother newe scoller so to teche infants. And if any scoller refuse so to teche infants, at the commandment of the seid Highe Maister, or, in the absence of the Highe Maister, at the commandment of the ussher, for the tyme beyng, the same scoller so refusing to be banysed the same scole for ev.

Itm, the ussher being well littated and honeste of his levyng, shall have the Highe Maister rome and offyce, when it is voide, bifore any other, if he be able in lernyng.

Itm, if it happyn the High Maist and ussher to be bothe syke at onys, and if sekenes curable, as agewes, and suche other, then they to hyre one sufficient, aft the use afforsaid, to teiche for thym; and they to pay the wage, that is to say, portionably aft. their wage, the Highe Maister more

than the ussher or sur-maistr, aft. the discression of the Warden, or his deputie.

Acts and Ordinaunces concnyng the Scollers.

Itm, there shall be no scollar nor infaunt of what cuntrey or schire so ev. he be of, beyng man child, be refused, excep the have some horrible or contagius infirmyte infective, or pooks, leprosy, pestilence for the tyme beyng, or suche other infirmyties, whiche be, and shal alwaies be, remytted to the discresion of the Warden or deputie of Manchester Collige for the tyme beyng.

Itm, evy scoller witn the same scole, shall be obedient to helpe the scole maister or ussher, for the tyme beyng, for the correcion lawfully of any scoller or scollers of the same scole, at the commandment of the scole maister or ussher for the tyme beyng.

Itm, no scoller, ther beyng at schole, weare any dagger, hanger, or other weppyn invasyve, nor bryng into the schole any staffe or bate, except the meat knyffes.

Itm, that no scoller ther make any affray, witn the same scolle, uppon the maister, the ussher, or upon any other scoller of the same scole, upon payn of lefyng of his seid scole, by one monethe; and if any scoller ther make too ffrays, as above is said, then to lefe the same scole by the space of too monethes, and if any make the the third, he to be banysed the same scole for ev. without any favor.

Itm, the scollers of the same scole shall use no cokke feghts,* ne other unlawful gammes, and rydynge aboute for victours,† or other disports had in these ptes, wiche be to the grete lett of lernyng and vertu, and to charge and cost of the scollers and of their friends.

Itm, that evy scoller of the same scole be at the seid scole in the mornyng bitwixt Michelmasse and Ester, byfore vii of the cloke, and bettween Ester and Michelmasse, at vi of the cloke, except suche as come dayly fer to their lernyng, wiche shall come to the scole at suche an houre as shal be lymitted to thaym by the maister, according to the distaunce of the place they do come from.

Itm, that the maister or ussher be in the scole at the hour lymitted to the scollers.

Itm, evy scoller to pay at his first admyttyng and writing in of his name in the boke of scollers, one penny stling, and not above that, always to be payd to the too poor childers, for the tyme beyng, wiche kepe the boke of scollers names and make cleyne the scole, as is bifore rehersed.

Itm, that no scoller shall bryng meyte or drynke in to the scole, nor ther to use their meyte and drynke, bott alway, if any suche poor scollers ther be, that, for their greate povtie, do brynge their meyte and drynke with them, they go to sume house in the towne, and ther to ete and drynke, and so to resort agayn to the scole.

Itm, that if any scoller of the same scole go fro and forsake the same, and repayre to any other scole, and after retourne agayne to the same scole, he to be taken agayne, for one tyme, bot at the seconde depture, he to be excluded and banysed the same scolle for ev. without any favor.

Itm, that the scole maister and usher shall cause all scollers, beyng lernyed in gramyer, at all tymes to use and speyke their Latyn tonge within the scole and all other places convenyaunt.

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* This barbarous pastime, which claims the sanction of high antiquity, was practised by the Greeks and Romans; with us, it may be traced back to the 12th century, at which period it appears certain that it was in usage, and seems to have been considered a childish sport. "Every year," says Fitzstephens, in his description of London of the time of Henry II., "On "the morning of Shrove Tuesday, the school boys of the city of London and of other cities and great towns, bring game cocks to their masters, and, in the forepart of the day till dinner-time, are permitted to amuse themselves with seeing them fight." The school was the cock-pit, and the master the controller or director of the pastime. The custom was retained in many schools in Scotland within the last century, and perhaps may be still in use there. (*Note in "History of the School."*)

† The victor or hero of the school who has won the greatest number of fights was carried about upon a pole by two of his companions. He held the cock in his hands, and was followed by other boys in procession bearing flags charged with various allegorical devices. There is a good engraving of this ceremony in Strutt's Sports, plate 35. (*Note in "History of the School."*)

Acts for the Wage of the Scole Maister and Ussher.

Itm, the said Hughe and Johanne, and either of them longer livyng, withe the issues and pfetts of the above named mills, lands, tents, revsions, and pmses called Manchester Millnes, shall, by them, or their sufficient deputie, pay, or cause to be paid, yerly, wtoute fraude, gile, delay, or deceyte, at the fests of Ester, the Nativyte of Seynt John Baptiste, Seynt Michell tharchangell, and the Natyvyte of our Lord, by equal porcions, ten pounds stling, that is to say, at evy of the fests aforesaid, fyfty shillings to the Highe Maister there, for the tyme beyng, teaching.

Itm, that the said Hughe and Johanne, in like man, shall pay or cause to be paid, of the issues and pfetts afforesaid, yerly fyve pounds stling to the ussher sur-maister, ther, for the tyme beyng, teiching, that is to say, at evy of the fests afforsaid, xxvs. stling.

Itm, aftr the dethe of the same Hughe and Johanne, the within namyd Leewis Pollard, Knyght, Anthony Fitzharbart, Justice, Willm. Curtney, Knyght, Thomas Denys, Knyght, Edmund Trafford, Richard Assheton, Thurston Tildesley, Robt. Langley, Ric. Holland, John Reddiche, and their heirs, or by their sufficient deputie, shall, with the issues and pfetts afforsaid, pay, or cause to be paid, the wage yerly, of the Highe Maister and ussher, in man and forme as afforsaid, for ev.

Itm, that if any man, beyng Highe Maister or ussher sur-maister for any tyme beyng, happyn to dye bifore the quarter payment, as is afforsaid, then the same maister or ussher, sur-maister his executors or assignes, that so shall haypyn to die, shall be payd, after the rate and tyme of his dethe, as the same quarter wage shall amonte.

Itm, in like man the Highe Maister or sur-maister that happyn to come and teche in the same scole, bifore the quarter, he to have aft the rate of his quarter wage for his comyng and techyng bifore the quarter.

Itm, the wage of the receyver of the lands concerning the same scole, shal be xxs. yerly, to be paid at Michaelmasse, when he makithe his accompts, and not otherwyse.

Acts for the Feoffs.

Itm, when it shall happyn the seid feoffs to dye, to the nombr of foure then the same iiii to make like feoffment and articles, in man as this is, to twelff honest gentilmen, and honest psons, within the same pisohe of Manchester, and so they, in like man. to make, from tyme to tyme, for ev, when it comythe to the nombr of iiii to the use afforsaid.

Itm, the feoffs for the tyme beyng, shall make no man leese or astate of the said millnes, lands, or tenements, belonging to the same scole, or any pcell thereof, above ten years.

Itm, the Abbott of Whalley, for the tyme beying, shall name, from tyme to tyme, one substanciall pson dwellynge within the pisshe of Manchester, puttynge in suertie to be bondon to two of the seid feoffs, to make a true accompte, and pay quarterly the maister and ussher, as is afforsaid, and also paying to the lords their rentts and pfetts of all the hole lands concernyng the same scole, wiche receyver shall make his accompts for the receyts, and for all necessaire rapacions and payments done there, onys in the yere, at Manchestr, before the Warden of the College, or his deputie, two of the feoffs, and the Highe Scole Maister for the tyme beyng, if they can be at hitt, or two of thes psons, at the leest, there to make a true accompt of ev thyng, and true allowance upon his othe, and brynge and delyv yerely the surplusage, above all wage, rapacions, and suche other necessaire expens, the same surplusage to be by the auditors afforsaid, there beyng psent, put into a cheeste, therefore made, remayning in the vestery of the seid College of Manchestr, whereof the feoffs, for the tyme beyng, shall have one key, and the Maister of the College, for the tyme beyng, an other, the Abbott of Whalley, for the tyme beyng, the thirde, the Highe Scole Maister, for the tyme beying, the fourth key, so yt the seid cheeste in no wise may be oppynned, except all foure keys come to gether.

Itm, the seid Warden or deputie, the two feoffs, and the Highe Scole Maister, for the tyme beyng, for their payne in heryng and viewyng the

seid receyver accompts, shall have a dyner of vs. charge amonge theym that be psent at the seid auditte yerly.

Itm, when it shall happyn the cheste to be at surplusage the sume of xl. lb. stling, the rest to be gyvyn to the exibicion of scollers yerly at Oxford, or Cambrige, wiche hathe be brought up in the seid scole of Manchester, and also onely suche as study arte in the seid universities, and to suche as lake exhibicions bythe discression of the seid Warden, or deputie, and High Maister for the tyme beyng; so no one scoller have yerly above xxvis. viiid. stling, and till suche tyme as he have some pmocion by fellowhip of one college or hall or other exhibicion, to the sume of vii marks.

Itm, the feoffs for the tyme beyng shall pay, of the stokke being in the seid cheste, all charge in the lawe, if any happyn to be, for the defence of the lands of the seid scole, or any pcell thereof, and also shall pay the costs and charges of makyng of new feoffments, and acts, ordinaunces for the good mayntenaunce of the same, when nede shall require, as well to substanciall lerned councell in the law, temprall and spiritall, as also for writing and ingrossing of the same, with all other necessaire expens belonging to the same.

Itm, the Master and felloys of the seid College shall have yerly, for their good and save lookyng to the same cheste, and, by cause it shall stand in the vestery, the sume of iiis. iiiid. evy Michaelmasse, yerly, to them and ther successours for ev., to be truly content and paid.

Itm, notwithstanding those statuts and ordinances bifore wrytten, yett by cause in tyme to come, many things may and shall survyve and grow, by sundry occasions and causes, wiche at the makynge of thes psent acts ordinaunces were not possible to come to mynde.

Itm, in consideracion whereof, we, the seid Lewes, Antonye, Willim, and other our coofeoffs, trustyng gretly to the fidelitie of the above named feoffs, and other hereaft to come, will that thei heraft, from tyme to tyme, when nede shall require, callyng to them discrete lerned councell, and men of good littature, they to have full pooers and auctoritie to augment, increase, expounde, and reforme all the seid acts, ordinaunces, articles, compositions, and agrements, only concernyng the scole maister, ussher, and the scollers, for their and ev of their offices concnyng the seid free school for ev.

(L.S.)	LEWYS POLLARD.	(L.S.)	EDMUND TRAYFORD.
(L.S.)	ANTHONY FITZHERBERT.	(L.S.)	RIC. ASSHETON.
(L.S.)	W. CURTNEY.	(L.S.)	THURSTAN TYLDYSLEY.
(L.S.)	THOMAS DENYS.	(L.S.)	ROBT. LANGLEY.
(L.S.)	ALEX. RADCLYFFE.	(L.S.)	IHON REDDYSH.
(L.S.)	JOHN BYRON, Knyght.	(L.S.)	RIC. HOLLAND.

COPY of the ORDER of the LORDS JUSTICES approving of an AMENDED SCHEME for the future GOVERNMENT and REGULATION of the CHARITY, with the SCHEME thereby approved.—7th August 1867.

Before the Lords Justices, Wednesday, the 7th day of August 1867.—In the matter of the Charity called the Free Grammar School, in the city of Manchester;

And of the Charitable Trusts' Acts, 1853, 1855, and 1860.

UPON motion this day made unto the Right Honourable the Lords Justices by counsel for Her Majesty's Attorney General, and upon hearing counsel for the Trustees of the said school, and upon reading an order dated the 11th December 1866, and it appearing to their Lordships that under the provisions of the order dated the 11th day of January 1849, made in the cause of the Attorney General *v.* the Earl of Stamford and others, and the scheme comprised therein, instruction is directed to be given gratuitously to the scholars of the Manchester Free Grammar School in the learned languages and literature, and in the English, French, German, and other modern languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, and in arts and sciences. And that instruc-

truction is now in fact given gratuitously to the scholars of the said school in the learned languages and literature, and also in the English and French languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics; but that no instruction has hitherto been or is at present afforded to the said scholars in the German or other modern languages and literature (except French), or in the arts and sciences, as directed by the said order and scheme. And it also appearing that the net yearly income of the endowments of the Charity available for educational purposes does not now exceed 2,500*l*., or thereabouts; and that the same is not more than sufficient to provide gratuitous instruction to the 250 scholars now in the course of being educated at the school in those branches of learning which are now actually taught at the school, and does not now admit of the grant of any exhibitions to any of the scholars proceeding from the school to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, as mentioned in the aforesaid order and scheme, and in the original statutes of the said Charity, their lordships do declare that it will be fit and proper, and for the benefit of the objects of the Charity, that while provision is made for the gratuitous education in all the branches of learning now or hereafter to be actually taught in the said school of as many scholars as the net yearly income of the endowments of the Charity will from time to time admit of, provision should at the same time be made for the admission into the school of scholars paying a yearly capitation fee of an amount not exceeding 12*l*. 12*s*. per annum, to be fixed by the trustees of the Charity upon the principle of thereby reimbursing to the Charity any increased cost occasioned thereto by the admission of such paying scholars into the school, and also of securing, as respects all the scholars for the time being of the school, the fully carrying out of such parts of the enlarged scheme of education authorized by the said order and scheme of the 11th day of January 1849 as have not hitherto been carried into practical operation. And their lordships do declare that all the scholars of the school, without any distinction as between free scholars and paying scholars, ought to be entitled to compete with one another for, and when found duly qualified to receive, any exhibitions, premiums, prizes, or other advantages provided for the scholars of the school. And their lordships do declare that, under the existing circumstances of the case, a new or altered scheme ought to be adopted for the future regulation and administration of the Charity, in substitution for the existing scheme now in operation with reference thereto. And that such new or altered scheme ought to be as set forth in the schedule hereto. And it is ordered that the said order dated the 11th day of December 1866, and the scheme comprised therein, be discharged and set aside. And it is ordered that, notwithstanding the declarations and directions contained in the said decrees or orders of the 5th day of December 1839, the 5th day of July 1843, and the 11th day of January 1849, the said scheme set forth in the schedule to this order be carried into effect. And it is ordered that the taxing master do tax the costs as between solicitor and client of Her Majesty's Attorney General, of and consequent upon the application made by the trustees of the Charity to the Vice-Chancellor in this matter, and of and consequent upon the Attorney General's appeal to their lordships from the order of the Vice-Chancellor made in this matter. And it is ordered that the said costs, when taxed, be paid by the trustees for the time being of the Charity out of any funds belonging to the Charity to Her Majesty's Attorney General.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing ORDER.

Scheme for the future administration of the Charity called the Free Grammar School, in the City of Manchester.

1. A sufficient part of the present schoolhouses or of one of them, or of some other house or houses to be provided by the trustees for that purpose, and to be called the upper school, shall be appropriated to the use of the High Master of the said school and his assistant, and of the usher of the said school and his assistant, and of the classes of scholars instructed

by them. In the parts so appropriated the learned languages shall be taught to all the scholars of the school (except such of them as may be in the lower school) by the said High Master and usher and their said two assistants, and such additional assistants as may from time to time be appointed by the Dean of the Cathedral Church of Manchester and the said High Master as herein-after mentioned.

2. The trustees shall also appropriate or provide one or more other room or rooms, to be called the lower school, for the use of the master of the lower school and of the classes of scholars instructed by him; such room or rooms shall be appropriated to the instruction of such of the scholars of the school as shall require it in the rudiments of the English language and of classical literature, in writing, and in the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and the said lower school shall be conducted by the master of the lower school, and such assistants as may from time to time be appointed by the said Dean and High Master as herein-after mentioned.

3. The trustees shall also appropriate or provide one or more room or rooms for affording instruction in writing and in the higher branches of arithmetic and mathematics to all the scholars of the school requiring it, except such as may be in the lower school. For the purpose of affording such instruction as last mentioned, a writing master and a mathematical master shall be appointed, and also such assistants to such last-mentioned masters as to the said Dean and High Master for the time being shall seem expedient.

4. The trustees shall appropriate or provide one or more other schoolroom or schoolrooms for the instruction of all the scholars in general English literature. For the purpose of affording such last-mentioned instruction, such master or masters and assistants shall be appointed as to the said Dean and the said High Master for the time being shall seem expedient.

5. The trustees shall appropriate or provide one or more schoolroom or schoolrooms for the instruction of scholars in the French and German languages and literature, and in such other modern languages and literature as the said Dean and the said High Master shall from time to time think expedient. For the purpose of such instruction, such person or persons (to be called the master or masters of modern foreign languages) shall be appointed as to the said Dean and the said High Master shall seem proper.

6. The trustees shall also appropriate or provide proper and sufficient accommodation for instruction in such arts and sciences as the Dean and the High Master shall from time to time direct to be taught therein, and such person or persons shall from time to time be appointed or engaged as lecturer or lecturers, teacher or teachers, to give instruction in such particular arts and sciences as the said Dean and the said High Master shall from time to time think expedient, regard being had to the funds available for that purpose.

7. The whole of the schoolrooms provided or to be provided for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed system of education shall be considered as one connected establishment, and shall be called "The Manchester Free Grammar School."

8. The accommodation herein-before directed to be provided for carrying into effect the proposed system of education may, if the trustees think fit, be provided in any buildings belonging to the Charity, or in any buildings or parts of buildings that they may think fit to hire, or which may be placed at their disposal for that purpose.

9. The said several masters and assistant masters, lecturers, and teachers (except the said High Master and Usher), and also the said several lecturers, shall respectively be appointed and removable by the said Dean and the High Master of the said school.

10. The High Master shall receive out of the income of the endowments of the Charity such an annual salary as the trustees may deem sufficient, not exceeding 600*l.* for any one year. The usher shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the trustees may deem suffi-

cient not exceeding 300*l.* for any one year. The assistant of the High Master shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the trustees may deem sufficient not exceeding 200*l.* for any one year. The assistant of the Usher shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the trustees may deem sufficient not exceeding 150*l.* for any one year. The master of the lower school shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the trustees shall deem sufficient not exceeding 150*l.* for any one year. The writing master shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the trustees may deem sufficient not exceeding 150*l.* for any one year. The mathematical master shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the trustees may deem sufficient not exceeding 200*l.* for any one year. The master to be appointed for instruction in general English literature shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary as the said trustees may deem sufficient not exceeding 200*l.* for any one year. And the master or masters of the modern foreign languages shall receive out of such aforesaid income such annual salary or salaries as the said trustees may deem sufficient not exceeding for each master the sum of 150*l.* for any one year. Any additional master, or master's assistant or assistants, lecturer or lecturers, teacher or teachers, to be from time to time appointed, shall receive out of such aforesaid income such yearly or other sum or sums as the trustees for the time being shall determine. The said trustees shall from time to time have full power and authority to reduce the said salaries of the masters and usher, assistants, lecturers, and teachers respectively, or any of them, as they shall from time to time think fit, if the disposable income of the endowments of the said Charity shall require that they should be reduced.

11. The salaries of the said several masters shall be paid quarterly.

12. The High Master and Usher of the said school shall be provided by the trustees with suitable and convenient residences, the rent, rates, taxes, and tenant's repois of which shall be paid out of the income of the endowments, or the trustees may, in lieu of providing such aforesaid residences, and paying the rent, rates, taxes, and repois thereof, make suitable yearly allowances out of the same income to the said High Master and Usher respectively.

13. For the purpose of providing and paying for instruction in the arts and sciences, and for procuring necessary and proper instruments and apparatus for the illustration of lectures, and other instruction to be given in such arts and sciences, the trustees shall every year appropriate out of the income of the endowments such yearly sum not exceeding 200*l.* as to them shall seem proper, and as may be recommended by the Dean and the High Master, and the sum so appropriated shall be applied for carrying out the purposes aforesaid, in such manner as shall be recommended by the said Dean and the said High Master.

14. All boys of the age of eight years and upwards shall be eligible to become scholars of the said school. No boy shall be allowed to remain in the school after he has attained the age of twenty years.

15. The number of free scholars shall be 250, but in the event of any future increase or decrease to the extent of 200*l.* per annum for each of three successive years in the net income of the endowments of the Charity, it shall be lawful for the trustees or for Her Majesty's Attorney-General, without any further direction from the Charity Commissioners, from time to time, upon the happening of any such occasion as aforesaid, to apply to the Judge at Chambers for his direction as to any increase or decrease in the number of free scholars, and for any directions consequent thereon. For the purposes of any such application it shall be assumed that the present net income of the endowments of the Charity is 2,500*l.* For the same purposes any funds which under the directions, 3rdly, herein-after contained in the 37th clause of this scheme shall have been carried over from the capitation fee fund to the credit of the endowment fund shall be treated as forming part of the income of the endowments during the year or years in which the same shall have been so carried over.

16. The number of the paying scholars shall be from time to time fixed by the trustees, and shall not exceed such a number as when added to the fixed number of the free scholars for the time being shall be capable of being properly accommodated in the schoolrooms or school buildings for the time being belonging to the Charity or at the disposition of the trustees.

17. All admissions of scholars to the school shall be made by the trustees, who in making their selection of free scholars shall have regard to the qualifications of the candidates and the nature and character of the Charity as a free school. Vacancies shall be supplied as respects free scholars at the commencement of each half year next after the Christmas and Midsummer vacations, and as respects paying scholars at the commencement of each quarter of the year.

18. At convenient times before the several periods herein-before appointed for the supply of vacancies amongst the scholars, the trustees shall cause to be published in some two or more of the Manchester newspapers the number of anticipated vacancies which will be to be supplied at the approaching period for the supply of vacancies, and such further particulars as may be necessary for the information and guidance of all boys who may desire to offer themselves as candidates.

19. Every scholar now in the school shall be considered as now being, and shall rank as a free scholar. No scholar admitted as a paying scholar shall be thereby precluded from afterwards being admitted as a free scholar. Any boy now in the school, or any future free scholar whose parents or guardians may so desire, may upon application to the trustees be admitted as a paying scholar.

20. The parents or guardians of each paying scholar shall pay to the trustees a yearly capitation fee of such amount, not exceeding twelve guineas, as shall be from time to time fixed by the trustees, upon the principle of thereby securing the reimbursement to the Charity of any increased cost occasioned thereto by the admission of paying scholars in the school, and in securing as respects all the scholars of the school the fully carrying out of such parts of the enlarged course of education hereby authorized as have not hitherto been actually provided for the use of the present scholars of the school. The payments shall be made at such times, and generally in such manner as may from time to time be fixed by the trustees.

21. All the scholars of the school shall be taught and instructed by all the masters, lecturers, and teachers of the school in classes according to their degrees of proficiency in learning, and with perfect equality and impartiality; and all the scholars shall be equally entitled to receive all or any part of the instruction directed to be given to them at the school, or in any of the rooms thereof as to the free scholars gratuitously, and as to the paying scholars upon payment of the fixed capitation fee payable by them, or on their behalf, as aforesaid, and without making any other payment whatever.

22. No boarder shall be taken by any master or teacher in any way employed in the school.

23. The school and schoolrooms shall be furnished by the trustees in such manner as they shall think proper.

24. The trustees shall provide a room to be used as a library, and a sum not exceeding the annual sum of 50*l.* shall be yearly appropriated by the trustees out of the income of the endowments in the purchase of such books for the use of the scholars attending the school as the Dean and the High Master shall select.

25. The custody of the books belong to the library shall be entrusted to the Usher, or to such one of the other masters or assistant masters as the High Master shall appoint. The librarian shall receive out of the income of the endowments a yearly sum to be fixed by the trustees, but not to exceed 20*l.*

26. The Dean, the High Master, and the librarian, shall from time to time make such regulations as they shall think fit respecting the library, and the access thereto by the said scholars and the loan of the books to the scholars, and otherwise in relation thereto.

27. The Dean and the High Master shall from time to time regulate the times for giving instruction in the schools, or in any of the schoolrooms for the time being of the Charity.

28. An annual examination shall take place in one of the said schoolrooms of all the scholars in the upper school, excepting only the boys in such of the lower classes in that school as the trustees may think it proper to exclude. For this purpose three examiners shall be appointed, each of whom shall be a Master of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law, of not less than two years' standing at and a resident member of one of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Two of such examiners shall be appointed by the trustees for the time being, and the other shall be appointed by the High Master. The examiners shall examine the boys in the upper school, except as before excepted, and shall ascertain and report their proficiency in classical and mathematical learning, and in such other branches of learning as the Dean and the High Master shall arrange with the examiners. The examiners shall classify all the boys so examined, and, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, premiums shall be awarded by the trustees to such of them as shall be certified by the examiners to be entitled thereto.

29. For the purpose of providing premiums to which any scholars may have been certified to be entitled, the trustees may yearly appropriate out of the income of the endowments any sum necessary for the aforesaid purpose, but not exceeding 25*l.* in any one year.

30. Subject to the restrictions and provisions contained in the 34th clause of this scheme, exhibitions may be granted by the trustees to such of the scholars quitting the said school, and going to reside at either of the said Universities as shall be found duly qualified as herein-after mentioned, but no scholar shall be eligible to compete for an exhibition unless he shall have been educated at the said school for the space of three years consecutively at the least, subject to a deduction being made from such period of three years of any time during which he may have been absent from school on account of illness, the length of such absence, and the necessity of it being certified in writing by the High Master, nor unless he shall be certified by the High Master to be of good conduct and character.

31. The examiners conducting such annual examinations shall immediately after the general examination mentioned in the 28th clause of this scheme, proceed to examine in classical and mathematical learning all the scholars who shall offer themselves as candidates, and who shall be eligible and qualified candidates for exhibitions, and shall report the result of such examination to the Dean and the High Master. And thereupon those whom the examiners shall report to be successful candidates, shall be appointed by the trustees to the exhibitions announced to be given at that examination.

32. The trustees shall pay to the said examiners conducting the annual examination, out of the income of the endowments, an allowance for their services, to be fixed by the trustees, but which shall not exceed the sum of 15*l.* 15*s.* each, until the income of the endowments at the disposal of the said trustees shall warrant them in increasing such allowance, and thereupon the said trustees shall be at liberty to increase the said allowance out of the income of the endowments to any sum not exceeding the sum of 20*l.* to each examiner, and any allowances so paid to the said examiners shall be considered to include travelling and all other expenses.

33. If from the report of the examiners conducting the annual examination, or from the report of the High Master, it shall appear to the trustees that any of the scholars who shall be either about to quit or shall be continuing as scholars or a scholar in the said school, are or is eminently entitled to any special reward or rewards by way of encouragement or otherwise, the trustees may award and pay out of the income of the endowments a reward consisting of books or mathematical instruments to such scholar or scholars, provided that the sum spent on such rewards shall not exceed in any one year the sum of 25*l.*

34. The exhibitions shall be granted only out of, and the number of

exhibitions shall depend upon, the amount of the surplus income of the endowments from time to time remaining at the disposal of the said trustees, after providing for all the expenses attendant upon the execution of the several other purposes of this scheme. But the amount and duration of an exhibition once granted shall not be affected by a subsequent alteration in the surplus income applicable to exhibitions.

35. The trustees shall cause distinct and separate accounts to be kept of the income of the endowments of the Charity, and of the sums received from capitation fees paid by or in respect of paying scholars, and of the application made of such several funds.

36. The capitation fee fund shall be primarily applicable, and shall be first applied in reimbursing to the income of the endowment fund any additional cost which shall from time to time have been occasioned to the Charity by the admission of paying scholars into the school, or in securing, as respects all the scholars of the said school, the extension of the course of education hitherto provided at the school to any of the matters of instruction authorized by the scheme contained in the Decree or Order of the 11th of January, 1849, and hereby authorized, which have not yet been actually taught in the school. And after full satisfaction of the several purposes aforesaid, the said capitation fee fund shall be secondly applicable, and shall be secondly applied in making any further compensation, whether by way of salary, allowance, or otherwise, which the trustees may think proper to be made, under the actual circumstances of the case, out of the said capitation fee fund, to any of the masters, lecturers, or teachers of the school beyond the salaries or allowances to which they may respectively be entitled out of the income of the endowments. And after full satisfaction of the several purposes aforesaid, the said capitation fee fund shall be thirdly applicable and shall be thirdly applied as if it had arisen from and as if actually forming part of the income of the endowments.

37. A meeting of the trustees shall be held not less than two lunar months before the annual examination of the scholars of the said school, at which meeting the accounts of the Charity for the past year shall be made up, and the trustees shall ascertain and resolve what part of the capitation fee fund ought to be carried over to the credit of the endowment fund, in or towards satisfaction of the primary liabilities of such capitation fee fund under the last preceding clause of this scheme. And they shall also ascertain and resolve what further part, if any, of such capitation fee fund ought to be forthwith applied, and how and in what manner, in or towards any and which of the purposes to which such capitation fee fund is made secondly applicable under the same clause, or what part of such capitation fee fund ought in their opinion to be at present retained to the credit of the same fund in order to cover any of such last-mentioned purposes for which in their opinion there shall appear to be a necessity for making a provision by way of retainer. And they shall also ascertain and resolve what, if any, remaining part of the said capitation fee fund ought to be forthwith carried over to the credit of the endowment fund to be applied to the purposes for which such fund is made thirdly applicable under the said last-mentioned clause, and the said capitation fee fund shall be dealt with and applied in the manner provided by such aforesaid resolution of the said trustees.

38. At the annual meeting of the trustees appointed to be held in the manner provided by the last preceding clause of the scheme, the said trustees shall ascertain and resolve whether any and what exhibitions, and for what term or terms of years, not exceeding four years, and of what value, can be given away at the next ensuing annual examination, and thereupon notice of any resolution come to by the trustees as to the grant of exhibitions shall be given to the High Master of the said school, who shall forthwith make the same public in the said school.

39. Every exhibition granted by the trustees shall be tenable together with any fellowship, scholarship, or other exhibition.

40. All the masters of the said school shall be directed to encourage as much as possible the study of classical literature in the school, and to pro-

mote that object frequent examinations in classical literature shall be had of the boys in the lower school by the High Master or usher, and such of them as shall be by him considered as worthy of such promotion shall be promoted to the higher school. A yearly sum not exceeding 25*l.* (part of the sum of 50*l.* provided by the said 24th clause of this scheme) may be expended in the purchase of classical books or otherwise, to be distributed or given amongst such scholars of promise and industry promoted as shall be desirous of prosecuting the study of classical literature in the upper school.

41. The matters of instruction which were authorized by the scheme contained in the Decree or Order of the 11th of January 1849, and which are hereby authorized, but which have not yet been actually taught in the school, shall be introduced into the school at such times and in such order as the trustees shall determine, regard being had by them to the amount of the income of the endowments from time to time remaining at their disposal for those purposes, after provision shall have been first made for the expenses incident to instruction in those matters which are now actually taught in the school, and if at any time or times after the trustees shall have caused instruction to be given at the school in any of the said matters of instruction not yet actually taught therein, it shall appear to them that the income of the endowments has become insufficient to meet all the expenses for the time being payable thereout, then it shall be lawful for them to direct the discontinuance of instruction at the said school in any one or more of the said matters of instruction which are not now actually taught in the said school. And whenever at any time afterwards it shall appear to the trustees that the income of the endowments has become sufficient to admit of the resumption of instruction in those matters in which it shall have been so discontinued as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them to direct the resumption of instruction at the school in the same matters, and so from time to time as occasion may require, but so that provision shall at all times be made for instruction in the matters now actually taught in the school in priority to instruction in any other authorized matters. And all appointments which may be made by the Dean and High Master of any masters, lecturers, or teachers, to give instruction in any matters not now actually taught in the school shall be subject and liable to be vacated, and shall be vacated by any direction which may be given by the trustees under the provisions of this clause for the discontinuance of instruction in the same matters, but without prejudice to the rights of the parties whose appointments may be so vacated to the payment of their salaries or remuneration up to the time of the vacating of their appointments.

42. When the High Master or usher for the time being, or either of them, shall quit or resign their or his situations, or situation, in consequence of length of services, or age, or illness, or infirmity of body or mind, the trustees may appoint, and pay out of the income of the endowments to such master or usher so quitting or resigning, or either of them, such retiring salaries or allowances as to the trustees shall appear to be proper, not exceeding in any case one moiety of the fixed salary previously paid to such retiring master or usher out of the income of the endowments, regard being had to the length of services, or other cause of such quitting or resigning of office.

43. In case of a vacancy in the office of High Master, the usher shall not succeed to it as of right, but shall be eligible for the office, and if a candidate for it, *cæteris paribus*, be preferred to other candidates.

44. The Dean and High Master shall appoint such number of additional or assistant masters, lecturers, and teachers as they shall from time to time think necessary, provided that, as a general rule, the number of masters giving instruction to boys in the upper school shall be one for every twenty-five boys.

45. Whenever any vacancy shall arise in the situation of any of the masters or assistants, lecturers, or teachers in any of the schools or school-rooms (except the High Master and usher), which the Dean and High Master shall consider it expedient to fill up, the said Dean and High

Master shall, within one calendar month after any such vacancy shall occur, fill up the situation so become vacant. And if the Dean and the High Master shall not so appoint within one calendar month after they shall have decided that a successor ought to be appointed to such vacancy, then the trustees of the said school, attending any meeting or meetings to be called for that purpose, shall, in case they think that the vacancy ought to be filled up, proceed forthwith to supply it.

46. In case of any difference of opinion between the Dean and the High Master for the time being, or between the Dean, the High Master, and the librarian for the time being in any of the matters referred by this scheme to their joint decision, the question shall be referred to and decided by the trustees attending any meeting or meetings to be called for that purpose, and their decision so given shall be as effectual for all the purposes of this scheme, as if it had been the joint decision of the Dean and High Master, or of the Dean, High Master, and librarian, as the case may be.

47. All the powers, authorities, and directions hereby vested in the trustees shall be exercisable and exercised by or in accordance with the vote of the majority of the trustees for the time being assembled at any ordinary meeting of such trustees, except in any cases in which it is herein expressed that any particular power, authority, or discretion as aforesaid shall be exercised at a meeting to be called for any particular purpose, in which case such power, authority, or discretion shall be exercised by or in accordance with the vote of a majority of the trustees for the time being assembled at any meeting so specifically called as aforesaid.

48. At any meeting of the trustees (ordinary or special) three shall be a quorum.

49. Any trustee who may by writing declare his desire to resign his office, or who may become incapable to act, or go to reside abroad, or fail to attend any meeting during a consecutive period of two years, or shall become bankrupt, or make a composition with his creditors, shall thereby vacate his office.

50. Persons being otherwise qualified according to the original statutes of the said school, who may be occupiers of, and resorting to, and personally engaged in carrying on professions, businesses, or other pursuits in manufactories, warehouses, or other establishments in the parish of Manchester, and who may have dwelling-houses or places of abode within six miles of the school-house shall be considered as being within the said parish for the purpose of their being eligible, and shall be eligible to be appointed trustees of the said Charity.

51. In all cases of future vacancies in the office of trustees, whether by death, resignation, or otherwise, the surviving or continuing trustees shall, and they are hereby empowered on each vacancy occurring forthwith, to appoint a succeeding trustee in the place of the trustee so dying, or resigning, or otherwise vacating his office, without waiting till the trustees are reduced to the number of four, as provided by the original statutes of the school; but, notwithstanding any such appointment or appointments of a new trustee or new trustees as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary that any consequential conveyance shall be made of the legal estate in the trust property until the number of the trustees in whom such legal estate may, for the time being, be vested shal have been reduced to four, but as soon as conveniently may be after any such reduction of the number of the trustees holding the legal estate in the trust property as last aforesaid shall have occurred, the property shall be conveyed so as to vest the legal estate therein in the entire body of trustees for the time being; provided always, that every trustee shall, as from the time of his appointment, be invested with all the powers appertaining to the office of a trustee, notwithstanding that no conveyance may have been made to him.

52. The provisions of this scheme shall not be construed as effecting any such change in the offices of the High Master and usher of the school as in any way to prejudice or interfere with the powers in relation to

such offices which, under the original statutes of the Charity or otherwise, are vested in the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, or in the Dean of Manchester, and all such powers shall be deemed to subsist and to apply to such aforesaid offices, and to the High Master and usher for the time being, notwithstanding any of the modifications introduced into any of such offices, or in the duties of the High Master and usher by any of the clauses of this scheme.

53. The provisions of this scheme shall not prejudice the powers given by the original statutes to the feoffees and trustees to augment, increase, expound, and reform the acts and ordinances, articles, compositions, and agreements of the said statutes concerning the schoolmaster, ushers, and scholars for their and every of their offices concerning the said free school for ever, and such powers shall henceforth be vested in the trustees for the time being, and shall extend and apply to the schoolmaster, usher, and the scholars, whether free scholars or paying scholars, and their and every of their offices as regulated by the provisions of this scheme, and it shall be lawful for the trustees to make and enforce any such further or other ordinances and regulations touching the masters and scholars, and the management of the school, as shall from time to time appear to them to be necessary or proper. Provided always, that whatever may be done by the trustees, either in pursuance of the said powers conferred by the said original statutes, or of the powers conferred by this clause of the scheme, shall be consistent with the said original statutes, and with the provisions of this scheme.

ENDOWED SCHOOL AT BEDFORD.

On Sir William Harpur's Foundation.

(Statement supplied by Trustees.)

The Bedford School was founded by King Edward VI., in the sixth year of his reign, on the petition of the town of Bedford. The king gave licence by letters patent, to the "mayor, bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty to erect, make, found, and establish a free and perpetual Grammar School for the "education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, "literature, and good manners, to endure at all times for ever, and the same "school to be and consist of one master and one usher, to continue for ever." In the terms of the licence proviso of the letters patent, where permission is given to the mayor, &c., to receive lands, &c., for the endowment of the School, the trust is thus described, "to have and to hold to the same mayor, bailiffs, "burgesses, and commonalty of the aforesaid town, and their successors, in "and to the sustentation of the aforesaid master and usher, and for the con- "tinuance of the aforesaid School for ever; for marrying poor maidens of the "said town, and for nourishing and educating poor boys of that place; and "also for distributing alms of the remainder or surplus of the premises accruing "and remaining, to the poor of the aforesaid town for the time being." The right of nomination of the master and usher was thereby given to the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, and also the power of removal. Letters Patent, 6 Edward VI.

No steps were taken upon this grant of letters patent during the king's reign, nor in the following reign (Mary), but in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth, Sir William Harpur, Lord Mayor of London, a native of Bedford, gave lands and hereditaments for an endowment, and also built a school house. He conveyed the property to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of Bedford, upon the following trusts:—After reciting the letters patent already described, the deeds recited that in consideration of the endowment of Sir William Harpur, the mayor, &c., did, "by these presents erect, "make, found, establysshe a ffree and perpetuall scole." The first appointment of master and usher was made by the corporation in this deed. The proviso for the enfeoffment of estates for these purposes of the deed by this Sir William Harpur and Dame Alyce his wife, described the property to be the messuage of Harper, known as the School House, and all the appurtenances, and also 13a. 1r. of meadow ground, in the parishes of Saint Andrew, Holborn. The operative part of the deed then says, "To have and to "holde all the sayd thyrtene acres and one roode of meadow wythe all and "singular ther appurtenances to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and "comenaltye of the sayd Town of Bedford and ther successors for and to the "sustentation of the Master and Ussher of the sayd scoole ffrom tyme to tyme "ffor ever ffor the contynuance of the same scoole ffor ever ffor the maryage "of pore maydes of the sayd towne and for pore chyldren ther to be nur- "ryshed and enformed accordynge to the fform of the sayd letters pattentes." And a mutual covenant is given in this deed, that all fines and other conveyances, &c., of the premises shall be and continue "to the uses and intentes "last above mencyoned and to none other use entente or purpose." Endowment.

From the first foundation of the School, the Warden and Fellows have acted as visitors to the School, and have made the appointment of masters. In 1653, this School with others, was in an unsatisfactory state, and Royal Commissioners were appointed to inspect it, by a resolution of the Parliament. Visitors. First Inquiry.

It is feared, that the Corporation did not take much trouble at that time to develop the School, but left it very much to the master and usher, and paid them a small proportion of the revenues of the estates. There was no great demand for schooling, and the authorities did not stimulate the inhabitants to

increase the demand. But as the rents increased the money coming into the hands of the Corporation, began to create difficulties, for the annual receipts were greater than the claims of the several objects.

Increased value of estates.

In time the London estate became built upon, and the new leases granted for that purpose produced such increased revenues, that the excess of income became embarrassing to the Corporation of Bedford; but as the "objects" of the Charity, as set forth in the letters patent, were numerous, beyond the first object (the School), the Corporation began to legislate for the expansion of the eleemosynary portion of the scheme, under which they disposed of the rents and profits of the estates. The natural consequence of this was, that disputes arose between them and the Warden and Fellows; especially as the Corporation assumed the right of absolute disposal and management of the School as well as the estates, and the former had been allowed to participate, but very slightly in the accession of fortune. An information was filed in Chancery, and it came out that the Corporation had applied the revenues to purposes never contemplated by the Founder. On the 21st July 1725, the Court made a decree establishing the right of the Warden and Fellows as visitors, and their power to appoint masters; that the Corporation should pay an increased salary to the Head Master, and also to the usher; that the children of all the inhabitants were to be educated gratis, fees having been taken previously in consequence of the insufficient allowance to the master and usher, that the schoolmaster's house should be repaired, and that then the remainder of the rents should be applied to the several objects named in the letters patent.

Right of fellows New College as visitors confirmed.

A further local encroachment took place upon the funds of the Charity, by means of indiscriminate grants under the guise of "marriage portions," and the Court of Chancery was again appealed to. Another decree was given, limiting the sums to be given for these "portions" in 1754.

Appointment of trustees.

Again in 1761, in consequence of the tendency towards diversion of the revenues to purposes not contemplated by the Founder, the Court made another order, disposing of a large accumulation of money for marriage of poor maids, and for apprenticing poor children; for the appointment of five gentlemen of the town and county of Bedford to nominate the recipients, and to take cases of the Charity estates; the persons first nominated as Trustees under this order, were the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Tavistock, Robert Henley Ongley, of Warden, Esquire, John Orlebar, of Hinwick, Esquire, and Robert Butcher, of Cople, Esquire, and to give still further force to the decree, and to prevent local encroachments, the Court appointed a receiver of the rents in 1762.

First Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. III.

In the year 1766 the revenues had greatly increased by the falling in of leases and the annual income was estimated at 3,000*l.*, and as there was constant disputation as to the proper mode of disposing of the money it was arranged that an application should be made to Parliament for power to define the proper objects and to appropriate the rents and profits of the estates. There were five parties to the application to the court who were all dissatisfied, viz., the Corporation, the Trustees, New College, the Masters, and the inhabitants; and the legislature cut the Gordian knot with an Act of Parliament in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Third. The affairs of the endowment were thereby invested in a large body of Trustees, viz., the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, 13 Common Council, two bailiffs, and two chamberlains, the ministers of the five parishes, five inhabitants of St. Paul, three of St. Mary, one of St. John, two of St. Peter, and one of St. Cuthbert, elected by the vestries. This was called the admission of "Check Trustees" into the management, a term that is still used in the town.

New body of trustees.

Under the provisions of this Act the Master's house and the School were repaired. Houses were built for the usher and writing master, the salaries of both were largely increased, and a writing and mathematical master appointed.

Under the same Act, 800*l.* per annum were given in marriage portions to poor maids, in sums of 20*l.* each; any portions left unclaimed to be given to servant girls (not qualified to take the portions otherwise) on their marriage.

Provision was also made for the erection and maintenance of a Hospital for poor boys and girls born and resident in the town.

Provision was also made to the amount of 600*l.* per annum for apprenticing poor children, sons and daughters of inhabitants. Other eleemosynary grants were made under this Act for benefactions.

Out of the whole revenues of the estates, less than one-third was appropriated to the School, but in the excitement of the times this was the best compromise that could be effected.

This state of affairs proved unsatisfactory, and it was felt that the sum apportioned for educational purposes was insufficient, accordingly as the revenues increased New College pressed for better provision to be made, and was joined in the application by some of the inhabitants. Thirty years afterwards there was another application to Parliament, and an Act obtained the royal assent in the year 1793. Second Act of Parliament, 33 Geo. III.

This Act authorized an addition to the salaries of the masters, and capitation fees also.

Also granted exhibitions of 40*l.* each, not being more than three at one time.

The eleemosynary grants had further addition and 20 almshouses were built and endowed; 100*l.* distributed annually amongst girls going to service; and 500*l.* annually distributed in alms, and the surplus to be expended in building further almshouses.

The School was now in greater requisition.

Again, the revenues were further increased by the falling in of leases, and as the several claimants or their representatives could not agree, a further application was made to Parliament and an Act obtained in the seventh year of George the Fourth. Third Act of Parliament, 7 Geo. IV.

Under this Act the Governing Body was composed of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, the Head Master of the School, and the usher (as *ex officio* Trustees), and 18 of the inhabitants of Bedford elected by the ratepayers. This constitution still continues. There are other *ex officio* Trustees, but it is not usual for them to attend or take any part in the administration of the affairs of the charity, viz., the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Members of Parliament for the county and the borough, and the Recorder of the borough. Constitution of board of Trustees.

Under this Act an increased allowance was made to the masters of the School, both in fixed salary and by capitation fees; and assistant masters were appointed; Head Master allowed to take boarders. The exhibitions were increased in number and amount, viz., two annually of 80*l.* each to be held for four years. Eight exhibitions current at the same time, six for Bedford boys, and two allowed for boarders.

The eleemosynary allowances were increased largely and new objects created.

Under this Act English Schools were founded, to be under the control and management of the Trustees, and apart from the Grammar School. Salaries were fixed for the several masters, and schools built. Almshouses had increased to the number of 66, being of two classes. English schools.

This Act gave great preponderance to eleemosynary claims, but also left great discretionary power to the Trustees which they exercised in the development of schools under their own exclusive control and quite apart from the original School of the first foundation. Accordingly there were built and sustained out of the rents and profits of the estates, a Commercial School, Preparatory Commercial School, National Preparatory School, Girls' School, and Infant School.

In consequence of the absence of limitation to the claims both of schools and eleemosynary objects, the management got into difficulties, and after a long course of litigation the schedule of regulations annexed to the Act of 7th of George IV. was revoked, although the Act itself continues in force, and a new schedule was settled by the Court of Chancery in the 16th Victoria (1853). New regulations, 16 Vict.

This new scheme authorized the borrowing of 10,000*l.* to enable the Trustees to erect additional buildings for the Grammar School. Power was given for the appointment of additional Masters in the Grammar School such as shall in the judgment of the said Warden and Scholars, and the said Trustees for the time being, at any time be proper or necessary to render the said Free Grammar School of the most general use and benefit to the public. By this it will be seen that the authority for further appointments is two-fold, the College may nominate and appoint, but the Trustees must concur as they can stop the supplies and refuse to fix the amount of salary as they are the sole managers of the funds.

This scheme confirms the two exhibitions to the Universities of 80*l.* per annum each for four years, but they must all be given to children of inhabitants, and all the powers of New College as visitors. It makes an alteration, however, with regard to the privileges of admission, drawing a distinction between the children of inhabitants who are natives, and those who are not. The "Bedford born" are still admitted free, but those born elsewhere pay an annual sum of one guinea each. Beside this the parents (not Bedford born) pay a fee of 10 guineas as an admission fee if they have not been resident one year, but this suffices for any number of children they may have. If, however, although the parents may be strangers, the children have been born in Bedford they go into the school free.

Fees on admission to schools.

The Head Master, usher (or second master), assistant classical master, and mathematical master are allowed to take boarders in the following proportion:—The master, 30; second master, 20; mathematical master, 10; and assistant classical master, 10, with the consent of the Warden and Fellows, and the Trustees. The boarders each to pay one guinea per annum to the Charity Fund. The exhibitions previously allowed to boarders are discontinued under this new scheme, and all are now taken by sons of inhabitants of Bedford. The consent of the Trustees has been given for the Head Master, the second master, and the mathematical master to take boarders.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at BEDFORD, in the COUNTY of BEDFORD.

(The Questions are given on p. 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. The Bedford School.
2. In 1566. By Sir William Harpur, Knight, and Dame Alice, his wife (deed of gift). The grant of Sir William Harpur was to give effect to Letters Patent granted by King Edward the Sixth, dated August 15th in the sixth year of his reign.
3. Town of Bedford.
4. About 15,000.
5. Mixed population of trading, farming, and manufacturing classes.
6. The original School (locally termed the Grammar School) was the chief object of the Letters Patent and deed of gift, subsequently have been added a Commercial School, Preparatory Commercial School, National School, Girls' School, and Infant School, all supported from the funds of the original Endowment. Besides these are certain eleemosynary objects, viz., a hospital for poor children, marriage portions, apprentice fees, almshouses, and alms to the poor.
7. The apprentice fees and almshouses payments, under the provisions of the scheme now regulating the Charity, are to be made out of the surplus income after providing for all expenses of the Schools.
8. Act of Parliament of 7th year Geo. 4. cap. 29. Scheme as settled in Chancery by Vice-Chancellor Parker, August 4th, 1852, and finally ordered by Vice-Chancellor Wood, March 12th, 1853.
10. Act of Parliament with scheme sent.
13. In the muniment room belonging to the Trustees.
14. Printed copies can be purchased.
15. Yes.
16. By the Trustees, a receiver, and a surveyor.
17. 13,227*l.*
18. 10,915*l.*
19. 7,046*l.*
21. Every month by a finance committee, and at the close of every year.
22. The scheme directs the balance to be invested.
23. The expenditure would be reduced in accordance with the directions of the scheme.
24. No.
25. No.
29. Eight exhibitions, being two exhibitions annually.

Each exhibition of the value of 80*l.* per annum tenable for four years.

The exhibitioner must be immediately about to proceed to Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin University, and must present to the Trustees at the end of every year a certificate, signed by the Principal of his College, stating that he has resided at his College as required by the rules of his College, and been well conducted.

31. The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford; the representatives of the county of Bedford; the representatives of the borough of Bedford; the mayor, aldermen, and town councillors of the borough of Bedford; the recorder of the borough of Bedford; the Master and second master of the Grammar School; 18 inhabitants of the town of Bedford, elected by the inhabitants of Bedford for three years, six of this elective body going out of office by rotation each year.
32. See Question 31.
34. The 18 elective Trustees are required to reside three years in Bedford previous to election, and live in a house of the annual value of 20*l.*, or be possessed of a freehold in the town or county of Bedford of the value of 20*l.* per annum.

35. The internal management and regulations of the Schools are intrusted to the Head Masters of the respective Schools.

The appointment or dismissal of the masters of the Grammar School is vested in the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. Of the other Schools in the Trustees.

The boys are admitted by the Trustees, and expelled only for improper conduct.

The studies and discipline of the schools intrusted to the Head Masters.

The payments by the boys (not born in the town) attending the Grammar and Commercial Schools only fixed by the scheme at 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

The Warden and Fellows of New College appoint the Examiners of the Grammar School. The Trustees appoint for the other Schools every year.

37. Copy *redendum* in deed of gift:—"To have and to hold to the same "mayre baylyfes burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and "their successors in and to the sustentacion of the sayd Master and ussher "and ffor the contynuance of the sayd scole ffor ever ffor the maryage of pore "maydes of the sayd towne and ffor porre chylders ther to be nurryshed and "enformed. And also of the resydue or superfluytye comynge or remaynge "of the premysses to dystribute in almes to the poore of the sayd towne ffor "the tyme beinge."

38. The original Endowment was for boys. In 1817 a Free School for girls was added.

39. The children of all persons residing and belonging to Bedford are admissible to the Grammar, Commercial, and Preparatory Commercial Schools. The children of all residents (belonging to Bedford or not) are admissible to the National Girls' and Infant Schools.

40. The children of any persons belonging to and residing in Bedford.

41. No.

42. For improper conduct.

43. The original foundation requires "grammar" and "good manners" to be taught in the School.

44. There is a provision for children in the hospital.

45. Excepting the exhibitions and prizes which are not open to boarders.

47. Increasing.

48. Head Master, second master, mathematical master, assistant classical master, arithmetical master, &c., &c.

49. Grammar School, 10; Commercial School, 11; Preparatory Commercial School, 6; National School, 3; Girls' School, 7; Infant School, 2.

50. The Grammar School masters by the Warden and Fellows of New College. The masters of the other Schools by the Trustees.

51. No.

52. The Head and second master of the Grammar School shall always be Fellows of New College, or clergymen of the Church of England, being graduates of one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, or Durham.

53. The masters are appointed indiscriminately. The present Head Master was a Fellow and tutor of Exeter College, Oxford.

54. No.

55. To advertise.

56. By public advertisement.

57. No.

58. The Head and second master of the Grammar School; the Head Master of the Commercial School; the Head Master of the National School.

59. The residence of the Head Master of the Grammar School. The residence of the second master is now being enlarged for that purpose.

60. Yes.

61. The Head Master not exceeding 30; the second master not exceeding 20; the mathematical master, 10.

62. No.

64. Yes. The 23rd clause of the schedule to the scheme.

65. In the Grammar School with the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. Other Schools with the Trustees.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS rendered.

Question 63.

	£	£
Grammar School :—		
Head Master's salary -	300	
Capitation fees - -	700	
		1,000
Second master's salary -	140	
Capitation fees - -	660	
		800
Mathematical master -	130	
Capitation fees - -	150	
		280
Assistant classical master's salary		250
Ditto do. -		150
Arithmetical master's do. -		100
Ditto do. -		80
French master's do. -		75
German master's do. -		75
Drawing master's do. -		40
Preparatory Commercial School :—		
Head Master's salary - -		170
Assistant master's do. - -		100
Ditto do. - -		60
Three Ditto do. (each) -		30
Infant School :—		£
Master's salary - - -		100
Assistant mistress's salary -		35
Commercial School :—		
Head Master's salary - -		250
Second master's do. - -		150
Assistant master's do. - -		120
Three ditto do. (each) -		100
One ditto do. - -		75
One ditto do. - -		60
French master's do. - -		75
German master's do. -		75
Drawing master's do. - -		75
National School :—		
Head Master's salary - -		200
Assistant master's salary -		75
Dito do. - -		50
Girls' School :—		
Head Mistress - - -		80
Two assistants (each) - -		40
Two ditto (each) - -		35
Two teachers (each) - -		12

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) W. J. NASH, Mayor.
W. W. KILPIN, J.P.
M. C. S. TRAPP, Alderman.
J. E. CUTCLIFFE, Councillor.
A. E. BUNT, J.P.
JOHN HOWARD, J.P.
WILLIAM JONES, Alderman.
JAMES WYATT, F.G.S.
CHARLES E. PRIOR, M.D., Coroner for Bedford.
P. S. FRY, Councillor.
F. HEYCOCK, Elected Trustee.
THOS. J. JACKSON.

BYELAWS, &c.

BYELAWS of the TRUSTEES of the BEDFORD CHARITY, passed at a monthly Meeting, held on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1861.

Almhouses.

THAT if any person elected to an almhouse do not reside in and occupy the same, or who is in the habit of being absent from home for two weeks consecutively without the permission of the Trustees, such person shall be deemed an improper object, the house considered vacant, and another election take place; and that notice be left with every occupier of a house.

That all persons making application to be placed upon the list of applicants of almhouses, be required to attend in person before the Board or Apprentice Committee.

Apprentices.

That from and after the 1st day of January 1836, no person be allowed to take an apprentice from the Bedford Charity who has not made application to the clerk for permission to do so, at least two months or any other reasonable period before the indentures are made out, sending a certificate of character and responsibility, and also particulars as to age and condition, whether married or single, place of settlement, inhabitancy, duration and place of residence, the nature of and how many years the applicant has been in business, number of journeymen and of in-door apprentices, if any, employed. That such certificate and particulars be submitted to the Apprentice Committee for their examination and report.

That the Trustees may be at liberty if they think right to allow persons to take out-door apprentices, who may be assessed in the poor rate at not less than 25*l.* a year, provided they have been established in business three years and upwards, and have not failed or compounded with their creditors within that period.

That the apprentice indentures recommended by the committees appointed October 1860, be adopted.

That a copy of the indentures be given to every apprentice at the time of binding.

That in future the premium of 30*l.* allowed to persons taking boys as apprentices from this Charity, be paid in the following proportions, viz.:—

10*l.* on the day of the execution of the indenture;

10*l.* at the expiration of the third year; and

10*l.* at the expiration of the fifth year.

That in future the indentures of all boys or girls bound apprentice by this Charity be retained by the clerk, and that he be directed to give a copy thereof both to the master or mistress and to the apprentice.

Contracts and Repairs.

That in future no Trustee shall by contract or otherwise supply this Charity with goods or materials of any description or sort whatsoever.

That all ordinary repairs, the expense whereof shall not exceed 10*l.*, be performed by such person or persons as the Trustees may think proper to employ, not being members of their own body.

That repairs, alterations, additions, or entire new buildings, the expenses whereof shall not exceed 100*l.*, be contracted for in such manner as the Trustees from time to time may deem right.

That repairs, alterations, additions, or entire new buildings, the expense whereof shall exceed 100*l.*, be contracted for, and notice given according to the 25th Clause of the Schedule to the Scheme and by public advertisement.

That all printing and stationery for the use of the Charity, and all books, paper, pens, ink, and other necessary articles for the use of the several Schools of the Charity, be contracted for, and notice given according to the 25th Clause of the Schedule to the Scheme and by public advertisement; and that the several articles, when delivered in, be inspected by a committee and deposited in some convenient and proper place, and given out for the uses of the said Charity and Schools, under such regulations as a committee may deem right.

That in future all tenders, accompanied by samples, be opened by the clerk, and at the time of the meeting of the committee be placed, numbered by him, by which means the goods under examination are not known by the parties in attendance, and that the price of each article be previously determined upon by the Contract Committee.

That in future all annual contracts do commence from the 24th of June, so as to correspond with the annual account.

Service Donations.

That the payment of the donation of 3*l.* for clothing on going out to service, shall be deferred until the person shall have been in actual service, in one place, twelve months at least.

That every girl, on application to go out to service, must produce the usual certificate of hiring, stating the wages proposed to be given, and signed by the master or mistress.

Schools.

That it be required of all persons who shall in future come to settle in this town, and be desirous of sending a child to be educated in any of the Schools, to deliver to the clerk of the Trustees, previous to admission, a certificate of the parents' marriage, and also a certificate of the child's baptism or other sufficient evidence of its legitimacy, and of the identity of the parties described in the said certificates: the said documents to be laid before the next monthly meeting of the Trustees, and approved of by them before the admission of any such child.

That the Head Master of the Grammar School be requested not to admit any boys into the Grammar School, without having first received an order of the Board for their admission.

That the whole responsibility as to the management and discipline of the English Commercial School be intrusted to the Head Master, with full power to order the number of boys to be instructed by each assistant, the course of study to be pursued by each class in the School, no alterations being allowed until otherwise directed by him, and no removal of a boy from one class to another except by his authority.

That it will be required from the Head Master once in three months, at least, to make a report in writing of the state of the School to the Trustees, expressive of satisfaction or otherwise as to the progress made by the boys under the assistants, as well as by those under his own care.

That the Trustees as a body, or by a committee, or by persons appointed by them for the purpose, will examine the boys educated in the English School at such periods and in such manner as from time to time they may deem advisable.

That the Head Master of the Commercial School be desired to publish a list of the boys educated in the Commercial School and the Preparatory Commercial School, every year, distinguishing his private pupils from those on the foundation.

That on a general principle a punctual and regular attendance at the Commercial School be binding on all boys whatever, without reference to their religious belief.

That the boys at the Commercial School be required to replace, at their own cost, any books they may lose or deface, and that the Head Master be directed to rigidly enforce this order.

That the Head Master be instructed to carry out the rules of the School as regards punctual and regular attendance in the most stringent manner that his discretion may suggest, either by suspension or otherwise.

That in future no child be admitted into the Preparatory Commercial School who cannot read monosyllables connected in sentences: each child to procure previous to application to the Committee a certificate from the Head Master of his possessing such qualification.

That in the appointments of Masters of the Commercial School a preference will be given to those candidates who are competent to teach the rudiments of the French and German languages.

That no scholar shall be allowed to continue in the Commercial School beyond the end of the half-year in which he shall have completed his sixteenth year, without the especial consent of the Trustees, obtained on the application of the parents and guardians, and the recommendation of the Master, but in this case he shall not be eligible to compete for the prize premiums.

That applications for admission to the several Schools, or for removal from one School to another, shall be determined at the meetings in January, March, June and September only, and the children shall be admitted at the commencement of the following quarter.

That the prizes in books awarded to meritorious boys in the Commercial School be presented immediately after the close of the Annual Examination by the Chairman in the presence of the Examiners, the Masters, and such of the Trustees and the public as are present.

That no Holidays be granted excepting those granted by consent of the Mayor.

That all the masters and mistresses of the English Schools be required to give to the clerk to the Trustees six weeks' notice of their intentiou of resigning their situations; and in default of their so doing, any salary due to them at the time of their departure shall be forfeited.

Mr. Riley having addressed a letter to the Trustees requesting them to allow him to present to each boy on his leaving his School, a Bible and Prayer Book, provided he is deserving of such reward, and provided also that he is not entitled to them by being placed out apprenticeship or otherwise,—

That the request of Mr. Riley be acceded to, and that the distribution of the same be left to his discretion.

That the holidays of the Girls' School be held at the same time as the Boys' School.

That in future the numbers on the books of the Infant School do not at any one time exceed 320.

That no child be admitted into the Grammar or English Schools (excepting the National School) till a certificate of inhabitancy be produced to the satisfaction of the Board.

That in future all persons who are desirous of sending their children to any of the Schools of this Charity be desired to attend the Apprentice Committee for the purpose of having their claims investigated, and of obtaining an order of admission.

That no master or assistant of any School appointed by the Trustees be allowed to underlet any part of the premises provided by the Trustees for his residence.

That no books be removed from any of the Schools by any of the boys leaving the same after the completion of their education, without the authority of the master or mistress.

That it be an instruction to the masters and mistresses of the English Schools not to enforce learning the Church Catechism upon such children whose parents object personally or in writing to the same, but that in other respects the religious books and teaching in the Schools be continued as heretofore.

Hospital.

That no child who shall quit the hospital to go upon liking as an apprentice or to service shall be allowed to return into the hospital without the especial permission of the Trustees.

That the parents of the children in the hospital be allowed to visit them the first Thursday in every month, from the hours of 3 o'clock till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

That the Medical Officer of the hospital be requested to examine the children before they leave the hospital, as well as when they enter it, and that he be also requested to make a quarterly report on the state of the children's health.

That no child nor children above the age of nine years shall be admitted into the hospital except in the case of a child having neither father nor mother, who may be admitted up to the age of ten years.

That a Committee be appointed to inspect the hospital at least once every quarter, and report thereon to the following Board.

Marriage Portions.

That every applicant for a marriage portion be required to produce such testimonial as shall satisfy the Board that she is of "good fame and reputation," according to the terms of the Act of Parliament; and that the said testimonial shall be presented to the committee before the quarterly meeting, when the marriage portions are drawn.

That application for the marriage portions be made two calendar months before the same shall be allotted.

Miscellaneous.

That no application for any benefit arising from this Charity be received, where the age of the person is required, without sufficient proof be produced of the age of such person.

That the rules of the House of Commons as respects a speaker addressing the Trustees but once on the same subject be adopted by this Board, and that it be an instruction to the Chairman hereafter strictly to enforce the same.

That no Trustee be permitted to speak unless he shall do so for the purpose of moving a resolution, or asking a question, or unless a resolution be before the Board, or a question has been put to the chair.

That the minute books and other documents belonging to this Charity be open for the inspection of the Trustees on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in every week, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, and that all persons having any business with the clerk be desired to conform to the same days and hours.

That reporters be admitted to the discussions of this Board after the ordinary business of the day has terminated.

That no notice of a proposition be placed upon the minute books of this Charity without having been previously read by the Chairman in the presence of the Board of Trustees, and signed by the gentleman giving such notice.

That no second application from the same party for any of the benefits of the Act be entertained, unless notice of such second application be given to the clerk by a Trustee, and printed in the monthly notice.

That the clerk of the charity do not afford any information of the proceedings without the consent of the mayor for the time being or the Board of Trustees.

That all persons neglecting to send in their bills monthly shall not receive any further orders until they comply with this regulation, and not then without an express order of the Board.

That in future the minutes of the Board, containing the orders relating to the London estate, be not printed in the monthly circular, but that, in lieu thereof, it be stated only that letters were read from the receiver or surveyor, as the case may be.

That in all cases where application is made for any of the benefits of this Charity, and a certificate of the birth of the child can be procured from the office for the "Registration of Births," it be required, provided that 1*s.* only be paid by the applicant for it.

That the rule "That all persons making application for any of the benefits "of this Charity be required to appear in person before the Board or "Apprentice Committee," shall not be considered to render it imperative on parties applying for the benefit of education for their children to make any other than the first application in person; but that where parties do not appear in person before the Board or Apprentice Committee, pursuant to the

permission thus given, they be required to leave with the clerk, three days at least prior to the meeting of the Apprentice Committee, the usual printed form of application and the necessary certificates.

That such applications and certificates be examined by the clerk, who shall report to the committee as to their correctness, and also as to the qualifications of the applicants.

That the name of the proposer and seconder of every resolution be entered on the minutes, and that at the request of any Trustee present, to such effect, the names of parties voting on either side of any question be taken down by the clerk.

Meetings of Trustees, Notices, &c.

That no especial business, nor any rule, order, or regulation, relating to this Charity, other than and except the usual and ordinary business, or such matter as may require immediate attention, shall be transacted, made, or determined upon, unless notice thereof shall have been given at the next preceding meeting by the Trustee or Trustees intending to bring the same forward, and unless three days' previous notice thereof shall have been given to each resident Trustee.

That no person be allowed to make application to the Board of Trustees for anything concerning the Charity who does not appear in the waiting-room by 10 o'clock in the morning.

That the monthly meetings commence at 10 o'clock, and continue without intermission until the business be finished.

That the minutes of every meeting be read by the clerk previous to such meeting breaking up and signed by the chairman, and that those rough minutes so signed be compared with the fair copy to be read at the opening of the subsequent meeting, and that the substance of all motions intended to be brought forward be prepared in writing, in order to enable the clerk to enter the same with accuracy.

That any Trustee or Trustees dissenting to any order made and carried by a majority of the Trustees be allowed to enter his protest, provided such notice be given of his intention to do so previous to the breaking up of the meeting, and delivered to the clerk in writing within three days immediately subsequent to such meeting.

That an abstract of the orders and resolutions of the monthly and special meetings next preceding be printed and sent to each Trustee with the usual notice.

That on every division taken on any subject brought under the consideration of the Board of Trustees, the numbers who vote on each side shall be recorded on the minutes of the day.

That in future all motions and amendments which are put to the vote shall be entered on the minutes of the day, with the numbers that vote on each occasion, and that gentlemen making such motions and amendments do commit the same to paper.

That all committees, excepting the School Committee, shall consist of the whole Board, and that every Trustee receive notice excepting of School Committee meetings.

That the finance committee shall present to the Board a monthly estimate and report.

That no demand upon the funds of the Charity be allowed, unless it can be shown the income exceeds the expenditure to the amount claimed or required.

That the School Committee have power to visit the Schools (except the Grammar School), ascertain the subjects taught therein and the progress of the scholars, and report from time to time to the Board upon all matters relating to the Schools which they may deem important.

That in future the monthly notices be sent to the Trustees seven days at least previous to the day of meeting.

That the minutes and orders of each committee be printed in a condensed form in the monthly notice in the same manner as the general orders of the Board.

Receiver's Duties.

That on all occasions in letting the London property two references as to respectability be required from persons who may hereafter be desirous of becoming tenants of the Charity estate.

Surveyor.

That no person to be appointed a surveyor of any part of the Charity estate shall be or become a lessee or tenant, assignee or under-tenant of any part of the Charity estate, contained in the second Schedule to the Act, either directly or indirectly, except for the actual residence of himself and his family residing with him.

TRANSLATION OF THE LETTERS PATENT.

THE KING to all to whom, &c., Greeting. KNOW YE that we, on the humble petition of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Bedford, to us made, for erecting and establishing a free and perpetual School there, for the institution and instruction of boys and youths, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion; also, by the advice of our council, have granted and given licence, and by these presents, do grant and give licence, for us, our heirs and successors, as far as in us lies, to the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of our said town of Bedford, and their successors, that they or their successors may and shall erect, make, found, and establish a free and perpetual Grammar School in our aforesaid town, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, literature, and good manners, to endure at all times for ever. And the same School to be and consist of one Master and one usher, to continue for ever. And that the said intention of the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the aforesaid town may take better effect, of our more abundant grace, we have granted and given licence, and by these presents do grant and give licence, for us, our heirs and successors aforesaid, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of our aforesaid town, that they, or their successors, may and shall have, enjoy, perceive, acquire, purchase, and receive lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, revenues, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, and other possessions whatsoever, to the annual value of 40*l.*, above all charges and reprises, of the gift, grant, bequest, demise, or assignment of any person or persons whomsoever, willing to give, grant, bequeath, or assign the same to them; although the same lordships, manors, lands, and tenements be held of us *in capite* or otherwise, mediately or immediately, or be held of other person or persons, to have and to hold to the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the aforesaid town, and their successors, in and to the sustentation of the aforesaid Master and usher, and for the continuance of the aforesaid School, for ever: for marrying poor maidens of the said town, and for nourishing and educating poor boys of that place, and also for distributing alms of the remainder or surplus of the premises accruing and remaining to the poor of the aforesaid town, for the time being. And also we have granted and given licence, and by these presents do grant and give licence, for us, our heirs and successors, by the advice and assent aforesaid, that the warden or keeper of the college of the Blessed Mary Winton, in Oxford, commonly called New College, Oxford, and the fellows of the same for the time, or the major part of them for the time being, from time to time, when there shall be necessity or just occasion shall require, by their discretion may nominate, elect, and admit the said Master or said usher of the aforesaid school in the aforesaid town, and for good, just, and reasonable causes and occasions, may and shall change and remove them from time to time, and nominate, elect, and admit other fit and proper men into the said places or offices of Master or usher of the aforesaid School. And to the same person or persons that he or they may give, grant, bequeath, or assign lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, revenues, reversions, services, and

hereditaments, to the annual value aforesaid, to the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the aforesaid town for the time being, to be holden by them and their successors as is aforesaid by the tenor of these presents. In like manner we have given and do give special licence without hindrance, impeachment, or trouble of us or our heirs or successors, of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, coroners, bailiffs, or other ministers of us or our heirs, or of any other persons whatsoever, and without any other Royal Letters Patent, or any inquisitions upon any writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other royal mandate on this part in any way to be had, prosecuted, or taken; the statute of mortmain or any other statute, act, or ordination thence to the contrary made, published, or ordained, or any grant or grants to the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the aforesaid town, by us or any of our predecessors, before these times made, in these presents not made or being, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatever in any wise notwithstanding. And this without any fine or fee to us for the premises or any of the premises to be rendered, paid, or done in our Hanaper or elsewhere. To the end that express mention, &c. In witness whereof, &c. WITNESS THE KING, at Ely, the fifteenth day of August.

BY WRIT of PRIVY SEAL, &c.

The Deed of Gift.

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This Indenture made the too and twentyth daye of Aprell in the eigththe yere of the raygne of our soveraygne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god of England Ffrance and Ireland quene defendor of the faythe xc. Betwene the Mayre Baylyfes Burgesses and comonaltye of the towne of Bedford in the countye of Bedford on thone partye And Syr wyllyam Harpar knygnte Alderman of the citye of London and dame Alyce his wyffe on the other partye Wytnessethe thatt wheras owr late soveraygne Lord kynge Edward the syxte by his graces letters pattentes sealed wythe the greate seale of England bearynge date at Eley the fyftene daye of August in the syxth yere of his raygne att the humble petycion of the sayd Mayre Baylyeffes Burgesses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford to him made ffor the erectynge and establysshinge of a ffree and parpetuall schole there ffor the erudycion and instruccion of chyldren and youthe of his especyall grace certayne knowledge and mere mocion and by the advyse of his counsayle dyd graunte and gove lycence ffor him his heyres and successors as muche as in hym was to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and ther successors thatt they or ther successors myghte and shoulde erecte make grounde and establyshe a ffree and perpetuall scole in the sayd towne of Bedford ffor the educacion instytucion and instruccion of chyldren and youthe in gramer and good manners to endure ffor ever after And the same schole to be of one Master and one ussher ffor ever to contynue. And to the end the sayd intente of the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford should take the better effecte the sayd late kynge of his abundant grace by the sayd letters pattentes did graunte and geve lycence ffor him his heyres and successors as muche as in hym was to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne thatt they or ther successors myghte have enjoye perceave gett purchese and receave lordshyppes Mannors landes tenementes rentes revercions revenues servyces and heredytamentes whatsoever & other possessyons whatsoever to the yerelye value of fortye poundes above all charges and repryses of the gyfte graunte legacye demyse or assignemente of eany parson or parsons whatsoever thatt wolde geve graunte or assigne the same unto them thoughe the same lordshyppes Mannors landes and tenementes were holden of the sayd late kynge in capite or otherwise medyatlye or ymmedyatlye or of eany other parson or parsons whatsoever. To have and to holde to the same Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and ther successors in and to the sustentacion of the sayd Master and ussher and ffor the contynuance of the sayd scole ffor ever ffor the maryage of pore maydes of the sayd towne and for porre chylders ther to be nurrysshed and enformed. And also of the resydue

or superfluytye comynge or remaynynge of the premysses to dystribute in almes to the poore of the sayd towne ffor the tyme beinge And the sayd late kynge by the sayd letters pattentes dyd geve specyall lycence to the same parson or parsons thatt he or they myghte geve graunte bequethe or sssigne lordshyppes Mannors landes tenementes rentes revenues revercions services and heredytamentes aforesayd to the yerelye value aforesayd to the foresayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the towne aforesayd ffor the tyme beynge to have to them and ther successors as ys aforesayd Accordynge to the tenor of the same letters pattentes wythowte ympedymente ympechement or grefe of the same late kynge the heyres successors justyces eschetors shryves coroners Baylyfes or other mynysters of the sayd late kynge or of his heyres or of eany other whatsoever. And withoute eany other of the kynges letters pattentes or eany other inquisycions uppon eany wrytt of *ad quod dampnum* or eany other precepte of the kynge in thatt behalfe by eany meanes to be had prosecuted or the statute of Mortmayne or eany other statute acte or ordynance thereof to the contrary made setforthe or ordayned or eany graunte or grauntes to the forsayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the towne aforesayd by the same late kynge or eany of his progenitors before thatt tyme made and not by the same letters pattentes made or eany other thynge cause or matter whatsoever in eany wise notwythestandynge And thatt withowte eany fyne or fee to the same late kynge to be rendred payd or done for the premysses or eany of the premysses in his hamper or elsewhere As by the same letters pattentes amonge other thynges more playnlye may appere The sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye ffor and towardes the ereccion of the sayd scole to be and to have contynuance Accordynge to the forme and effecte of the sayd letters pattentees doe by thes presentes erecte make found and establysshe a free and perpetuall scole within the sayd towne of Bedford in a messuage ther commonly called the free scole house whyche the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harpar of late buylded And the same scole to be of one master and one ussher ffor ever to contynue And the said Mayer Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye doe by thes presentes name electe and admyt into the place or offyce of Master of the sayd scole Edmond Grene and into the place or offyce of the ussher of the sayd scole Robert Elbone And also the sayd indenture dothe further wytnesse thatt the said Syr Wyllyam Harpar and dame Alyce ffor and towardes the better mayntenance of the sayd schole doe graunte enfeffe and assure by thes presentes unto the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford all thatt the messuage of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harpar commonly called the scoole house in the towne of Bedford aforesayd and all the houses backesydes gardens and romes of the same Syr Wyllyam to the same messuage adionynge and now in the tenure or occupacion of the said Edmond Grene whereof the sayd Syr Wyllyam standeth seased of eany estate of enherytance And also all those thyrtene acres and one roode of meadow wythe ther appurtenances of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harper and dame Alyce lyinge in the parysshes of seynt Androw in Holborne in the countye of Myddl sometyme in the tenure or occupacion of one Peter Peckeham and now or of late in the seizud possessyon or occupacion of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harper or of his assignes to the late monastery of charterhouse nere the cytye of London late desolved sometyme belongynge or appartaynynge Off whiche thirtene acres and one roode of meadow three acres and three roodes ther together doe lye and doe extende in lengthe from the northe parte or syde of a certayne dyche gardens and houses of the late pryorye and convent of the sayd late Monastery of Charterhouse towardes and by the streate of Holborne on the southe parte into the northe parte or syde of a dyche of one crofte of lande called lyttle cundytt shott on the northe parte and in bredthe extend from the weste parte or side of a dyche of lande which once was one Rychard Mordon and afterwardes of Syr Thomas Tressham knyghte and later of Roger Groue Cytyzen and Grocer of London parcell of a certayne tenemente of late called the redd Lyon of the este parte towards the lande of the sayd Peter Peckeham late of John Micklowe of the weste parte lyinge in the hinderpart of a certayne house called the cock and late called the rose late of the sayd Peter Peckeham and sethens of the sayd John Micklowe And seven acres one roode and half roode of Meadowe lykewyse parcell of the sayd thirtene acres and one roode of Meadowe doe lye together betwene the sayd landes of the sayd Peter Peckham and sence of the sayd John Mycklow towardes the sayd house called the rose of the este parte and other landes late

of the said [Peter Peckam and sence of the sayd John Mycklow of the weste parte and doe extend ffrom the gardens of the sayd late Pryor and covent neyghe the rose And a certayne parcell of lande of the same late Pryor and covent in the whiche lately a certayne grange or barne was sett And ffrom a dyche of other gardens late of the sayd Pryorye and covent of the southe parte unto a dyche of the same seven acres one roode and half roode of the northe parte And one acre and halfe a roode also parcell of the sayd thirtene acres and one roode of meadow lyethe in the sayd croft called the lyttle cundytt shotte extendynge in lengthe from the northe parte or syde of the dyche of grounde lately called Goldbetter's crofte sometyme the sayd Peter Peckhams and sence thatt the sayd John Mycklow on the southe parte or syde of the dyche of the close of the sayd late pryor and covent on the northe parte and doe extend in bredthe from the este parte or syde of a dyche of a close called Blomesbery felde on the weste parte unto the lande sometyme the sayd Peter Peckhams and sence that time the sayd John Mycklow on the este parte and one acre and a halfe resydue of the sayd thirtene acres and one roode of meadow doe lye in the sayd crofte called the lyttle cundytt shott towardes the hinder parte of the sayd house called the rose extendyng in lenghte from the southe parte or syde of the dyche of the sayd close of the sayd late pryor and covent on the northe parte unto the northe parte or syde of the dyche of the sayd three acres and half roode of the sayd late Pryor and covent and the lande sometyme of the said Peter Peckeham and sence the sayd John Mycklowes lyynge behynd his house aforesayd called the Rose on the southe parte and on the weste parte lye nexte the landes soomtyme the sayd Peters and sence thatt the sayd John Mycklowes And next to one corner of the dyche of the sayd close of the sayd late Pryor and covent extendynge in bredthe from the same landes soomtyme the sayd Peters and sence thatt the sayd John Mycklowes And ffrom the corner aforesayd on the weste parte unto the landes late the sayd John Mycklowes on the weste parte And also all ther ryghte tytle and intereste in one waye or usuall entrey leadynge ffrom the quenes streate of holborne aforesayd ffrom the southe parte unto the sayd seven acres one roode and halfe roode of meadow nyghe the waye aforesayd lyinge betwene a garden and parcell of the landes of the sayd late pryor and covent in the whiche a grange or barne late stode of the este parte and a certayne parcell of lande of the sayd late Pryor and covent in the whiche one Cotage late was scytuate wythe a garden to the same adioynynge of the weste parte and the sayd seven acres one roode and halfe roode of the northe parte To have and to holde all the sayd thyrtene acres and one roode of Meadow wythe all and singler ther appurtenances to the said Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and ther successors for and to the sustentation of the Master and ussher of the sayd scoole ffrom tyme to tyme ffor ever ffor the contynuance of the same scoole for ever ffor the maryage of poore maydes of the sayd towne and ffor pore chyldren ther to be nurrysshed and enformed accordynge to the fform of the sayd letters pattentes And the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye aforesayde do covenante and graunte ffor them and ther successors to and wythe the sayd Syr Wyllyam and dame Alyce ther heyres executors admynystrators and assignes thatt they the same Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye and ther successors ffrom tyme to tyme ffor ever hereafter shall ymploye and bestow all such rentes yssues proffytes and comodytyes as by eany meanes hereafter they shall or maye lawfulty and reasonablye receave perceave levye or rayse of ffor uppon or by reason of the sayd thyrtene acres and one roode of meadow or of eany parcell thereof to the uses intentes and purposes expressed in the sayd letters pattentes and therin lymyted and appoynted and to none other use entente or purpose And ytt ys ffurthermore covenanted graunted and agreed betwene the sayd partyes to these presentes thatt all fynes and other conveyances and assurances heretofore levyed had or made or hereafter to be levyed had or made by the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harper and dame Alyce his wyffe or by eather of them to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the premysses or of eany parcell thereof shalbe and contynue to the uses and intentes last above mencyoned and to none other use entente or purpose In wytness whereof the partyes fyrste above named have to these presentes interchangablye putto ther seales dated the daye and yere fyrste above wryten.

ANNO SEPTIMO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. 29.

AN ACT for the better MANAGEMENT and DISPOSITION of the ESTATES given by SIR WILLIAM HARPER, KNIGHT, and DAME ALICE, his WIFE, for a free and perpetual SCHOOL in the TOWN of BEDFORD, and other purposes, and of the RENTS and PROFITS thereof.

[26th May 1826.]

Letters Patent, 6 Edw. 6.

WHEREAS His Majesty King Edward the Sixth, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 15th day of August, in the sixth year of his reign, and enrolled in the Rolls Chapel in the same year, on the petition of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Bedford, to him made for the erecting and establishing of a free and perpetual School there for the education and instruction of children and youth, did of his special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by the advice of his Council, grant and give licence for him, his heirs, and successors, to the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty, of the said town of Bedford and their successors, that they or their successors, might and should make, erect, found and establish a free and perpetual Grammar School in the said town of Bedford for the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar, literature, and good manners, to endure at all times for ever, and the same School, to be of one Master and one usher, for ever to continue; and did also grant and give licence that the Warden or Keeper of the College of the Blessed Mary Winton in Oxford, commonly called New College, Oxford, and the Fellows of the same for the time being, or the major part of them for the time being, from time to time when it should be necessary, or just occasion should require, by their discretion should nominate, elect, and admit the said Master or the said usher of the said School in the said town, and for good, just, and reasonable causes and occasions, change and remove them from time to time, and nominate, elect, and admit other skilful and fit men in the said places or offices of Master or usher of the said School; and that the said intention of the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town should take the better effect, his said majesty did also grant and give licence to the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town, that they or their successors might have, enjoy, perceive, acquire, purchase and receive lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, revenues, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, and other possessions whatsoever, to the yearly value of forty pounds above all charges and reprizes, of the gift, grant, bequest, demise or assignment of any person or persons whomsoever, willing to give, grant, bequeath, or assign the same unto them, though the same lordships, manors, lands and tenements, were holden of the said king *in capite*, or otherwise, mediately or immediately, or of any other person or persons, to have and to hold to the same mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town, and their successors, in and to the sustentation of the said Master and usher, and for the continuance of the said School for ever, for the marriage of poor maidens of the said town, and for nourishing and educating poor children there, and also for the distributing in alms the residue and surplus of the proceeds of the said premises to the poor of the said town for the time being. And whereas by indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of April, in the eighth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and made or mentioned to be made between the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town of Bedford of the one part, and Sir William Harpur, Knight and Alderman of the City of London, and Dame Alice his wife, of the other part; after reciting the said Letters Patent, it is witnessed that the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, for and towards the erection of the said Schools, to be and to have continuance according to the form and effect of the said Letters Patent, did thereby erect, make, found, and establish a free and perpetual School within the said town of Bedford, in a messuage there, commonly called the Free Schoolhouse, which the said Sir William Harpur of late

Grant from Sir William and Lady Harpur, 22nd April, 1566.

built, and the same School to be of one Master and one usher, for ever to continue; and the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty did thereby name, elect, and admit unto the place or office of Master of the said School, Edmond Green, and unto the place or office of the usher of the said School, Robert Elbone; and the said indenture did further witness, that the said Sir William Harpur and Dame Alice, for and towards the better maintenance of the said School, did grant, enfeoff, and assure unto the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town of Bedford, all that the messuage of the said Sir William Harpur, commonly called the Schoolhouse, in the town of Bedford aforesaid, and all the houses, backsides, gardens, and rooms of the said Sir William Harpur to the same messuage adjoining, and then in the tenure or occupation of the said Edmond Green, whereof the said Sir William Harpur stood enfeoffed of any estate of inheritance, and also thirteen acres and one rood of meadow therein particularly described, with their appurtenances, lying in divers parcels in the parish of Saint Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, to hold the same to the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town of Bedford, and their successors, for and to the sustentation of the Master and usher of the said School from time to time for ever, for the continuance of the same School for ever, for the marriage of poor maids of the said town, and for poor children there to be nourished and informed according to the form of the said Letters Patent; and the said mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty aforesaid, did covenant and grant for them and their successors, to and with the same Sir William and Dame Alice, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that they the same mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, and their successors, from time to time for ever thereafter should employ and bestow all such rents, issues, profits, and commodities, as by any means thereafter they should or might lawfully and reasonably receive, perceive, levy, or raise of, for, upon, or by reason of the said thirteen acres and one rood of meadow, or any parcel thereof, to the uses, intents, and purposes expressed in the said Letters Patent, and therein limited and appointed, and to none other use, intent, or purpose: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An "Act for enlarging the charitable uses, extending the objects, and regulating "the application of the rents and profits of the estates given by Sir William "Harpur, Knight, and Dame Alice his wife, for the benefit of the poor, and "other objects of charity of the town of Bedford," after reciting (amongst other things) as herein-before is recited, or to the like effect, and that after granting the said thirteen acres and one rood of ground, some part thereof was lost by encroachments made thereon, and other part thereof was granted to Sir Thomas Fisher, Baronet, under the authority of the High Court of Chancery, for other lands belonging to him, so that the same was reduced to about twelve acres one rood thirteen perches, which was granted upon lease in the manner mentioned in the said Act, and that in consequence of granting such lease as aforesaid, and other derivative leases, a great number of houses and buildings were erected on the said ground and premises so granted and demised as aforesaid and that several new streets were formed, designed, and made out of part of the said premises for the use of the public; viz., Bedford Street, Bedford Row, Bedford Court, Princes Street, Theobald's Road, North Street, East Street, Lambs Conduit Street, Queen Street, Eagle Street, Boswell Court, and other streets and courts thereto adjoining, lying and being in the several parishes of Saint Andrew, Holborn, and Saint George, Queen Square, it was amongst other things enacted that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and other persons in the said Act named or described, should from and after the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, be, and they were thereby from thenceforth declared to be Trustees for the setting, letting, and leasing, regulating, disposing, ordering, and managing the said Charity Estate and Charity, and the yearly and other rents, issues, and profits thereof, and for carrying into execution all and every the rules, orders, and directions mentioned and set forth in the Schedule thereunto annexed, and for other the purposes therein-after mentioned: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for repeal- "ing an Act made in the fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty

4 G. 3 c. 17.

33 G. 3. c. 127.

" intituled 'An Act for enlarging the charitable uses, extending the objects, " ' and regulating the application of the rents and profits of the estates given " ' by Sir William Harpur, Knight, and Dame Alice his wife, for the benefit " ' of the poor and other objects of charity of the town of Bedford,' and for " the better management and disposition of the said estates, and the rents and " profits thereof," it was enacted, that the said Act of the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty should from and after the passing of the said Act now in recital be repealed, and the same was thereby accordingly thenceforth repealed; and it was further enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant and representatives in Parliament for the time being of the county of Bedford, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, common council, bailiffs, chamberlains, and representatives in Parliament for the time being of the said town of Bedford, the Master and usher of the Grammar School for the time being, and eighteen inhabitants of the said town of Bedford, who should be chosen in the manner therein-after mentioned, and their respective successors, to be chosen in like manner, should from and after the passing of the said Act now in recital be, and they were thereby accordingly declared to be, for ever thereafter Trustees of the several estates and premises of or belonging to the said Charity, and should let, demise, and manage the same, and apply the rents, issues, and profits thereof in such manner as by the rules, orders, and directions contained in the schedule thereunto annexed is directed and expressed: And whereas it was further enacted by the said Act now in recital, that the Trustees of the said Charity for the time being should be for ever thereafter styled and called by the name of "The Masters, Governors, and Trustees of the Bedford Charity," and the said Trustees were by the said last-mentioned Act empowered to purchase, take, hold, and enjoy any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which should be wanted for erecting thereon any houses or other buildings proper and necessary for the use of the said Charity; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that all and singular the messuages, tenements, buildings, lands and hereditaments whatsoever, which had at any time theretofore been given, granted, or conveyed to, or vested in any person or persons whomsoever, in trust for or for the use or benefit of the said Charity, and which were then in anywise belonging thereto, with their, and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, should, from and immediately after the passing of the said Act, be divested out of all and every such person and persons, his and their heirs, and the same should be and they were from thenceforth settled upon and vested in the said Masters, Governors, and Trustees upon trust that they did and should set, let, and demise the same, and every part thereof, and pay, apply, and dispose of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, together with the monies then belonging to the said Charity in the hands of any person or persons whomsoever, to and for the several charitable and other ends, intents, and purposes, and subject to the severa rules, orders, and directions in the schedule thereunto annexed mentioned, directed, appointed, prescribed, and contained: And whereas the yearly rents of the said estates in and near the said parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, have been greatly increased since the passing of the said Act of the thirty-third year of the reign of his said late Majesty; and many leases of parts of the same estate will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and others at different periods within a few years, and it is estimated that the rents of the estates comprised in the same leases respectively may be still further considerably increased: And whereas some of the powers, orders, directions, and provisions of the said Act and schedule have been found defective, and it would be more convenient to the Trustees and beneficial to the trust if the said Act were repealed, and if other provisions were made in lieu thereof: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said in part recited Acts of Parliament of the fourth and thirty-third years of the late King George the Third, and the schedules thereto respectively annexed, and all the rules, orders, and directions in and by the same Acts and schedules respectively mentioned, made, given, or prescribed, shall, from and

Recited Acts repealed.

after the passing of this Act be repealed, and the same are hereby accordingly from thenceforth repealed, and declared absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Trustees appointed.

II. And be it further enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant and representatives in Parliament for the time being of the county of Bedford, the representatives in Parliament for the time being of the town of Bedford, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, common council, bailiffs, and chamberlains for the time being of the said town of Bedford, the Master and usher for the time being of the said Grammar School, and the eighteen inhabitants of the said town chosen and elected, and at the time of passing this Act acting or entitled to act as Trustees by virtue of the said Act of the thirty-third year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and their successors, to be chosen and elected in manner herein-after mentioned, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be and they are hereby accordingly declared to be for ever thereafter Trustees of the several estates and premises of or belonging to the said Charity; and shall let, demise, and manage the same, and apply the rents, issues, and profits thereof in such manner as by this Act, and by the rules and directions contained in the first schedule hereunto annexed, is directed or expressed.

The manner of electing Trustees.

III. And be it further enacted, that six of the said eighteen inhabitants so chosen and elected, and hereby appointed Trustees as aforesaid, who by virtue of the said Act of the thirty-third year of the reign of his said late Majesty would cease to be Trustees on the first Wednesday in the month of November next after the passing of this Act, shall on the said last-mentioned day cease to be Trustees of the said Charity; and a meeting of the respective inhabitants of the said town of Bedford paying scot and lot shall be held at the Shire Hall, or some other convenient place in that town to be appointed by the mayor of the said town for the time being, on the first Wednesday in the month of November next after the passing of this Act, between the hours of nine in the morning and twelve at noon, and then and there six of the inhabitants of the said town of Bedford (not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of office), who shall have resided therein for three years next preceding that day, and shall be then respectively seised of or entitled to a freehold estate in the town and county of Bedford, or either of them, of the clear yearly value of twenty pounds, or who shall occupy a house in the said town of the yearly rent of twenty pounds, shall be chosen and elected Trustees in the place and stead of the said six persons who shall so cease to be Trustees as aforesaid, by a ballot of such of the inhabitants of the said town of Bedford paying scot and lot as shall be present at such meeting; and six more of the said eighteen inhabitants so chosen and elected, and hereby appointed Trustees as aforesaid, who by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act would cease to be Trustees on the first Wednesday in the month of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, shall on the said last-mentioned day cease to be Trustees of the said Charity; and a like meeting of the inhabitants of the said town paying scot and lot shall be held at the Shire Hall aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the said town, to be appointed by the said mayor for the time being as aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in the month of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, when six more of the inhabitants of the said town, being duly qualified as aforesaid, not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of office, shall in the manner aforesaid be chosen and elected Trustees in the place and stead of the persons who shall then cease to be Trustees as last-mentioned; and that on the first Wednesday in the month of November which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the remaining six of the said eighteen inhabitants so chosen and elected, and hereby appointed Trustees as aforesaid, shall cease to be Trustees of the said Charity, and six more of the inhabitants of the said town, being respectively qualified as aforesaid, not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of office, shall be chosen and elected Trustees in their stead, in the manner herein-before mentioned; and that upon the first Wednesday in the month of November in every succeeding year for ever, the several persons who shall have been chosen and elected Trustees as aforesaid in the then next preceding year but two shall cease to be Trustees, and thereupon the like number of inhabitants, qualified as aforesaid, and not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of office, shall be

chosen and elected Trustees in their place and stead, in the manner herein-before directed, to the intent that the number of elective Trustees may never be less than eighteen.

Trustees may be re-elected.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent any person or persons who shall have been elected and have acted as a Trustee or Trustees as aforesaid, from being immediately re-elected to that office.

Notice to be given of elections.

V. And be it further enacted, that the clerk to the said Trustees for the time being shall at all times hereafter, on the Sunday next before the day hereby appointed for every such election to be made as aforesaid, cause public notice to be given in the several parish churches in the said town of Bedford, in which divine service shall be then performed, immediately after morning service, or if the service shall be in the afternoon only, then immediately after such afternoon service, of the day appointed for such election, and of the number of persons intended to be elected; and shall also on the same Sunday cause notice in writing to the same effect to be affixed on the most public door of each of the said parish churches.

The mayor to preside at election of Trustees.

VI. And be it further enacted, that the mayor for the time being of the said town of Bedford, or one of the aldermen of the said town, to be appointed by writing under the hand of the said mayor, shall always preside and take the ballots at all elections of Trustees to be made in pursuance of this Act; and the mayor or alderman who shall so preside at any such election shall make report in writing, under his hand, to the said Trustees, at their meeting to be held next after such election, of the name or names of the Trustee or Trustees who shall have been chosen and elected at any such election; and that no Trustee of the said Charity shall ballot at any such election.

Trustees dying, removing, or resigning, new ones to be elected.

VII. And be it further enacted, that if any person who shall be chosen and elected a Trustee pursuant to the directions of this Act, shall reside out of the said town of Bedford, or neglect to act as such Trustee for the space of six calendar months together, or shall die, or shall hold or enjoy any of the said offices, in right of which he will become a Trustee as aforesaid, or shall not be qualified in manner herein mentioned, or being so qualified at the time of taking and subscribing the oath herein-after mentioned, shall afterwards become disqualified, or shall be or become incapable of acting in the execution of this Act by any means whatsoever, or who, being desirous of ceasing to be a Trustee, shall give notice in writing under his hand of such desire or intention to the mayor of the said town for the time being, then and in every such case every such Trustee so residing out of the said town or neglecting to act, or who shall hold or enjoy any of the said offices in right of which he will become a Trustee, or shall not be qualified in manner herein mentioned, or being so qualified at the time of taking and subscribing the oath herein-after mentioned, shall afterwards become disqualified, or shall be or become incapable of acting in the execution of this Act by any means whatsoever, or who, being desirous of ceasing to be a Trustee, shall have given such notice thereof as aforesaid, shall thenceforth cease to be a Trustee for any of the purposes of this Act; and that whenever any inhabitant chosen and elected a Trustee in pursuance of this Act shall cease to be a Trustee or shall die, the inhabitants of the said town for the time being paying scot and lot shall, within twenty-one days next after every such event, on a day to be appointed for that purpose by the mayor for the time being of the said town of Bedford, elect in the manner aforesaid some other person, qualified as aforesaid, to be a Trustee for the purposes aforesaid, in the place and stead of the person so dying or ceasing to be a Trustee, and for the same space or time as he would otherwise have continued a Trustee, to the intent that the elective Trustees of the said Charity may always be eighteen in number; and such public notice shall be given of every such last-mentioned election as is herein-before directed to be given of every general election of Trustees to be made as aforesaid.

Trustees to take an oath.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that no person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee of the said Charity until he shall have taken and subscribed, before the mayor or some one of the aldermen for the time being of the said town of Bedford (who are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to administer the same), the following oath or affirmation; (that is to say,)

Oath.

'I *A. B.* do swear [*or, being one of the people called Quakers,* do solemnly affirm], that [*if the oath be taken by an elected Trustee*] I have been resident in the town of Bedford during three successive years now last past, and [*if the oath be taken by a Trustee qualified in respect of a freehold estate*] I am truly and *bonâ fide* seised of or entitled in my own right [*or* in the right of my wife, *if the case shall so be*] to a freehold estate in [*or* arising within, *as the case may be*] the town [*or* county] of Bedford [*or* in both, *as the case may happen to be*], of the clear yearly value of twenty pounds, after all reprizes for taxes and every or any incumbrance; [*and if the oath be taken by a person qualified to become a Trustee in respect of his occupation of a house, then, instead of the latter part of the oath,* that I do truly and *bonâ fide* pay the yearly rent of twenty pounds for the house in Bedford aforesaid, in which I now reside]; and [*by every Trustee*] that I will, without favour or affection, truly, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute and perform the trusts, powers, and authorities vested or to become vested in me by an Act made in the seventh year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled [*here insert the title of this Act*].
'So help me GOD.'

And in case of acting without being qualified, to forfeit 50*l.*

And if any person hereby made incapable to act as a Trustee shall nevertheless act in the execution of the powers hereby given, or any of them, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, and shall pay the same to the receiver for the time being of the rents and profits of the said estates, to be applied as such rents and profits are hereby made applicable; and which sum so to be forfeited shall or may be recovered, with full costs of suit, by action at law, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster; and every person to be sued for the recovery of such forfeiture shall prove that he is qualified or not rendered incapable of acting as aforesaid, or otherwise pay the same, without any other proof or evidence on the part of the plaintiff than that such person acted as a Trustee of the said Charity in pursuance of the powers given by this Act: provided, that all such acts and proceedings as shall have been done and performed by any person touching the execution of this Act, previous to his being convicted of any such offence, shall, notwithstanding such conviction, be as valid and effectual as if such person had been qualified according to the directions of this Act.

No Trustee to be a partaker of the Charity.

IX. And be it further enacted, that no person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee for the purposes aforesaid, who shall be in anywise a partaker of the said Charity, or who shall be appointed by the Trustees to any place or office of profit under the said Charity, or whose child or children shall hereafter be bound an apprentice or apprentices in pursuance or by virtue of any rule or direction contained in the first schedule hereunto annexed; but nothing in this Act contained shall extend to render any person incapable of being a Trustee merely on account of his having a child or children educated in any of the Schools belonging to the said Charity, or sent from thence to either of the Universities with such exhibition or exhibitions as is or are mentioned in the first schedule hereunto annexed, or of his having a daughter or daughters who shall have any marriage portion or portions in pursuance or by virtue of any rule or direction contained in the same schedule.

No Trustee shall be a lessee.

X. And be it further enacted, that no person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee for the purposes aforesaid who is or shall be a lessee of any part of the said Charity estate; and that every lease, demise, assignment, or grant of any kind whatsoever of any part or parcel of the Charity estate, to or in trust for or for the benefit of any person or persons being a Trustee or Trustees of the Charity at the time of contracting for, making, or executing any such lease, demise, assignment, or grant of any kind, and every contract for such lease, demise, assignment, or grant, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

Acts of Trustees not valid but at a meeting.

XI. And be it further enacted, that no act of the said Trustees, or any of them, shall be valid unless made or done at some meeting to be held by virtue of this Act, except where the same is hereby otherwise directed; and that all the powers and authorities by this Act granted to or vested in the said Trustees, shall and may be exercised by the major part of them present at their respective meetings to be holden by virtue of this Act, the number of Trustees present at such meetings not being less than thirteen; and the

recorder, and in his absence the mayor of the said town for the time being, shall, if present, be president at every such meeting; and in case neither the recorder nor mayor shall be present at any such meeting when thirteen Trustees shall have assembled, the Trustees so assembled, or the major part of them, shall elect one of the Trustees then present to be president at such meeting, but such president shall not vote unless there be an equality of votes, and in such case he may give the decisive or casting vote; and the said Trustees shall and may from time to time make such additional rules and regulations for the management of the said Charity estate, and the application of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, as shall appear to them to be necessary or proper, so as every such additional rule or regulation shall be consistent with and conformable to the provisions of this Act and the rules and directions in the said first schedule contained; and no order, rule, or regulation made by the said Trustees at any meeting shall be revoked or altered at any subsequent meeting without the concurrence of a greater number of Trustees then actually present than the number by whom such original order was made, nor unless notice of such intended revocation or alteration, signed by the clerk to the said Trustees, shall have been given to each of the Trustees resident within the said town of Bedford seven days at the least before such subsequent meeting; and a meeting of the Trustees of the said Charity shall be held on the second Thursday next after the passing of this Act, and on the first Thursday in every month for ever hereafter; and that meetings of the said Trustees shall and may be held oftener, if occasion shall require, upon notice thereof being given by any six or more of the said Trustees, in writing under their hands, by causing such notice to be published on a Sunday immediately after morning service, or if the service shall be in the afternoon only, then immediately after such afternoon service, in each of the parish churches in the said town of Bedford in which Divine service shall be then performed, six days at the least before the time appointed for every such meeting, and by causing a copy of such notice to be left at the dwelling of each Trustee resident in the said town at least three days before every such meeting; and all the meetings of the said Trustees shall be held in a room to be provided, appropriated, and kept for that purpose, or in one of the buildings belonging to the said Charity, where proper conveniences shall be made for depositing and keeping the common seal of the said Trustees, and all deeds, books, and papers of or in anywise relating to the said Charity; and the same shall be deposited under two proper locks and keys, one whereof shall be kept by the mayor of the said town of Bedford for the time being, and the other by the clerk to the said Trustees for the time being, or some other person to be appointed by the said Trustees.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

Trustees may make additional rules consistent with this Act.

Revocation or alteration of orders.

XII. And be it further enacted, that the Trustees of the said Charity for the time being shall be for ever hereafter styled and called by the name of "The Trustees of the Bedford Charity," and shall have and use a common seal, and by that name and description shall and may sue and be sued in all courts and places within this realm, and shall and may implead and be impleaded before all manner of justices in all courts, and in all actions and suits whatsoever, and shall and may purchase, take, hold, and enjoy any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding ten acres of land, which they shall consider proper and necessary for the use and benefit of the said Charity, without any licence or writ of *Ad quod damnum*, and the Statute of Mortmain, or any other statute or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Style of the Trustees, who are enabled to purchase land.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that all and singular the messuages, tenements, buildings, lands, and hereditaments situate in the counties of Bedford and Middlesex, and specified in the second and third schedules to this Act annexed, and all and singular other messuages, tenements, buildings, lands, and hereditaments whatsoever which have at any time or times heretofore been given, granted, or conveyed to or vested in any person or persons whomsoever, in trust for or for the use or benefit of the said Charity, and which are now in anywise belonging thereto, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, shall, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, be divested out of all and every such person and persons, his and their heirs, and the same shall be and they are hereby accord-

Messuages, &c. vested in the Trustees.

ingly thenceforth settled upon and vested in the said Trustees of the Bedford Charity, and their successors, upon trust that they do and shall set, let, demise, and manage the same and every part thereof, and apply the rents, issues, and profits thereof, together with the monies now belonging to the said Charity in the hands of any person or persons whomsoever in such manner as by this Act and by the rules and directions contained in the first schedule hereunto annexed, is directed or expressed; any law, statute, decree, usage, or other matter or thing to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, that the several messuages, lands, and tenements in the said third schedule stated to be leasehold shall be vested in the said Trustees and their successors during the residue of the respective terms in the leases under which they are respectively holden, and no longer.

In case of difficulties, Trustees may apply by petition to the Court of Chancery.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that if any of the provisions, rules, directions, or constitutions in this Act, or in the first schedule hereunto annexed, contained, shall at any time hereafter prove inconvenient or impracticable to be carried into execution, or if any doubts, disputes, or difficulties shall arise, or whenever the direction or order of a Court of Equity shall be deemed necessary, as to or for the administration of the said Charity estates, or the application of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, or touching the construction of any of the rules and directions contained in the same schedule, or to be made by the Trustees of the said Charity assembled at any general meeting, or the major part of them, in pursuance thereof, then and in any of the said cases it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees for the time being, or any eight or more of them, to prefer a petition or petitions from time to time, as occasion may require, to the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Lord Keeper or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain in that behalf appointed, who is and are hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be heard in a summary way; and such order or orders as the Court of Chancery shall think fit to make therein, or upon the hearing thereof, shall be observed and obeyed by and be final and conclusive to all persons whomsoever; and the costs and expenses to be incurred by every such petition shall be paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estate.

The Attorney-General, or any person with his consent, in case of misconduct in any of the Trustees, may apply to the Court of Chancery by petition in a summary way.

XV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any Trustee or Trustees shall, either whilst he or they continue to be, or after he or they shall have ceased to be, a Trustee or Trustees, misconduct himself or themselves in the application of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estates, or any part thereof, or in the management of the same, or in the not duly accounting for what shall come to his or their hands, or in the execution of any of the trusts, powers, and authorities vested or to become vested in him or them by virtue of this Act, or shall misdemean himself or themselves in any manner whatsoever relating to the said Charity, or the estates thereof, then and in any of the said cases it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty's Attorney General, and also any person or persons whomsoever, with the consent of his Majesty's Attorney General, to prefer a petition or petitions from time to time as occasion may require, to the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain or the Lord Keeper, or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain in that behalf appointed, against any such Trustee or Trustees, either whilst he or they shall continue to be, or after he or they shall have ceased to be, such Trustee or Trustees, and with or without making all or any of the other Trustees for the time being, or any other person or persons who had been a Trustee or Trustees, parties thereto, if the said Attorney General, or such other person or persons as aforesaid, shall so think fit; and the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners, is and are hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be heard in a summary way, and shall have full power to direct such person or persons against whom such petition or petitions shall be preferred to be examined in such manner as shall be thought fit for the discovery of the truth of the matter alleged against such Trustee or Trustees in such petition or petitions; and such order or orders as the Court of Chancery shall think fit to make therein, or upon hearing thereof, shall be observed and obeyed by such person or persons against whom such petition or petitions shall be preferred, and be final and conclusive to all persons whomsoever, and the same shall and may be enforced by such process as any other order or orders of the said Court; and the costs and

expenses to be incurred by every such petition or application shall be paid in such manner, by such party or parties, and out of such fund, as the said Court shall direct; provided that (anything herein contained notwithstanding) the Trustees appointed or to be appointed under this Act, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall also be liable to be sued by action, bill, information, or otherwise, as any other Trustee and Trustees for charitable purposes are liable to be sued in law or equity.

The monument and statue of Sir William and Lady Harpur to be kept in repair.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that the tomb and monument erected in Saint Paul's church, in the said town of Bedford, to the memory of the said Sir William Harpur and Dame Alice his wife, and also the statue of the said Sir William Harpur in front of the Grammar School, shall from time to time for ever hereafter be upheld, supported, maintained, and kept in good and sufficient order and repair by and out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estate, in such manner as to the said Trustees for the time being shall seem meet.

This Act not to vacate any agreement heretofore made.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that this present Act, or any clause, article, matter, or thing herein contained, shall not extend to vacate, annul, or make void any lease, agreement, contract, payment, or any other act, deed, matter, or thing whatsoever, already made, executed, done, or performed; in any lease, agreement, contract, payment, or any other act, deed, matter, or thing whatsoever, which shall have been made, executed, done, or performed before the passing this Act; and the said Trustees by the name of "The Trustees of the Bedford Charity," shall and may sue and be sued upon any such lease, agreement, or contract, or other act, deed, matter, or thing, heretofore entered into, made, executed, or done by the name or title of "The Masters, Governors, and Trustees of the Bedford Charity," being the name or title given by the said Acts of the fourth and thirty-third years of the reign of his said late Majesty, in the same manner as if such lease, agreement, or contract, or other act, deed, matter, or thing, had been entered into, made, executed, or done by the name or title or under the seal by this Act directed to be used by the said Trustees.

This Act not to operate as an indemnity.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that this present Act, or any clause, article, matter, or thing herein contained, shall not extend or be construed to extend to be an indemnity to the Trustees appointed or constituted under or by virtue of the said recited Act, for any act, matter, or thing done by such Trustees previous to the passing of this Act.

Saving.

XIX. Saving always to the King's most Excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, all such estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, of, in, to, or out of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments by this Act vested in the Trustees of the said Charity as aforesaid, or any part thereof, as he or they had before the passing of this Act, or could or might have had in case this Act had not been made.

Evidence clause.

XX. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty, duly authorized to print the statutes of the United Kingdom; and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

Order of Vice-Chancellor confirming the Master' Report, and settling the new Scheme.

Vice-Chancellor Wood.

Saturday, the 12th day of March, in the 16th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1853.

In the matter of the Bedford Charity, and in the matter of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the better "management and disposition of the Estates of Sir William Harpur, "Knight, and Dame Alice, his Wife, for a Free and Perpetual School in "the Town of Bedford, and other Purposes, and of the Rents and Profits "thereof."

Whereas Her Majesty's Attorney-General did on the twelfth day of February 1853, prefer his petition unto the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, setting forth and praying as therein appears,

whereupon all parties concerned were ordered to attend his Lordship on the matter of the said petition, and counsel for the petitioner, and for the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, and for the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, and for the Head Master of the Grammar School, and for the usher of the said School, this day attended accordingly, upon hearing the said petition, an order dated the Fourth day of August 1852, read, and what was alleged by the counsel for the petitioner and for the said Trustees and other parties aforesaid, this Court doth order that the master's said report, dated the twenty-eighth day of January 1853, be confirmed, and it is ordered that the petitioner be at liberty to apply for an Act of Parliament for the several purposes and in the form approved by the said master, and it is ordered that the scheme and schedule referred to in the said report of the said master, dated the twenty-fifth day of February 1852, as varied by the order dated the fourth day of August 1852, be further varied as follows, that is to say, at the end of the fourteenth clause of the said scheme "the twelfth day of March 1853" being the date of this order, be substituted for the words "passing of the Act," that the twentieth clause of the said scheme be expunged, that at the end of the first article of the said schedule the words "foregoing scheme" be substituted for the words "said Act," that at the end of the third article of the said schedule the words "twelfth day of March 1853," being the date of this order, be substituted for the words "passing of the Act of Parliament confirming the foregoing scheme" that similar substitution be made at the end of the fourth article of the said schedule, and in the tenth and fourteenth articles thereof, that in the nineteenth article of the said schedule the words "on the twelfth day of March "1853," being the date of this order, be substituted for the words "when the "foregoing scheme shall come into operation," that in the first article of the said schedule the word "schedule" be substituted for the word "scheme," and that the said scheme and schedule so varied be established and forthwith carried into effect, except as regards the first twelve clauses of the said scheme, being so much thereof as is embodied in the said Draft Bill. And the Trustees by their counsel at bar admitting that the sum of 1,473*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* on account of costs has been paid to their solicitors out of the funds of the said Charity, that is to say, the sum of 993*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* to Messrs. Pearse and Sons, the amount of their bills delivered, and the sum of 500*l.* to Mr. William Rogers, it is ordered that the said taxing master do enquire and ascertain what amount of costs, charges, and expenses, has been properly incurred by the Trustees in respect of their application to Parliament for a new bill for regulating the said Charity estates, and it is ordered that he do tax and settle the amount thereof, and it is ordered that the said taxing master do tax the costs, charges, and expenses of the Trustees, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, and the Master and usher of the Grammar School, incurred in this matter since the fourth day of August 1852, and it is ordered that the said taxing master do include such costs, charges, and expenses in the taxation directed by the said last-mentioned order, and it is ordered that the said taxing master do state the balance (if any) which will be in the hands of the Trustees in respect of the said 1,473*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, after allowing such amount of costs, charges, and expenses of the said Trustees so properly incurred, and costs, charges, and expenses of the said Trustees directed by the order dated the fourth day of August 1852, and by this order, to be taxed and allowed, and it is ordered that the Trustees do repay such balance (if any) to Mr. William Jones, the receiver of the said Charity, or to the receiver of the said Charity for the time being, to be held and accounted for by him as part of the funds of the said Charity, but if such costs, charges, and expenses of the said Trustees shall exceed such sum of 1,473*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, then it is ordered that the Trustees be at liberty to retain such excess out of the funds of the said Charity, as provided by the said order of the fourth day of August 1852.

SCHEME as altered and settled by order of the late Vice-Chancellor PARKER, dated the 4th of August 1852, and the order of Vice-Chancellor WOOD, dated the 12th of March 1853.

By the order of the 12th March 1853, the scheme and schedule were established and ordered to be forthwith carried into effect.

Power to borrow.

13th. That the Trustees of the said Charity shall be empowered, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, at any time or from time to time to take up at interest on mortgage, or by granting annuites on security of the said Charity estates or any part thereof, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose of completing and carrying into effect the contract for purchase remaining incompleted as herein-before mentioned, and for enabling the said Trustees to make further purchases, and to erect additional buildings, or to enlarge and improve the present buildings or any of them, for the purpose of procuring additional and better accommodation for the schools of the said Charity, and for repairing, enlarging or otherwise improving the residence of the usher, or second master of the Grammar School, and for payment of the costs, charges, and expenses incident to and attending the obtaining and prosecuting the said order of the 29th day of March 1849, and of obtaining and passing any Act of Parliament for confirming or giving effect to this scheme, or for the purpose of paying off and discharging any monies previously borrowed under the provisions of this scheme or of such Act of Parliament, but so that the principal money to be so borrowed, or which shall from time to time remain undischarged or not paid off, shall not at any time exceed the sum of 10,000*l.*; and notice of any application to the Court for that purpose shall be given to the Attorney-General and the town council of the borough of Bedford.

Mode of raising and repaying loans.

14th. That the money so to be borrowed may be raised in any sums of not less than 500*l.* each, and if raised by way of mortgage shall be secured to be repaid by equal annual instalments of not less than one-twentieth part of such principal monies, or the said Trustees may invest in bank 3*l.* per cent. consolidated annuities in the names of any four of them, and accumulate such annual instalments until they shall amount to a sufficient sum to discharge any of the said mortgage loans, such repayment of principal, or reservation, investment, and accumulation for that purpose, to commence at such period as shall be determined upon by the said Trustees, not later than seven years from the 12th day of March 1853.

Indemnity to persons lending money.

15th. Provided always, that no person lending money for the purposes aforesaid shall be bound to see that the provisions of this scheme have been complied with, and that the proceedings of the said Trustees in reference to any such loan have been regular, or that such money is required for any purpose authorized by this scheme, or to see the application of such money.

Application of loans.

16th. That the money so to be borrowed as aforesaid shall be applied for such of the purposes mentioned in the 13th clause, for which the same shall have been so borrowed, in such manner as by the said Trustees shall be deemed necessary or proper, provided that no purchase be made or additional building erected without the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

Power to hire buildings and recreation ground for Schools.

17th. That until the Trustees shall be enabled to provide, by the means aforesaid, sufficient school accommodation, it shall be lawful for them to hire buildings and recreation ground for the use of the Schools.

Power to apply and accept donations.

18th. That the said Trustees shall be empowered from time to time accept any donation or bequest towards a school building fund, or towards an exhibition fund for scholars educated in the said Grammar School, or towards a benefaction fund for the advancement of meritorious scholars educated in the Commercial School of the said Charity, or for any other purpose connected with the said Charity; and to take such steps and make such orders, rules, and regulations as they may deem advisable for carrying into effect any such donation or bequest, or the wishes and intentions of the donor or donors thereof in reference thereto.

Trustees if incorporated by Act not relieved

19th. That if Parliament shall be pleased to incorporate the Trustees (for which application shall be made) so as to enable them to take and hold, and

from personal responsibility.

to facilitate their dealings with the property of the Charity, such incorporation shall not extend to relieve the Trustees individually from personal responsibility for the due discharge of their duties as Trustees of the Charity.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme refers, being a Schedule of Rules and Directions.

Arrears of salaries, debts, and costs to be first paid.

1st. That the arrears of the salaries, including the deductions of 10 per cent. made therefrom by the Trustees, and other reasonable demands of the several masters, ushers, and assistants of the Grammar and other Schools, the receiver of the rents of the said trust estate and premises, the clerk to the Trustees of the said Charity, and all other persons who have been or shall be employed in or about the said Charity, and all other debts due or owing from or on account of the said Charity, and the costs, charges, and expenses incidental to and attending the obtaining and passing any Act for carrying the same into effect, and carrying the same into execution, shall be paid and satisfied out of the money now in the hands of the said receiver, or any other person belonging to the said Charity, or out of the future rents and profits of the said Charity estates, or out of the monies to be borrowed under the provisions of the foregoing scheme.

Residence of Schoolmasters.

2nd. That the messuage or tenement called the schoolmaster's house in the said town of Bedford, with the buildings, yard, and garden thereto adjoining, now occupied by the said master, shall be the place of residence of the master of the said Grammar School for the time being; that the messuage or tenement called the usher's house in the said town, with the outbuildings, yard, and garden thereto adjoining or belonging, and now in the occupation of the usher or second master, shall be the place of residence of the usher or second master of the said Grammar School for the time being; and that the building adjoining or near to the said schoolmaster's house, called the Grammar School, or such other building as (with the consent of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford) shall, under the provisions of the following scheme, be provided for the purpose by the said Trustees, shall be the Grammar School; that the several masters of the schools for whom houses are provided shall, during the time they shall continue in office, reside in the house so provided for them respectively.

Schools.

That the English Schools shall be kept separate and in distinct buildings from the Grammar School, and the said Trustees shall and may from time to time, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, erect and build such additional or new buildings for any of the said Schools as may be necessary;

Power to dispense with residence of masters.

provided always that the said Warden and Scholars, and the said Trustees as regards the residence of the master and usher or second master of the said Grammar School, and the said Trustees as regards the residence of the master of the Commercial School, shall have the power to find other suitable residences, if occasion shall require, for the said master and usher or second master of the said Grammar School, and for the master of the said Commercial School respectively, or any or either of them, and to dispense, for such period as they shall think fit, with the residence of the said master and usher or second master of the said Grammar School, and of the master of the said Commercial School respectively, or any or either of them, in the houses appointed or provided for them respectively as aforesaid; and in such case the possession of such residence shall revert to the said Trustees; and no annuity or other sums shall be allowed to the said Master or usher or second master, or to the master of the said Commercial School to whom such dispensations shall be granted in lieu of or by way of compensation for the residence so appointed or provided for him.

Grammar School: present and future masters and second masters.

3rd. That the present Master and usher (to be hereafter called the second master) of the said Grammar School shall be continued in their respective offices until they shall respectively die, resign, or be removed; and that the Master and second master of the said Grammar School for the time being shall always be Fellows of New College aforesaid, or clergymen of the Church of England, being graduates of one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, properly qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and that all the masters shall be disabled to hold any ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, or to accept any curacy or chaplaincy of any public

Disabilities.

institution, or to follow any profession, trade, or business, so long as they shall respectively continue masters in any of the Schools belonging to the said Charity, except always the present Master, and the present second master of the Grammar School, and except the drawing master for the time being, or any other master appointed to teach occasionally in the said School; and also except the present first assistant classical master and the present mathematical master, who shall respectively be permitted to hold the curacy and chaplaincy now held by them respectively.

Grammar school, appointment of masters.

That there shall from time to time be nominated and appointed such and so many persons to be master or masters to teach and instruct the children and young persons who shall be educated in the said Grammar School, in such languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and in such and so many other branches of literature and education, as shall in the judgment of the said Warden and scholars, and the said Trustees, for the time being, at any time be proper or necessary to render the said Free Grammar School of the most general use and benefit to the public; that the said Master and second master, and every other master, who is or shall be employed in the said Grammar School, shall be respectively nominated and appointed from time to time upon every vacancy by the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, within the space of three calendar months next after notice in writing shall have been given to them of such vacancy by the said Trustees or their clerk for the time being, and in case any master so to be nominated and appointed shall neglect or refuse to take upon himself and execute the office or employment to which he shall be appointed as aforesaid, within the space of three weeks next after such appointment, then and in such case the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, on notice thereof being given to them as aforesaid, shall within three calendar months next after such notice nominate and appoint some other person qualified as aforesaid to be such master; and that if the said Warden and Scholars shall at any time hereafter refuse or neglect to nominate and appoint a master on such vacancy, neglect, or refusal as aforesaid, within the space of three calendar months next after such notice shall have been given to them of any such vacancy, neglect, or refusal, then and in every such case the said Trustees shall nominate and appoint a proper master on such vacancy, refusal, or neglect as aforesaid, in such and the same manner as the said Warden and Scholars might have done, and every such nomination and appointment shall be binding and conclusive for each such time and turn only; and that the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, for the time being, shall at all times be the visitors of, and hereafter have the power for just cause of removing the present master, or the second master, or mathematical master, or any future master, or second master, or mathematical master of the said School, and of appointing another or others in his or their stead. That any other masters shall be appointed by the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, to hold office during their pleasure.

Removal of masters.

Notice of vacancy and for receiving applications from candidates.

That previously to the appointment of any master, the Warden and Scholars of New College shall notify, by public advertisement in two or more London daily papers, and in such provincial paper as they shall think fit, the vacancy, and appoint a time and place for receipt of applications and testimonials, and shall select out of the candidates the persons in their judgment most fitted for the office.

Grammar School, salaries and allowances to present masters.

That there shall be allowed and paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estate, unto the present Master and second master respectively of the said Grammar School, the respective yearly salaries herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) to the present Head Master of the said Grammar School the yearly sum of 250*l.*, and as many additional yearly sums of five guineas as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding 167, who shall have been *bonâ fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; to the present second master of the said Grammar School for teaching the Latin and Greek languages the yearly sum of 140*l.*, and as many additional yearly sums of four guineas each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding 167, who shall have been *bonâ fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; and to every other present and future assistant master of the said Grammar School the salaries or yearly sums following; (that is to say,) as regards the mathematical

master of the said School such yearly sum as shall from time to time be fixed by the said Trustees, not exceeding the yearly sum of 200*l.*; as regards the senior assistant classical master a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of 250*l.*; as regards the senior arithmetical master a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of 200*l.*; and as regards any other assistant classical master of the said Grammar School such yearly sum as shall be so fixed as last aforesaid, not exceeding the yearly sum of 150*l.*; and as regards any future assistant arithmetical master a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of 80*l.*; and that in addition to his said yearly salary the said Trustees shall allow to the said mathematical master as many additional yearly sums not exceeding 3*l.* each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding 50, who shall have been *bonâ fide* instructed in mathematics in the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; that to the future Master and second master respectively of the said Grammar School there shall be allowed and paid the yearly salaries herein-after mentioned; that is to say, to the future master the yearly sum of 300*l.*, and as many additional sums of 5*l.* each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding 140, who shall have been *bonâ fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; to the future second master of the said Grammar School the yearly sum of 200*l.*, and as many additional sums of 4*l.* each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding 100, who shall been *bonâ fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; all which said several yearly sums shall be paid by quarterly payments on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year, clear of all deductions, and a proportionate part of such salaries respectively shall be paid to the executors or administrators of such masters respectively up to the days of their respective deaths, for and in respect of the quarter wherein they may respectively happen to die, but their present salaries and allowances to which the masters of the said Grammar School are entitled shall continue and be paid up to the quarterly day of payment which shall next ensue, the 12th day of March 1853.

Salaries and allowances to future masters.

English schools, appointment and removal of masters.

4th. That the present masters and assistants in the English Schools and the present mistress in the Girls' School shall be continued in their offices until they shall respectively die, or resign, or be removed; and that the masters, assistants, and mistress of the said English Schools shall respectively from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, be nominated and appointed by the said Trustees; and the said Trustees shall at all times be at liberty to dismiss or remove any such masters, assistants, or mistress at pleasure, and to nominate and appoint another in his or her place or stead; but that previously to the appointment of any master or mistress the said Trustees shall by public advertisement notify the vacancy, and appoint a time and place for the receipt of applications and testimonials, and they shall select out of the candidates the person in their judgment most fitted for the office; and there shall be allowed and paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates unto the respective masters of the said English Schools such yearly sums not exceeding, as regards the master of the Commercial School, the sum of 300*l.*; not exceeding, as regards the second master of the Commercial School, the sum of 200*l.*; not exceeding, as regards the master of the Preparatory Commercial School, the sum of 200*l.*; not exceeding, as regards any assistant master of the Commercial School and Preparatory Commercial School respectively, the sum of 120*l.*; not exceeding, as regards the master of the General Preparatory School, the sum of 200*l.*; not exceeding, as regards the master of the Infant School, the sum of 150*l.*; not exceeding, as regards any assistant teacher in such last-mentioned School, the sum of 50*l.*; not exceeding, as regard the mistress of the Girls' School, the sum of 100*l.*; and not exceeding, as regards any assistant teachers in such last-mentioned School, the sum of 50*l.*, as the said Trustees shall from time to time think proper; all which said several yearly sums shall be paid by quarterly payments on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year for ever hereafter, clear of deductions; and a proportionate part of such salaries respectively shall be paid to the executors or administrators of such masters, assistants, and mistress respectively up to the days of their respective deaths for and in respect of the quarter wherein they may respec-

Salaries to masters and assistants.

tively happen to die; but the salaries and allowances to which the said masters, assistants, and mistress respectively are at present entitled shall continue and be paid up to the quarterly day of payment which shall next ensue, the 12th day of March 1853.

The duty of masters, ushers, and assistants.

5th. That all the children of inhabitants of the said town of Bedford admissible as herein-after mentioned, who shall come to the said Grammar School to be educated, shall be taught and instructed by the said Master and second master, mathematical master, and assistant masters of the said School for the time being in grammar and other useful learning as aforesaid, and good manners, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, for the time being, and the said Trustees shall order and direct; and that all the children of such inhabitants of the said town aforesaid, admissible as herein-after mentioned, who shall come to any of the English Schools to be educated shall be taught and instructed by the masters and assistants of the said English Schools for the time being in such manner as the said Trustees shall order and direct, and that no fee, reward, or gratuity, other than such as is hereby directed to be paid, shall be paid for the education of such child.

Commercial School, course instruction.

That the instruction to be afforded in the Commercial School shall be in mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and also such languages, arts and sciences as to the said Trustees may from time to time seem expedient, and so as to give the boys a sound, moral, religious, and liberal education; that all the said Schools shall be, however, open to children of all religious tenets, and no boy shall be required to learn the catechism of the Church of England in case his parents or next friends shall express in writing to the Trustees their objections, on conscientious grounds, to his doing so, and in all other respects care shall be taken not to offend the religious scruples of the parents or next friends of the boys; that the right of admission to any of the said Schools, other than the General Preparatory or Girls' and Infant Schools, shall be and the same is hereby limited to the children of inhabitant householders, or deceased inhabitant householders of the said town, whose settlement (not being a settlement acquired by purchase for pecuniary consideration), shall be in either of the parishes of the said town; that the children of inhabitant householders in the said town, not having resided in the said town for one year, shall also be admissible on payment to the Trustees of such sum or sums, not exceeding the sum of ten guineas, as the Trustees from time to time, by any general rule or regulation, may determine for the admission of the child or children (whether one or more) of such inhabitant householders, in addition to any other sums already made payable in respect of such admission, but such payment shall only confer the right of admission to and continuance in the school for one year of the child or children in respect of whom, or for whose admission such payment shall be made as aforesaid; that the children of all persons permanently residing in the said town shall be admissible to the Girls', Infant, and General Preparatory Schools; that no boys shall be admitted into any of the said Schools for the first time who shall be under the age of eight years, or have attained the age of 15 years (except in any Preparatory or Girls' or Infant School, in which children may be admitted at any age which the Trustees in their discretion shall from time to time adjudge proper and appoint), nor shall the respective masters or mistress be obliged to admit any child into either of the Schools after he or she shall have quitted the same, or been removed therefrom, for the purpose of being placed out in the world, without the direction of the said Trustees.

Right of admission to Schools.

Age on admission.

Necessaries for schools.

6th. That the Trustees shall provide coals and candles and for the cleaning of the Schools, and other like things necessary for the Schools; but all printed and other books, pens, paper, instrument, slates, and other conveniences shall be found by the parents or guardians of the children attending the Grammar School, except that on the application of the parents or guardians of any children for whom the same are now found, and of poor children born in Bedford, the Trustees may, if they think fit, find the same for such children. That the said Trustees shall and may at their discretion allow for rewards and prizes to meritorious and deserving scholars educated in the respective schools aforesaid, a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of 50*l.* in any one year, two-fifth

Rewards to meritorious scholars.

parts whereof shall be the proportion for the said Grammar School, to be paid and distributed by the master thereof, in such manner to and among such meritorious and deserving scholars, educated in the same Schools, and not being boarders, as he shall think proper, and the costs, charges, and expenses of providing the same shall be paid and discharged out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estate, at such time and in such manner as the said Trustees shall order and direct.

Management of Schools.

7th. That the management and direction of the several Schools shall be vested in the master of the respective Schools, but subject to such rules and regulations as the Trustees shall from time to time make, such rules and regulations, so far as they relate to the Grammar School, to be with the approbation of the said Warden and Scholars.

New College, Oxford, to appoint examiners.

8th. That the Warden and Scholars of New College, for the time being shall in every year, upon some day between the first day of the month of May, and the 21st day of the month of June, to be determined by the said Warden and Scholars, depute and send two sufficient examiners to the said Grammar School, who shall then and there publicly examine the boys in classical, mathematical, and other branches of their learning, at which examination the said Trustees shall be entitled to be present; and the examiners upon complaint made, or when it shall appear proper, shall inquire into the conduct of the Master and second master, and assistant masters of the said Grammar School, and also into all faults and neglects respecting the same School and on the request of the said Trustees, the said examiners shall confer with them upon all such matters and things connected with the said Grammar School as to the said examiners or the said Trustees respectively should seem expedient: and the said examiners shall make a report to the said Warden and Scholars of all such matters and things respecting the said Grammar School as shall occur to them, or be brought to their notice; and the said Warden and Scholars shall consider such report and make proper orders from time to time with reference thereto; and the Trustees for the time being shall carry such orders into effect: and that each of such examiners shall be paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates, the sum of ten guineas for his expenses and loss of time: that the Trustees shall cause a like public examination of the other Schools to be made annually by examiners (not exceeding two in number) to be appointed by them, and which examiner or examiners shall make a report to the Trustees as to all matters respecting the said Schools which he or they shall think necessary to be taken into consideration by the Trustees, who shall take the same into their consideration accordingly; but no person shall be selected as such last-mentioned examiner who shall at the time be residing within 20 miles of the town of Bedford; that a sum not exceeding ten guineas be paid to each examiner for his expenses and loss of time.

Duty of examiners.

Boarders.

That the Master, second master, and mathematical master for the time being of the said Grammar School may, with the consent of the said Warden and Scholars and the said Trustees respectively, take boarders, not exceeding, as to the Master, 30; as to the second master, 20; as to the mathematical master, 10; and as to the first assistant classical master, 10; such boarders to be educated at the said Grammar School, subject to such regulations as the said Warden and Scholars and the Trustees shall from time to time determine, and for each such boarder shall be paid to the said Trustees the like capitation fees as if he were a day scholar, and they shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as the day scholars.

Boarders' fees.

Town boys' fees.

That the parents or guardians of boys having such right of admission to the said Schools as herein-before mentioned (other than boys born in the said town, or either of whose parents was born in the said town), who shall be admitted into the said Grammar School or the said Commercial School for education, shall pay to the said Trustees the yearly sum of one guinea for such boy, for every year in which such boy shall continue in the said Grammar School and Commercial School respectively, such payment to be made half-yearly and in advance, and such last-mentioned sum of one guinea shall be considered as part of the income of the said Charity, and be applied accordingly.

That the master of the Commercial School, and the master of the Preparatory Commercial School, respectively, be allowed, with the consent of the Trustees, to receive pupils not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such Schools respectively, not exceeding as regards admission to the Commercial School, 30 pupils; not exceeding, as regards admission to the Preparatory Commercial School, 12 pupils; and that the second master of the Commercial School be allowed, with the like consent, to receive pupils not exceeding 12 in number, and not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such School to be educated in either of the said last-mentioned Schools. Private pupils, Commercial School.

That the master of the General Preparatory School be permitted, with the like consent, to receive pupils, not exceeding 12 in number, and not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such last-mentioned School. Private pupils, General Preparatory School.

That the mistress of the Girls' School be permitted with the like consent, to receive pupils, not exceeding six in number, not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such School. Private pupils, Girls' School.

That the master of the Infant School be permitted, with the consent of the Trustees, to receive pupils, not exceeding six in number, and not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such last-mentioned School. Pupil teachers, Infant School.

That all boys or girls respectively coming to be educated at the said Commercial School, Preparatory Commercial School, General Preparatory School, or Girls' School as pupils, not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such Schools respectively, shall during continuance in such Schools pay to the said Trustees annually and in advance the sum of one guinea. Yearly admission fees to Commercial Preparatory School, &c.

9th. That every subsisting exhibition already granted by the said Trustees to any scholar of the said Grammar School shall be paid out of the yearly rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estate unto and shall be held and enjoyed by the exhibitioners to whom the said shall have been granted, subject to the same regulations, in the same manner, and for the same period, in all respects as if the foregoing Scheme had not been adopted. Grammar School exhibitions.

That all future exhibitions shall be of 80*l.* a year.

That after any such annual examination at the Grammar School as aforesaid, there shall be selected two exhibitioners out of such of the scholars as shall be going from the said Grammar School to either of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, and such exhibitions shall be given to such scholars as the examiners, to be sent by the said warden and scholars as aforesaid, and the Head Master for the time being of the said last-mentioned School, or the major part of them, shall after due examination by such examiners deem most worthy thereof.

That no scholar shall hold such exhibition for a longer term than four years, and only such scholars shall hold or receive such exhibitions as shall have been a scholar of the said School during four years immediately preceding the election to such exhibition; and when such exhibition belongs to either of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or Durham, each such exhibitioner shall reside in the university to which he shall belong the whole or so much of every term in each of the said four years as shall be required by the discipline of the university or college in the university to which he shall belong, and shall once in every year procure and cause to be shown to the said Trustees a certificate from the proper authority that he has so resided as aforesaid, and that he has been attentive to his studies, and that his conduct has been good; but where such exhibitioner shall belong to the University of London he shall attend during each year such lectures, and go through such course of studies as shall be required by some one of the institutions or colleges recognized by and affiliated to the said University of London, and shall once in every year procure and cause to be shown to the Trustees a certificate from the principal of such institution or college, that he has attended such lectures, and gone through such course of study as aforesaid, that he has been attentive to his studies, and that his conduct has been good; and if any such scholar shall refuse or neglect to present, or shall not be able, from his misconduct, to procure such certificate as aforesaid, his exhibition shall cease and be discontinued from the time of the last preceding payment thereof, in such and the same manner as if he had held and received it for the full time hereby allowed, unless prevented by sickness; provided always, that no such exhibition shall be granted to any scholar whose age at

the time shall exceed 19 years, or who shall at any time within four years previous to the granting thereof have been a boarder with the said master, second master, or mathematical master for the time being of the said Grammar School.

Commercial School prize premiums.

That there shall be payable out of the income of the said Charity estates two yearly prize premiums of 50*l.* each, to which the scholars of the Commercial School only shall be eligible, and at every such annual examination as aforesaid of the scholars of the said Commercial School, there shall be selected by the said examiners thereof (out of such as shall be then quitting the said School, and shall have been scholars there for the space of four years immediately preceding) two scholars who shall be entitled to such annual sum of 50*l.* for four years, to be paid and applied as herein-after mentioned, viz.: that the said prize premium of 50*l.* a year shall in every case be applied and appropriated by the said Trustees in placing the scholar entitled thereto out as an apprentice or articled pupil to any profession, business, or employment; and it shall be lawful for the said Trustees, for the purposes aforesaid, to pay the said sum of 50*l.* a year, or in lieu thereof, the sum of 200*l.* in advance, or by such instalments as they shall in each case think fit, provided such payment or payments be not made either to the scholar himself or to the parent or parents of such scholar; provided also, that if at the annual examination of the scholars at the Grammar School, or at the Commercial School, there shall not be a sufficient number of scholars duly qualified for and desirous of obtaining the said exhibitions and prize premiums respectively, the examiners of the respective Schools shall be at liberty to make a report or reports to that effect, as to the Grammar School, to the warden and scholars of New College, and as to the Commercial School, to the Trustees; and the exhibition or exhibitions, prize premium or prize premiums, for which, according to such reports, there are no duly qualified candidates, shall not be applied, but shall fall into the general fund; provided also, that in case any exhibition or exhibitions, prize premium or prize premiums shall from any cause become vacant before the expiration of the said period of four years, and before all the payments in respect thereof shall have been made, all sum and sums of money unapplied in respect thereof shall also fall into the general fund.

Exhibitions and prize premiums unapplied.

Marriage portions.

10th. That in every year, at the time and in manner herein-after mentioned, there shall be applied and distributed out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estate, the sum of 560*l.* by quarterly payments, in marriage portions of 20*l.* each to seven poor maidens of the said town of Bedford, of good fame and reputation, at the times and in the manner herein-after directed; and all poor maidens of the age of 21 years or upwards, born or resident in the said town, or being daughters respectively of resident householders of the said town, belonging to either of the said parishes of the said town, who shall have been resident householders in the said town for the term of 10 years next preceding such poor maidens respectively becoming candidates for such portions, or in case of the death of either father or mother, whose father's or mother's place of settlement was at the time of his or her death in either of the said parishes, and whose residence as a householder in the said town for such a space of time previous thereto as with the time elapsed since his or her decease would make up the term of 10 years next preceding such poor maidens becoming candidates, shall and may respectively be at liberty to send to the clerk of the said Trustees an account in writing of their christian and surname, ages, and places of their birth, and the names of their parents; and all such poor maidens, being of good fame and reputation, who shall have sent in such an account as aforesaid 14 days at the least before the several times after mentioned, shall be permitted to draw lots at the meeting of the said Trustees, which shall be held on the first Thursday in the several months of January, April, July, and October in every year, for seven sums of 20*l.* each on every of the same days, the first drawing of such lots to be on the first of the said meetings which should be next after the 12th day of March 1853, and that each of the seven poor maidens so qualified as aforesaid who shall draw the seven beneficial lots on each of the said several days shall be entitled to receive upon the day of her marriage, or at such other period or periods within 12 calendar months afterwards as the said Trustees shall think proper to order,

the sum of 20*l.* for her portion, and either in one sum or by instalments as the Trustees shall think proper, provided she shall marry within the space of two calendar months from the time of drawing such beneficial lot, and provided the person she shall marry shall not, in the judgment of the said Trustees, be a person of bad fame or reputation, or provided such poor maiden shall not have been discharged from her apprenticeship for misconduct, and provided she shall not marry any person, who having been bound apprentice, shall be then an apprentice, or the full term of whose apprenticeship shall not have expired.

Poor maidens apprenticed or at service out of the town may be candidates.

11th. That every poor maiden qualified as mentioned in the last rule, except as to her residence, who shall have gone apprentice or to service out of the said town, and thereby gained a settlement in her own right, shall be at liberty and have a right to become a candidate and draw lots for such marriage portion aforesaid, in the same manner as if resident in the said town.

Poor maidens not portioned on the first election to have the preference on the second.

12th. That the several poor maidens qualified in the manner mentioned in the two preceding rules, who shall have been admitted to draw lots for marriage portions as aforesaid, and shall not have drawn beneficial lots, shall at the next meeting of the Trustees for the purpose of giving portions to the poor maidens, be entitled if then married to the like sums of 20*l.* each for their respective portions in preference to any other poor maidens who shall then be candidates for such portions, provided they shall not have married persons who in the opinion of the said Trustees, shall not be of good fame or reputation: and that no poor maiden who shall at any time have drawn an unsuccessful lot shall be precluded from drawing again from time to time whenever she may think proper, giving such notice as is required by the tenth rule; provided always, that the said Trustees shall be at liberty to defer, withhold, or refuse payment of any such marriage portion, or any instalments thereof, for just and reasonable cause.

Power to withhold payment.

Direction as to surplus for want of applicants.

And that whenever the sum therein-before allowed quarterly for marriage portions, or any part of such sum, shall not be required for the purpose in any quarter, by reason of there not being a sufficient number of candidates duly qualified, the sum not so required shall be reserved and set apart for further application for marriage portions, and shall, until so applied, be allowed to be drawn for at the subsequent successive quarterly meetings, in the manner and subject to the regulations and by persons qualified as herein-before mentioned in regard to marriage portions; provided always, that in case there shall be no qualified candidates for the same at any quarterly meeting prior to the 24th day of June next after the same shall have been so reserved and set apart, the same shall thenceforth merge into and form part of the general yearly income of the said Charity estate, and be applied accordingly.

The hospital repairs.

13th. That the house or hospital now used for the habitation of poor-boys and girls born and resident within the said town of Bedford who are objects of charity, together with the offices and out-buildings thereto belonging, shall from time to time for ever hereafter be upheld, maintained, supported, and kept in good and sufficient order and repair; that so many poor boys and girls born and resident in the said town, being children of parents whom the said Trustees shall consider objects of charity belonging to one of the parishes of the said town, who shall have been resident householders therein for 10 years next preceding the application for such admission, or in case of the death of father or mother, being children of parents one of whom was at the time of his or her death settled in one of the parishes of the said town for such a space of time previous thereto as with the time elapsed at his or her death would make up the term of 10 years next preceding such application for admission, shall be taken into the said house or hospital from time to time as the said Trustees shall think proper, and shall there be provided with such nourishment, bedding, clothes, linen, and other necessaries, and with such masters, matrons, and assistants to take care of them until they shall attain a proper age to be placed or put out to trade, agriculture, or other business, in the manner herein-after mentioned, and in the mean time shall be educated and brought up in the principles of the Church of England; and the masters and matrons of the said hospital shall regularly attend with such poor boys and girls upon Divine worship in some one of the parish churches in the said town of Bedford every

Children's right of admission.

Sunday, unless prevented by illness, and proper seats and accommodation shall be provided for them by the said Trustees in one of the said churches; and the said poor boys and girls shall be employed in such manner as the said Trustees shall from time to time direct, and no child shall be admitted into the said hospital for the first time under the age of seven years, and there shall not be fewer than 26 or more than 50 children in the said hospital at any one time; and every such poor boy or girl may, at such age as the said Trustees may think proper, be placed out apprentice or at service, in such manner as to the said Trustees shall seem proper, under such and the same regulations, and with the like benefits and advantages as are mentioned and expressed in any of the rules herein-after mentioned with respect to apprentices, but so that the girls shall be apprenticed, and actually employed in such trades or occupations only as women usually follow, and any such girls may be apprenticed to the mistress of the Girls' School without being required to reside with such mistress, and the Trustees in such case may, in lieu of a premium, pay in respect of such apprentice such annual stipend, and make such rules and regulations in regard to any such last-mentioned apprenticeship as they may think fit; and masters, matrons, servants, and assistants proper and necessary to be employed in or about the said house or hospital, for the care and nourishment of poor children as aforesaid, shall from time to time be appointed by the said Trustees, with such yearly or other salaries or allowances as the said Trustees shall deem proper and expedient, and such person or persons so to be appointed shall be liable to be removed and discharged from their respective offices or employment at the pleasure of the said Trustees, and others appointed in his, her, or their place or stead; and the salaries and wages of such masters, matrons, servants, and assistants, and also the expenses of laying in provisions, furniture, clothes, linen, and other necessaries, and of finding and providing means for employment of the said boys and girls, and all apprentice fees on the apprenticeship of such boys or girls not exceeding 30*l.* for boys, or 15*l.* for girls, shall be paid by and out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estates; and that the said Trustees shall not contract with any master, matron, servant, or assistant of the said hospital, for the maintenance of the children therein.

Age of admission and number to be admitted.

To be apprenticed.

Masters, matrons, &c. to be appointed.

Almshouses. Present occupants.

14th. That the poor old men and poor old women, being poor and decayed housekeepers of the said town of Bedford respectively, or as many of them respectively as have been already placed by the said Trustees of the said Charity in the 20 almshouses erected and standing on the north side of the Bromham Road, and the poor old men and women being poor and decayed housekeepers of the said town, already respectively placed by the said Trustees in the said 45 almshouses fronting the north side of the street in the said town, lately called Harpur Street, but now called Dame Alice Street, shall be continued therein respectively, during their respective lives. That the poor old men and women, now placed by the said Trustees in the said almshouses respectively, and also the widows of any poor old men, shall respectively continue so placed, and be paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates the same sums, and have and enjoy the same privileges and advantages, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and regulations as mentioned and provided by the seventeenth rule of the first Schedule to the said Act of the seventh of George the Fourth, and in the same or the like manner, as if such last-mentioned Act were incorporated in this present schedule to the foregoing scheme.

Men's almshouses. New qualification.

That whenever any vacancy shall occur in any almshouse in which any man who now is, or after the 12th day of March 1853, may be placed by the said Trustees, the same shall from time to time as and when the said Trustees shall think proper, and subject to the proviso herein-after contained, be filled by some poor old man then belonging to the said town, to be chosen by the said Trustees, and who shall have been resident in either of the said parishes of the said town for 30 years, and have also been a householder in the said town for 10 years, or who, if born in the said town, shall have been a householder therein during 10 years.

Women's almshouses. New qualification.

That when any vacancy shall occur in any almshouse in which any woman now is or hereafter may be placed by the said Trustees, the same shall from

time to time, as and when the said Trustees shall think proper, and subject to the same proviso herein-after contained, be filled up by some poor old woman then belonging to the town, to be chosen by the said Trustees, and who shall have been resident in either of the said parishes of the said town for 30 years, and have also been a householder in the said town for 10 years, or who if born in the said town shall have been resident therein for 10 years, and every widow shall be deemed to have been a householder during her coverture and cohabitation with a deceased husband whilst a householder.

Widow of male occupant.

That in case of the election of a married man to fill any such vacancy, his wife, if she survive him, shall occupy the almshouse in which he shall be placed during the remainder of her life, and receive the same sums and enjoy the same advantages in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and conditions as the other poor women originally chosen to fill vacancies in the same class of the said almshouses: provided always that when more than one fourth in number of the said almshouses appropriated to men shall be filled with the widows of men originally elected, the next vacanies in the almshouses appropriated to women may be filled with men, in order that three fourths of the number of almshouses usually allotted to men may be filled or occupied by men.

Allowance to occupants.

That each such poor old man and woman to be elected as aforesaid, and who shall be placed in the 20 almshouses first named, shall be allowed and paid out of the surplus rents and profits which will remain after making provision for the several other payments and purposes herein-before directed, weekly, for and towards their respective subsistence, a sum not exceeding 10*s.*, and yearly, for and towards their respective clothing, a sum not exceeding 3*l.*; but if a poor man and his wife shall be placed together by the Trustees in any of the said 20 almshouses, they shall be allowed and paid out of the said rents and profits weekly, for and towards their subsistence, a sum not exceeding 15*s.* for both, and yearly for clothing of the wife a sum in addition not exceeding 2*l.*; and that each poor old man and woman occupying the said 45 almshouses in Dame Alice Street, late Harpur Street, shall be allowed aud paid out of the said rents and profits weekly, for and towards their respective subsistence, a sum not exceeding 7*s.*, and yearly for and towards his and her respective clothing, a sum not exceeding 2*l.*; and if a poor man and his wife shall be placed together by the said Trustees in any of the said almshouses in Dame Alice Street, they shall be allowed and paid out of the said rents and profits weekly, for and towards their subsistence, a sum not exceeding 10*s.* 6*d.* for both, and yearly for and towards the clothing of the wife, a sum not exceeding 1*l.*; and that all the said poor old men and women respectively inhabiting the almshouses shall, if able, go every Sunday to some place of public worship in the said town of Bedford, and shall be liable to be removed from the said almshouses, and deprived of the said allowances by the order of the said Trustees for neglecting so to do, or for other misbehaviours, or in case he or she shall contract matrimony; and no poor man or woman who shall reside or be placed in any of the said almshouses shall be subject or liable to pay any rate or assessment for or in respect of his or her occupation of any such almshouse.

Medical attendant.

15th. That the said Trustees may, if in their discretion they should think proper, but not otherwise, at any time or times appoint a person to attend in a medical capacity on the poor children in the house or hospital, and also on the poor old men and women placed iu the said almshouses; provided always, that every person who shall be so appointed as a medical attendant shall be removable by the said Trustees at their pleasure; and upon the death, removal, or resignation of any such medical attendant, it shall be wholly left to the discretion of the said Trustees either to appoint or not to appoint another medical attendant in his stead; and the said Trustees shall and may by and out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estate, from time to time fix such a salary for the remuneration of the medical attendant who may be so appointed as aforesaid, for his attendance and for medicines provided, not exceeding in any one year the sum of 60*l.*, as the said Trustees shall in their discretion think fit.

Hall or distribution money discontinued.

16th. That the application and distribution of every yearly sum of 500*l.* out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates, for the relief and support of poor decayed housekeepers and other objects, being inhabitants

belonging to either of the said parishes in the said town, and resident therein for 10 years at least preceding such distribution, at such times, and in such proportions, and in such manner as the said Trustees should from time to time judge proper, as mentioned and provided in and by the nineteenth rule of the first Schedule to the said Act of the seventh of George the Fourth, shall henceforth be discontinued, except and provided that the said Trustees shall be at liberty out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estate to give to any of the objects who have hitherto participated in the distribution of the said yearly sum of 500*l.*, and who may be deemed by the said Trustees to be proper objects of the Charity, any sum of money not exceeding in any case the amount which has in any one year been heretofore received by any such recipient.

Exceptions.

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Apprentice fees. 17th. That in each year there shall be applied out of the surplus or residue of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity estates which shall remain after providing for the said several other payments and purposes herein-before directed, any sum not exceeding the sum of 1,200*l.* for placing out apprentices quarterly, and in addition to poor boys and girls entitled or eligible to be placed out under the last preceding rules, for boys of the age of fourteen years or upwards, and not being in the said hospital, and being sons of resident householders in the said town, belonging to either of the parishes thereof, who shall have been resident householders in the said town for the term of ten years next preceding such boy's applying so to be apprenticed, or in case of the death of either father or mother, whose father's or mother's place of settlement was at the time of his or her death in either of the said parishes, and whose residence as householder in the said town for such a space of time previous thereto as with the time elapsed after his or her decease would make up the term of ten years next preceding such boy's applying to be so apprenticed, and that out of such boys respectively qualified as aforesaid, and applying to be apprenticed as herein mentioned, and whose christian names and surnames, ages, places of their birth, and the names of the parishes shall have been given to the clerk to the said trustees fourteen days at least before the respective times of meeting next herein-after mentioned, the said Trustees shall at the several meetings next herein-after mentioned choose as and for apprentices six, if there should be so many, and the sum for the time being at the disposal of the said Trustees should suffice for that purpose, and if not, then so many as there may be of the boys who shall have been educated at any of the said schools, and who shall then produce a certificate of good conduct from the master of the school at which he shall have been so educated, and as the sum for the time being at the disposal of the said Trustees shall be sufficient for, and that the other boys so qualified and applying to be apprenticed as aforesaid, shall be permitted to draw lots at the meetings of the said Trustees, which shall be held on the first Thursday in the several months of January, April, July, and October in every year, and that the sum of 30*l.* shall be paid as the apprentice fee with each of ten such poor boys (or of such other less number of such poor boys as the sum for the time being at the disposal of the said Trustees for this purpose shall be sufficient for), who shall on the several days aforesaid be so chosen by the said Trustees, or draw beneficial lots at such times and in such proportions as the said Trustees shall think proper in case such poor boys shall respectively be put or placed out apprentices within the space of six calendar months after they shall have drawn such beneficial lots, or within such further time as the said Trustees shall allow to masters and mistresses of good character and responsibility, to be approved of by the said Trustees; and that such boys respectively shall be bound for such term not exceeding seven or less than five years as the Trustees shall think fit, but so that their respective terms of apprenticeship shall not expire before they attain the age of twenty-one years; and such boys shall respectively be bound by indenture by the said Trustees upon such terms and under such regulations to be contained therein as the said Trustees shall think proper; and the several indentures by which such boys as aforesaid shall be bound apprentices shall be in such form as the Trustees from time to time shall approve, and the said Trustees shall be parties thereto; and every assignment thereof to be made with the consent and approbation of the said Trustees shall be free from all stamp duty, notwithstanding any other consideration may have been paid or agreed to be paid at or upon or after the binding of any such apprentice than the apprentice fee paid by virtue of this rule; provided always, that any boy

so becoming as aforesaid entitled to be apprenticed may be apprenticed to some master of any of the English Schools for such term as the said Trustees shall think proper, without being required to reside with such master, and the Trustees in lieu of the premium of 30*l.* shall pay to such apprentice such annual stipend, and make such rules and regulations in regard to any such last-mentioned apprenticeship as they may think fit, provided that no child shall be apprenticed to his or her own parents.

If children die or not be put out, money to be drawn for again.

18th. That in case any of the poor children who shall be chosen, or who shall draw such beneficial lots as aforesaid, shall die or shall not be put out apprentice before the second day then next ensuing for drawing beneficial lots for apprentice fees (unless further time shall be allowed by the Trustees to provide a proper master), the money intended for such child or children respectively, shall be then drawn for again, and be applied for the benefit of such child or children as shall then become entitled thereto by drawing a beneficial lot.

Donation on going out to service discontinued.

19th. That the donations heretofore allowed by the Trustees to poor boys and girls not apprenticed, but going to and remaining in service, as mentioned in the fifteenth rule of the schedule to the Act of the seventh of George the Fourth be discontinued, but so as not to affect boys or girls so far as regards their year of service incomplete, on the 12th day of March 1853, who shall have already let themselves to service with the consent of the Trustees, as mentioned in the said fifteenth rule, who shall be allowed out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estate the same sums for such year, as if the now existing scheme continued in operation; except and provided, that the said Trustees shall be at liberty to expend yearly out of the rents and profits of the the said Charity estate a sum not exceeding 3*l.* for each boy in clothing for ten poor boys, if so many shall apply, who shall have been candidates for the apprenticing money provided by the fourteenth rule of this scheme, and shall not have drawn beneficial lots, or who having drawn beneficial lots shall not have been put out apprentice within the time herein-before for that purpose mentioned, and who shall with the consent of the said Trustees respectively let themselves to service for the term of one whole year at the least, and the like sum of 3*l.* for each of thirty poor girls who shall have been educated twelve months at least in the said Girls' School, and who shall, with the consent of the Trustees respectively, let themselves to service for the term of one whole year at least.

Exceptions.

If Charity fund deficient, apprentice and donation allowances to abate.

20th. That if the surplus of the yearly rents and profits of the said Charity estates shall at any time be insufficient to provide for all the objects of the said Charity mentioned in the fourteenth and the two following articles of this scheme, the sum of 1,200*l.* by the seventeenth article given for apprenticing poor children, and the sum of 120*l.* by the nineteenth article given to be laid out in clothing for poor children, shall abate rateably before any reduction is made in the payments to any other of the objects herein-before provided for out of such surplus rents and profits.

Receiver's and clerk's salaries.

21st. That the present receiver of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates, and the present clerk to the Trustees of the said Charity, shall continue to be the receiver and clerk respectively, until they respectively die, resign, or be removed from their respective offices; and the said Trustees shall be at liberty to allow to the present or any future receiver any sum not exceeding the yearly sum of 40*l.*, and to the present or any future clerk any sum not exceeding the yearly sum of 20*l.*; that after the death, resignation, or removal of such receiver or clerk respectively, or of any future receiver or clerk to be appointed as herein-after is mentioned, the said Trustees shall and may from time to time appoint some other fit and proper person to be a receiver or clerk respectively, and from time to time remove such future receiver or clerk; and that the said Trustees shall be at liberty to employ some fit and proper person or persons to be surveyor or surveyors of the said Charity estates in the counties of Middlesex and Bedford respectively, as there may be occasion; and that every receiver shall give security, by recognizance or statute staple, with two sufficient sureties, by which they shall be respectively bound in the penalty of 4,000*l.* each for his and their due accounting for the rents and

Surveyor.

Receiver's security.

Clerk's security. profits of the said Charity estates; and every such clerk shall give security by bond to the said Trustees, with two sufficient sureties, by which they shall be respectively bound in the penal sum of 750*l.* each, that such clerk shall duly perform the duties of his office, and account for all the monies which he shall from time to time receive on account of the said Charity; and that no such

No extra allowances. receiver, clerk, or surveyor, shall on any pretence have or receive any fee, gratuity, or reward whatsoever for any official business done or to be done by him in relation to the said Charity, other than and except the yearly salary or other allowance or fees herein allowed or mentioned on pain of forfeiting his office; and in order that the present and every future receiver of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates in the said county of Middlesex, hereafter to be appointed as aforesaid, may the better attend to the general business of the said Charity estates, and receive the rents and profits thereof, such

Receiver's office or chamber. receiver shall *bonâ fide* have an office or chamber with proper attendance on some part of the said Charity estates in the said county of Middlesex, or within the distance of one mile from the same; and the present and every receiver shall attend the business of the said Charity at the town of Bedford at all times

Clerk's residence. when the said Trustees shall require his attendance, and the clerk for the time being shall reside in the house provided for him by the said Trustees; provided

Offices of receiver and clerk not to be held by same person. always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Trustees to continue or appoint the person who hath been or may be appointed to act as their clerk in the execution of this scheme, or the partner of any such clerk, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of any such clerk, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of the partner of any such clerk, to be receiver for the purposes of this scheme; or to continue or appoint the person who hath been or may be appointed receiver, or the partner of any such receiver, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of any such receiver, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of the partner of any such receiver, to be the clerk to the said Trustees; and it shall not be lawful for any person to act in both the capacities of clerk and receiver for the purposes of this scheme, nor for any person being the partner of any such clerk, or the clerk or any person in the service and employ of any such clerk, or the clerk or any person in the service and employ of the partner of any such clerk, to act as receiver, or being the partner of any such receiver, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of any such receiver, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of the partner of any such receiver, to act as clerk in the execution of

Receiver, clerk, or surveyor, not to be lessee or tenant, the scheme; and that it shall not be lawful for the present or any future receiver, clerk, or surveyor, appointed or to be appointed by the said Trustees, to become a lessee or tenant, assignee, or under-tenant of any part of the said Charity estates, either directly or indirectly, except for the actual residence of himself and his family residing with him, or for the purpose of such office

or undertake repairs or supply materials. or chamber as aforesaid, nor undertake or do any repairs to any part of the estates, either directly or indirectly, nor supply any materials to be used thereon.

Banker. 22nd. That the said Trustees shall appoint some fit and responsible person or persons (not being a member or members of their own body or any joint stock company, carrying on the business or calling of a banker or bankers), in the said town of Bedford, to be their banker or bankers, with whom, when so appointed, shall be deposited the sums of money received on account of the said Charity by the receiver, as and when they shall amount to the sum of 100*l.*; and any sum or sums which shall from time to time be required for the purpose of the said Charity, shall be drawn out by cheques on the said bankers, to be signed by the chairman and one of such Trustees, at any of their monthly or other meetings, and be countersigned by the clerk of the said Trustees.

Superannuation allowances. 23rd. That it may be lawful for the said Trustees, out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates, to allow to any present or future master, mistress, usher, or assistant of the said respective Schools, other than the said present master of the said Grammar School, and to any master or matron of the said hospital respectively, or to any present or future clerk of the said Trustees, who shall become incapacitated by age or infirmity from discharging the duties of their respective offices or situations such a yearly sum for their respective

maintenance and support during life, in the case of any present master, usher, or assistant of the said respective Schools, master or matron of the said hospital respectively, not being less, and in the case of any present mistress of the Girls' School, or any future master, usher, mistress, or assistant of any of the said Schools, or master or matron of the said hospital, not being more than one-third part of the average year's income which they had respectively previously received from the Charity for the three years ending the 24th day of June next preceding the grant of such allowance, as the said Trustees shall think fit; and that in case the present Master of the said Grammar School shall at any time hereafter be desirous of retiring from his office, the Trustees shall allow and pay to him in consideration of length of service, out of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates, as or by way of retiring pension, a yearly sum during his life of 500*l.* by equal quarterly payments, in every year, with a proportionate part of such yearly sum from the then last preceding day of payment up to the day of his death, provided that there shall not be at the same time more than one retiring pension allowed in respect of the same office of master or mistress in any of the said Schools, or master or matron of the hospital.

Superannuation fund.

That the said Trustees shall, in each year, appropriate and set apart out of the yearly rents and profits of the said Charity estates, a sum of not less than 100*l.*, and invest the same and the resulting income thereof as they shall think fit, so that the same shall from time to time accumulate and form a pension fund, and the same and the income thereof, so far as the same will extend, shall be applied in payment of the pensions or pension which may be granted under the preceding part of this rule, and in exoneration of the yearly rents and profits of the said Charity estates.

Repairs, insurance, and rates.

24th. That the several Schools, and also the several houses, hospitals, almshouses, and all other buildings whatsoever already erected, or which shall or may hereafter be erected by the said Trustees within the said town of Bedford, and proper accommodation and seats in church for the poor children in the hospital, and the poor inhabitants in the almshouses, shall from time to time be supported, upheld, maintained, rebuilt, and kept in good and sufficient order and repair; and all the said buildings shall be from time to time kept insured in some public insurance office, from loss or damage by fire, and the expenses of such repairs and insurance, and all parochial and other rates and assessments in respect of the said Schools and buildings (not being buildings in the occupation of tenants paying rent) shall be paid and defrayed by and out of the rents and profits of the said Charity in such manner as to the said Trustees shall seem meet, and as they shall from time to time order and direct.

If too much expended in one year, the expense to be lessened in the next.

25th. That if at any time hereafter it shall appear on the making and settling the annual accounts of the said Charity estates and Charity, that the monies issued and applied, or directed to be issued and applied, shall in any one year exceed the clear profits and produce of the said Charity estates, then and so often as the same shall happen the said Trustees shall lessen, decrease, vary, and alter such of the next succeeding yearly payments and expenditure as are by this schedule left or made subject to their direction, either in regard to the amount or number of objects of expenditure, and so and in such manner as that the same shall not exceed the yearly income and produce of the said Charity estate, or as near thereto as may be.

Surplus to be invested and accumulate.

26th. That if after the payment and distribution of the several salaries and expenses, and making and providing for the several payments and appropriations which are directed by the several rules in this schedule contained, and after exercising the several powers in the said rules and in any Act to be obtained as aforesaid contained, there shall in any year still remain any part of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates unapplied, then all such residue and surplus shall from time to time be laid out or invested in the name of the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, in the purchase of a competent share or competent shares of the Parliamentary stock or Government funds of Great Britain, or at interest on Government securities, to be from time to time altered and varied at the discretion of the said Trustees, and the interest and dividends or annual produce of the said stocks, funds, and securities shall in like manner be laid out and invested, by way of accumulation, in the names of

the said Trustees, in the purchase of or upon the like stocks, funds, and securities, and that such unapplied parts of the said rents and profits, and the accumulations thereof, shall be applied and disposed of, with the sanction of the said Master in Chancery, to be obtained in manner aforesaid, in extending any of the charitable purposes herein-before mentioned.

No contracts with Trustees or partners of Trustees.

27th. That no contract or agreement for erecting, making, altering, or repairing any building, or for any materials, furniture, or other things necessary for completing and furnishing the same, shall in any way be made or entered into with any Trustee, or partner of any Trustee or Trustees, and that no contract for any such building, alteration, or repair, or for any materials, furniture, or other things necessary for completing and furnishing the same, and no number of contracts for or in respect of any one building, alteration in general, or partial repair, or for different buildings, alterations, or repairs, or for or in respect of contiguous buildings (ordinary repairs in each of the said cases excepted), the expense of which contract or contracts shall singly or separately as to one such contract, or in the aggregate as to several such contracts, exceed the sum of 100*l.*, shall be made or entered into with any person or persons whomsoever, unless three weeks' previous notice shall have been given by printed hand-bills circulated and affixed within the town of Bedford.

Three weeks' notice of contracts.

For letting Charity estates.

28th. That the said Trustees shall and may from time to time let any of the messuages and hereditaments in the second schedule to the said Act of the seventh of George the Fourth annexed, specified or mentioned either to tenants at will or tenants from year to year, or upon any lease or leases for a term of years not exceeding 99 years, for the purpose of building, rebuilding, or new building, nor 40 years for the purpose of repairing; and that upon every occasion on which the said Trustees shall determine on letting any of the said houses and premises upon lease a skilful surveyor shall be appointed by the said Trustees, who shall survey the house or houses and premises so intended to be let as aforesaid, and make a proper estimate in writing of the sum necessary to be laid out in building, rebuilding, or repairing such houses and premises respectively, and of the yearly rent which ought to be paid during the term of years for which the said Trustees shall have determined to let or demise the same to the tenant building, rebuilding, or repairing, without taking any sum or sums of money or other thing by way of fine, income, premium, or foregift; and immediately or as soon as conveniently may be after receiving such estimate and valuation the Trustees shall take the same into consideration, and shall and may, if they think proper, offer the house or houses and premises respectively comprised in or the subject of such estimate and valuation, with the appurtenances, either to the tenant or respective tenants in possession of the same, or the lessee or lessees, or his or their assignees, upon the terms of such valuation, or upon such terms as they the said Trustees shall think proper; and in case the said tenants or lessees, or their assignees respectively, shall not accept the respective offers so made to them by the said Trustees within 21 days, or in case the said Trustees shall not think proper to make such offer, then the said Trustees shall cause proper advertisements to be published in such of the London newspapers in most general circulation as they may direct for letting either together or separately all, any, or every such house or houses and premises, with the appurtenances, as the said Trustees shall not have agreed to let to the respective tenants, lessees, or assignees, pursuant to the offers aforesaid, and such leases as shall by the said Trustees be agreed to be made shall contain a covenant or proviso to insure the messuages or buildings thereby intended and agreed to be so leased from loss or damage by fire in some fire office in the cities of London or Westminster to be approved by the said Trustees at four-fifths of the value thereof, and to keep and, at the expiration or other end of such term for which the same shall be so leased as aforesaid, to leave the said premises in good and tenantable repair, and so as in every such lease there be contained a covenant on the part of the lessee to surrender and deliver up to the said Trustees and their successors peaceable and quiet possession of the hereditaments and premises to be comprised in such lease at the end or expiration of the term or terms thereby granted or demised, and so as in every such lease or demise there shall be contained a condition of re-entry on non-payment of the rent or rents thereby to be reserved during any number of days not exceeding 30 days at the utmost, or of any breach or non-

performance of any covenant or agreement contained in such lease; and every such lease shall contain such other covenants and conditions, and shall be in such form as the Trustees shall from time to time approve; and such leases shall, so soon as the house or respective houses or premises, with the appurtenances agreed to be let, shall have been built, rebuilt, or repaired pursuant to such agreement, be prepared and sealed with the common seal of the said Trustees, and signed by the clerk at some meeting by their order, and every lease so sealed as aforesaid shall be binding and conclusive upon the Trustees and their successors, and a counterpart of every such lease shall be executed by the lessee or lessees thereof, and delivered to the clerk, to be deposited amongst the title deeds and muniments of title of the said Trustees, so as every grant, demise, or lease which shall be made as aforesaid shall take effect either in possession or reversion from and after the expiration of any legal or effectual subsisting lease, estate, or interest then existing of or in the said house or houses and premises respectively, or any part thereof, provided such subsisting lease, estate, or interest be expired, surrendered, or ended within two years next after the making of the said new grant, demise, or lease; nevertheless the said Trustees shall have power to accept the surrender of and cancel any existing lease of a house or houses and premises if they may think fit, on the application of the lessee or assignee of the same, and upon the recommendation of the receiver, provided such surrender or cancelment be made as a legal preliminary to a re-demise of the same premises to the said lessee or assignee for a longer period than the unexpired term of the lease to be cancelled, and so as such surrender, cancelment, and re-demise be deemed beneficial to the interest of the said Charity estates, and each such lessee shall pay to the solicitor or clerk to the Trustees for the preparing his contract, lease, and the counterparts thereof, and for the stamp duty thereof, or for any licence or permission with respect to such lease, such sum or sums of money only as the said Trustees shall approve or allow.

Trustees expenses.

29th. That the expenses of the Trustees in respect to any business concerning or in anywise relating to the said Charity estates (including their expenses of a triennial visitation of the said estate in London by a committee not exceeding five in number) shall be allowed and paid out of the rents and profits thereof.

Accounts of receiver and clerk.

30th. That the receiver of the rents and the clerk of the said Trustees respectively shall on the first Thursday in the month of October in every year make up and deliver in to the Trustees an account in writing of all receipts, payments, and applications of the said Charity estates and other income of the said Charity, and of the nature and circumstances thereof, to the 24th day of June then next preceding, which accounts shall be examined by the said Trustees, and if approved shall be signed by seven at least of the said Trustees signifying such approbation, and such accounts shall then yearly be printed at the expense of the said Charity, and a copy of the same left at the dwelling of every Trustee at least one calendar month before the same shall be allowed and passed; and a copy of such printed account shall be delivered by the clerk of the said Trustees to every householder of the said town who shall apply for the same, and at the foot of such printed account shall be specified the day on which the said Trustees propose to examine, allow, and pass such accounts, and that such accounts when so examined, signed, allowed, and passed as aforesaid shall be binding and conclusive on the said Trustees and their successors, and the said receiver and clerk respectively, and all persons whomsoever, and shall be a sufficient discharge to the persons making up and delivering in such accounts respectively from time to time accordingly, and no such account so allowed and passed as aforesaid shall be liable to be opened or afterwards set aside under any pretence whatsoever, unless it can be plainly made to appear that there is an error in such accounts respectively to the amount of 20*l.* or upwards.

Schedule of scheme to be printed.

21st. That this schedule shall be printed, and a copy thereof given to every Trustee and the receiver and clerk of the Charity for the time being, and also to every master and mistress of any of the said Schools and hospital for the time being, and every such person shall on accepting and before entering on

Certificate of undertaking to perform by persons taking office.

the duties of his office, by writing signed by him at the foot of one of such printed copies of this schedule, certify that he has read the same, and that he undertakes and agrees to conform to and comply with and be bound by the provisions thereof, so far as the same apply to the office accepted by him or her.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The qualifications required of persons who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the Schools, &c.

The children of inhabitant householders or deceased inhabitant householders, whose settlement shall be in either of the parishes of the town, are entitled to admission to any of the Schools, and after a residence of 10 years to draw for the apprentice fees, and (if girls) for the service donations and marriage portions.

The children of inhabitant householders in the town who have not resided in the town for one year, so as to gain the legal settlement, are admissible on payment to the Trustees of such sum, not exceeding 10 guineas, as they may determine. The Trustees at present require the full sum.

Boys not born in Bedford, or either of whose parents was not born in Bedford, pay to the Trustees yearly one guinea each, so long as they continue in the Grammar or Commercial School.

The children of all persons permanently residing in the town are admissible to the Girls', Infant, and General Preparatory or National Schools.

One year and one day's residence and occupation of a 10*l.* house in Bedford gains a settlement, and thus qualifies for all the Schools, subject to the annual payments above described.

Inhabitants are entitled to become candidates for the almshouses, who, if born in the town, shall have been resident householders 10 years; and, if not born in the town, shall have been residents therein 30 years, and householders therein 10 years.

BEDFORD CHARITY ACCOUNTS.

FROM MIDSUMMER 1865 TO MIDSUMMER 1866.

THE NAMES OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BEDFORD CHARITY, 1866-67.

BY OFFICE.

Lord Lieutenant.

EARL COWPER.

Representatives of the County.

HASTINGS RUSSELL, Esq.
Colonel GILPIN.

Representatives of the Town.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel STUART.

Mayor.

WILLIAM JOSEPH NASH, Esq.

Recorder.

DAVID D. KEANE, Esq., Q.C.

Aldermen.

1. WILLIAM JONES.
2. GEORGE HANDSCOMB MILLER.
3. FREDERICK THOMPSON.
   Until November 1868.
4. THOMAS SIMMONS TRAPP.
5. WILLIAM JOSEPH NASH.
6. JOHN HOWARD.
   Until November 1871.

Councillors—Eastern Ward.

1. ROBERT COUCHMAN.
2. AUGUSTUS EDGAR BURCH.
3. THOMAS TOKELOVE GRAY.
   Until November 1867.
4. JAMES HOWARD.
5. LEVERTON JESSOPP.
6. EDWARD JONES.
   Until November 1868.
7. WILLIAM WELLS KILPIN.
8. THOMAS JOBSON JACKSON.
9. EDWARD MASTERS.
   Until November 1869.

BY OFFICE.

Western Ward.

1. JOHN ELWORTHY CUTCLIFFE.
2. JOHN TRAPP.
3. ROBERT BARRY STAFFORD.
   Until November 1867.
4. ALEXANDER GRANT.
5. JOHN RICHARD BULL.
6. PETER SAMUEL FRY.
   Until November 1868.
7. J. T. ROLT ALLEN.
8. ROBERT BRIDCUT.
9. WILLIAM LAMB.
   Until November 1869.

Master of the Grammar School.

The Rev. F. FANSHAWE, M.A.

Second Master of the Grammar School.

The Rev. HENRY LE MESURIER, M.A.

BY ELECTION.

Until November 1867.

1. CHARLES EDWARD PRIOR.
2. THOMAS ROBERT BROWN.
3. GEORGE TURNER.
4. JOHN BROWN.
5. JAMES MAYNARD.
6. NICHOLAS THOMAS HEWENS.

Until November 1868.

7. MARK WHYLEY.
8. SAMUEL ROLLS.
9. JAMES WYATT.
10. WILLIAM JONES.
11. WILLIAM SMITH.
12. SAMUEL FRANCIS.

Until November 1869.

13. HENRY ROBERT SHELTON.
14. CHARLES STAFFORD.
15. JAMES PETER PIPER.
16. JOHN DAY.
17. FREDERICK HEYCOCK.
18. SAMUEL TASSELL.

THE ACCOUNT of T. JOHN GREEN, RECEIVER of the BEDFORD CHARITY ESTATE in MIDDLESEX, from Midsummer 1865 to Midsummer 1866.—Delivered at Bedford on the 2nd Day of August 1866.

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	BEDFORD ROW.							
	West Side.							
21	[1]William Abbott, Esq.	Mid. 1854	30	Mid. 1884	27 10 0	110 0 0	1 16 8	27 10 0
27	Henry Garling, Esq.	Christ. 1865	1	Christ. 1866	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0
28	G. A. Gadsden, Esq.	Lady-d. 1866	30	Lady-d. 1896	22 10 0	92 10 0	1 10 0	25 0 0
29	Henry Earle, Esq.	Mid. 1862	-	Mid. 1892	26 5 0	105 0 0	1 15 0	26 5 0
30	William Stephens, Esq.	Christ. 1861	-	Christ. 1891	31 5 0	125 0 0	2 1 8	31 5 0
31	W. Oliver (per Curtis and Bedford)	Mid. 1834	63	Mid. 1897	5 2 6	20 10 0	0 6 10	5 2 6
32	Ditto (per T. G. Langham, Esq.)	—	-	—	4 17 6	19 10 0	0 6 6	4 17 6
33	T. W. Budd, Esq.	— 1865	1	— 1866	22 10 0	90 0 0	1 10 0	22 10 0
34	T. J. Cox, Esq.	Christ. 1862	30	Christ. 1892	28 15 0	115 0 0	1 18 4	28 15 0
35	E. Willan (per H. W. Lindus, Esq.)	— 1854	-	— 1884	25 0 0	100 0 0	1 13 4	25 0 0
36	Charles Bell, Esq.	—	-	—	26 5 0	105 0 0	1 15 0	26 5 0
37	O. T. Alger (per T. J. Cox, Esq.)	— 1856	-	— 1886	25 0 0	100 0 0	1 13 4	25 0 0
38	Torr, Janway, and Tagart	Mid. 1862	-	Mid. 1892	30 0 0	120 0 0	2 0 0	30 0 0
39	William Hallowes and C. A. Price	—	-	—	27 10 0	110 0 0	1 16 8	27 10 0
40	John Espin's Executors	Christ. 1854	21	Christ. 1875	25 0 0	100 0 0	1 13 4	25 0 0
41	Sharpe and Parker	— 1844	30	— 1874	28 0 0	112 0 0	1 17 4	28 0 0
42	Thomas Wormald, Esq.	Mid. 1864	-	Mid. 1894	25 0 0	100 0 0	1 13 4	25 0 0
43	J. Healy, Esq.	— 1659	-	— 1889	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0
44, 45	C. Morgan (per A. B. Frend, Esq.)	Lady-d. 1834	63	Lady-d. 1897	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0
46	National Guardian Society	Mich. 1845	30	Mich. 1875	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0
47	[2]F. Talbot (per Talbot and Tasker)	—	-	—	16 5 0	65 0 0	1 2 10	16 5 0
	BEDFORD STREET.							
	South Side.							
3	[3]Martha Banting	Lady-d. 1855	30	Lady-d. 1885	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
4	E. Evans (per H. J. Torr)	Christ. 1854	-	Christ. 1884	9 5 0	37 0 0	0 12 4	9 5 0
5	J. C. Boulton	— 1864	-	— 1894	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
6	James Hollingsworth	Lady-d. 1831	60	Lady-d. 1891	3 10 0	14 0 0	0 4 8	3 10 0
6A	Ditto, for a house at the back facing Featherstone buildings.	—	63	— 1894	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
7	William Babb	— 1857	30	— 1887	13 5 0	53 0 0	0 17 8	13 5 0
8	Frederick Evans	Mid. 1861	-	Mid. 1891	35 7 0	46 0 0	0 15 4	22 12 4
9	J. and L. Melhuish (per Imhoff)	— 1864	-	— 1894	15 16 3	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
10	H. Kayler (per Thos. Kayler)	Christ. 1833	63	Christ. 1896	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 6 0	4 10 0
11, 12	Locke and Nesham (per Robert Nesham).	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1906	5 5 0	21 0 0	0 7 0	5 5 0
	North Side.							
17	T. Douseberry (per Mrs. L. Spoyer)	—	30	— 1873	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
18	J. Ballantyne (per J. Radcliff)	—	-	—	18 10 6	38 0 0	0 12 8	18 13 8
19	T. Milne (per James Coles)	—	-	—	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
20	William Bowley	Lady-d. 1861	-	Lady-d. 1891	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
21	C. Turpin (per J. Radcliff)	Christ. 1837	-	Christ. 1867	17 1 3	35 0 0	0 11 8	17 4 2
22	*J. Edwards (per Fred. Hill)	Mich. 1864	-	Mich. 1894	13 15 0	55 0 0	0 18 4	13 15 0
23	John Radcliff	Lady-d. 1857	-	Lady-d. 1887	23 8 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	23 12 0
24	Back part of 4, Gray's Inn Passage							
25	[4] Ditto 3, ditto							
	GRAY'S INN PASSAGE.							
	South Side.							
3	†C. J. Poole	Mid. 1859	30	Mid. 1889	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
4	Charles Sandall	Lady-d. 1859	-	Lady-d. 1889	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
	North Side.							
5	W. Dudgeon (per Fredk. Sweet)	— 1843	-	— 1873	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	16 0 0
6	William Caulfield	—	-	—	22 2 6	30 0 0	0 10 0	29 10 0
7	[5]Locke & Co. (per R. Pailthorp)	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0

* The Three Cups public house.

† 3 and 4, Gray's Inn Passage, have also doors, and are numbered 25 and 24 in Bedford Street.

[1] Boundary stone in front, inscribed "Bedford Bounds, 1803." In the north-east corner of the same house is another, "Bedford Bounds, 1774," over which is another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838;" and on the east side of the coach house of the same premises, fronting Bedford Row, is another, "Bedford Bounds, 1774."

[2] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1824," and another with the same inscription and date in the party wall at the back.

[3] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1694," another over it, "Bedford Bounds, 1803."

[4] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1774;" at the back of this house, which is Gray's Inn Passage, at No. 3, one in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1725;" at No. 7 one in front the same date.

[5] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1758."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS.							
	East and West Sides.							
7	Robert Graham (per Wm. Smith)	Christ. 1854	-	Christ. 1884	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
8	T. W. Cheesman (per H. Brook)	Mid. 1855	-	Mid. 1885	39 19 6	41 0 0	0 13 8	10 5 0
9	Ditto ditto	Christ. 1855	-	Christ. 1885	12 5 8	41 0 0	0 13 8	10 5 0
10	Ditto ditto	Mid. 1855	-	Mid. 1885	27 0 6	39 0 0	0 12 10	9 15 0
11	William Skinner	— 1864	1	— 1865	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
12	[1] W. S. Evans (per T. D. Gearon)	Mich. 1864	30	Mich. 1894	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
13	[2] Ann Sorrill	Christ. 1854	-	Christ. 1884	12 0 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	12 0 0
14	George Ward (per L. Carwithen)	—	-	—	11 0 0	44 0 0	0 14 8	11 0 0
15	[3] William Stokes' Executors	—	-	—	10 15 0	43 0 0	0 14 4	10 15 0
24	William Acocks	Mid. 1862	-	Mid. 1892	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 1 8	5 0 0
	HAND COURT.							
	East Side.							
Wheat Sheaf.	[4] W. Payne (per E. L. Hooper)	Mid. 1826	60	Mid. 1886	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0
	West Side.							
4	Thomas Woolridge	— 1857	30	— 1887	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
5	Charles Russell	Christ. 1856	-	Christ. 1886	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	14 15 0
6	Richard Butler	— 1854	21	— 1875	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	8 0 0
7	[5] Timothy Byrne (per J. Soanes)	Mich. 1845	30	Mich. 1875	6 10 0	26 0 0	0 8 8	6 10 0
	THREE CUPS YARD.							
	West Side.							
	Agnes Parkyn (per Richd. Fisher)	Lady-d. 1848	22½	— 1870	4 0 0	16 0 0	0 5 4	4 0 0
	[6] John Lloyd	Mid. 1861	30	Mid. 1891	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
	Robinson and Belleville (per G. Deacon)	Christ. 1833	60	Christ. 1893	5 5 0	21 0 0	0 7 0	5 5 0
	Morton's Exors. (per T. Newman)	—	-	—	2 15 9	10 10 0	0 3 5	2 12 6
	[7] William Bealby	—	30	— 1863	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
	DOG AND DUCK YARD.							
	Frederick Cleaver	Lady-d. 1857	-	Lady-d. 1887	0 15 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	0 15 0
	PRINCES STREET.							
	South Side.							
4	[8] Thomas Newman	— 1864	-	— 1894	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
5	H. F. Connett	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
	North Side.							
8	W. Bennett (per Wm. Lister's Executors).	Christ. 1854	-	Christ. 1884	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	8 0 0
9	Edward Gover	— 1863	-	— 1893	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
10	Simon Pritchard	—	-	—	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
11	James Coles	—	-	—	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
12	* Phillip's Exors. (per A. Bateman)	— 1846	-	— 1876	15 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0
13	[9] Ditto Ditto	—	-	—	—	—	—	—

* The Dog and Duck public house.

[1] In the north-west angle of the closet at the end of the yard are two boundary stones, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."

[2] Boundary stone in the yard, "Bedford Bounds, 1694;" and in the wall which abuts on No. 9. Red Lion Street, being the Thatched House Tavern, is another, "Bedford Bounds," without a date, and above that is another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."

[3] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1737;" another in the yard, "Bedford Bounds, 1758;" and in the west wall of the first room of the building at the end of the yard is another inscribed "Bedford Charity Bounds, "1828;" on the external face of this wall, and immediately at the rear of this, is a boundary stone marked "Bedford Bounds," to see which it is necessary to go into the back shop of 69, Holborn.

[4] Boundary stone in front of the Wheat Sheaf Tavern, "Bedford Bounds, 1803;" under it another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." In the pantry at the south end of the back coffee room in the east wall was an old stone marked "B.B.," which was plastered over when the house was rebuilt. Near this spot is a marble slab with the following inscription "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828." In the old wall near to this stone was an old boundary stone marked "B.B., 1725."

[5] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1694."

[6] The premises on lease to Mr. Salmon consist of two coach houses and stables. There is supposed to be a boundary stone, marked "B.B., 1776," in the north-west corner of the second stable now covered with boarding, which the committee after having spent much time could not discover. There is another of the following description, "This wall belongs to the Charity Estate, 1776."

[7] In the back room over the smith's shop, on lease to Samuel Townley, in the west wall is one with the following inscription. "This wall belongs to the Bedford Charity Estate, 1776."

[8] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1737."

[9] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1725." In the north-west corner of a coach house, in the stable yard at the back of the house is one "1776," another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." In the west wall of the stable yard is another, "This wall belongs to the Bedford Charity Estate, 1831."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
	RED LION STREET.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	East Side.							
39	[1] Robert Cooke (per John Povah)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	12 0 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	12 0 0
40	John Thomas Lomas	—	-	—	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
	West Side.							
41	[2] William Snodin	— 1847	-	— 1877	15 15 0	63 0 0	1 1 0	15 15 0
	LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET.							
	East Side.							
1	Richard Baxter Phillips	Lady-d. 1848	30	Lady-d. 1878	16 5 0	65 0 0	1 1 8	16 5 0
2	S. Pearson (per H. W. Slater)	—	—	—	13 2 6	52 10 0	0 17 6	13 2 6
3	John Smith	Mid. 1843	—	Mid. 1873	13 2 6	52 10 0	0 17 6	13 2 6
4	Ditto	Lady-d. 1862	21¼	— 1883	12 10 0	50 0 0	0 16 8	12 10 0
5	William Powis (per Albert Riess)	Mid. 1843	30	Mid. 1873	13 2 6	52 10 0	0 17 4	13 2 6
6	William Davis (per Wm. Turner)	—	-	—	12 10 0	50 0 0	0 16 8	12 10 0
7	William Chorley	Christ. 1861	-	Christ. 1891	28 1 3	55 0 0	0 18 4	27 0 10
8	Miss Martha Lines	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	12 0 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	12 0 0
9	Joseph Della Torre (per F. Piaggio)	—	-	—	13 2 6	52 10 0	0 17 6	13 2 6
10	Wm. Hawes (per W. L. Tadman)	—	-	—	13 2 6	52 10 0	0 19 7	13 2 6
11	Ditto (per Frederick Cox)	—	-	—	21 6 0	52 10 0	0 17 6	25 7 6
12	* Ditto (per Thomas Tribe)	—	-	—	17 10 0	70 0 0	1 3 4	17 10 0
13	Miss H. L. Pitz	—	-	—	51 11 0	53 0 0	0 19 4	53 0 8
14	† William Long (per J. Beardwell)	—	-	—	78 10 3	94 10 0	1 11 6	66 18 9
15	Mrs. Elizabeth Addinsell	—	-	—	19 10 0	78 0 0	1 6 0	19 10 0
16	J. Whitfield (per William Todd)	—	-	—	23 12 6	94 10 0	1 11 6	23 12 6
17	Edmund Collingwood's Executors	—	-	—	22 10 0	90 0 0	1 10 0	22 10 0
18	Ditto	—	-	—	23 12 6	94 10 0	1 11 6	23 12 6
19	Edward Cooke Bourne	—	-	—	22 10 0	90 0 0	1 10 0	22 10 0
20	J. Whitfield (per J. B. Heywood)	—	-	—	23 15 0	95 0 0	1 11 8	23 15 0
21	N. Kinton (per T. Nunn & Sons)	—	-	—	23 12 6	94 10 0	1 11 6	23 12 6
22	[3] Edward Hagger	—	-	—	16 5 0	65 0 0	1 1 8	16 5 0
	West Side.							
61	[4] George Thorne (per R. Wright)	—	-	—	30 19 6	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
62	[5] Edward Taylor's Executors	—	-	—	11 10 0	46 0 0	0 15 4	11 10 0
63	[6] Edward Edgar (per R. T. Pigram)	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	16 0 0	64 0 0	1 1 4	16 0 0
64	J. Whitfield (per Dr. T. Robinson)	Mid. 1838	-	Mid. 1868	14 1 3	56 5 0	0 18 8	14 1 3
65	Francis Barough	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	16 10 0	66 0 0	1 2 0	16 10 0
66A	Edward Cooke Bourne	—	-	—	13 15 0	55 0 0	0 18 4	13 15 0
66	‡ Adam Eve (per A. Holden)	—	-	—	18 0 0	72 0 0	1 4 0	18 0 0
67	W. Hawes (per Thomas Clarke)	— 1857	-	— 1887	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0
68	Charles Sayers	Mid. 1858	-	Mid. 1888	16 5 0	65 0 0	1 1 8	16 5 0
69	Isaac Salaman	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	16 5 0	65 0 0	1 1 8	16 5 0
70	Joseph Della Torre	—	-	—	17 0 0	68 0 0	1 2 8	17 0 0
71	George Southcott	— 1857	-	— 1887	15 15 0	63 0 0	1 1 0	15 15 0
72	M. Packer (per G. Eckstein)	Mich. 1866	-	Mich. 1896	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	15 15 0
73	Anthony Roberts, M.D.	Mid. 1861	-	Mid. 1891	15 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0
74	Samuel Wilcox	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	19 0 0	76 0 0	1 5 4	19 0 0
75	§ Richardsons (per Hulett & Co.)	Mich. 1847	-	Mich. 1877	27 10 0	110 0 0	1 16 8	27 10 0
76	G. F. Davage	Christ. 1860	-	Christ. 1890	34 2 6	70 0 0	1 3 4	17 10 0
77	Susannah King (per J. Armstrong)	Lady-d. 1843	-	Lady-d. 1876	15 15 0	63 0 0	1 1 0	15 15 0
78	R. Fleetwood (per J. W. Holland)	— 1843	-	— 1873	19 10 0	78 0 0	1 6 0	19 10 0
	THEOBALD'S ROAD.							
	South Side.							
27,28	[7] Henry Hart	Lady-d. 1857	30	Lady-d. 1887	17 10 0	70 0 0	1 3 4	17 10 0
29	[8] Dossiter's Exors. (per H. Hart)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0

In 1838 the number of houses in Theobald's Road was altered by the Commissioners of the parish (14 in advance), so that Nos. 13 and 14 on the plan are now 27 and 28 on the printed accounts, and so on throughout.
* Let with 26, Green Street. † Let with 24 and 25, Green Street. ‡ No. 16, East Street included with this.
§ Nos. 16, 17, and 18, Harpur Mews included with this, and have all been thrown into No. 75, Lamb's Conduit Street, and now form the back part of this shop, opening into Harpur Mews.

[1] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1722;" another over it, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."
[2] Boundary stone in front, "B.B., 1776;" another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."
[3] On the north side of a passage leading from Lamb's Conduit Street to Green Street is a stone, "B,B., 1776;" on the same wall of a house belonging to the Rugby estate is another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."
[4] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1803." Another three feet over the lead flat of the back shop in the north-west corner of the wall, "Bedford Bounds, 1803." Another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."
[5] Two boundary stones in the flank wall of a house in Ormond Place, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."
[6] Boundary stone in the flank wall of a house in Ormond Place, "Bedford Bounds, 1803."
[7] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1803;" another in the yard with the same inscription; another in the south-west corner of the warehouse in the rear of this house, "B.B., 1776;" another near it, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."
[8] Boundary stone in the south wall of the yard near the lead flat, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1831."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
	THEOBALD'S ROAD—*cont.*							
	South Side—cont.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	William Snodin	— 1847	-	— 1877	12 10 0	50 0 0	0 16 8	12 10 0
31	[1] Timothy Byrne (per W. L. Tadman)	—	-	—	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
32	[2] T. Wooldridge	Christ. 1864	-	Christ. 1894	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
33	Ditto	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
34	Ditto (per W. L. Tadman)	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
35	[3] William Lee Tadman	— 1863	-	— 1893	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
36	Henry Blythe (per W. L. Tadman)	— 1854	-	— 1884	5 10 0	22 0 0	0 7 4	5 10 0
37, 38	Henry Bosher	Mid. 1843	63	Mid. 1906	6 5 0	25 0 0	0 8 4	6 5 0
39	Mrs. Elizabeth Wicksteed's Executors.	Christ. 1843	30	Christ. 1873	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 6 0	4 10 0
40	Ditto	—	-	—	6 17 6	27 10 0	0 9 2	6 17 6
41	[4] C. Dumbrell (per A. Bunyard)	— 1854	-	— 1884	15 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0
42	E. Tucker	— 1863	-	— 1893	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
43	[5] George Thomas Lanning	Lady-d. 1864	-	Lady-d. 1894	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
44	M. Swann (per Oliver St. George)	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
45	Henry Pullen	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
Bedford Yard.	William Ward	Christ. 1833	63	Christ. 1896	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
	North Side,							
50	[6] Edward Walker (per Wm. Hunt)	Mid. 1859	30	Mid. 1889	17 10 0	70 0 0	1 3 4	17 10 0
51	* George John Boyce	— 1840	-	— 1870	18 15 0	75 0 0	1 5 0	18 15 0
52	Ditto	Christ. 1863	-	Christ. 1893	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
53	J. Wigzell	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
54	Henry Weatherley (per C. Pegge)	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
55	Daniel Cronin (per H. Bosher)	Mich. 1841	-	Mich. 1871	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
57	Mrs. Mary Ann Hierons	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
58	† E. Shakel (per George Burden)	— 1859	-	— 1889	21 5 0	85 0 0	1 8 4	21 5 0
59	Mrs. Mercy Saul Smith's Exors.	— 1848	-	— 1878	11 0 0	44 0 0	0 14 8	11 0 0
60	Thomas Spencer	—	-	—	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
61	John Bowden	Mid. 1861	-	Mid. 1891	23 15 0	50 0 0	0 16 8	22 18 4
62	William Salmon	Christ. 1849	-	Christ. 1879	11 0 0	44 0 0	0 14 8	11 0 0
63	John Oulds (per Jas. Thos. Burton)	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	12 0 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	12 0 0
64	Alexander Boag's Executors	Christ. 1849	-	Christ. 1879	12 0 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	12 0 0
65	James Fotheringham	Mid. 1851	-	Mid. 1881	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
66	Robert Humphrey	— 1843	-	— 1873	19 10 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	19 13 4
67	‡ Calvert and Co. (per Wm. Smith)	—	-	—	11 10 0	46 0 0	0 15 4	11 10 0
68	Patman and Fotheringham	Lady-d. 1857	-	Lady-d. 1887	31 5 0	125 0 0	2 1 8	31 5 0
69	Locke and Nesham (per F. Talbot's Executors).	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
70	William Salmon	— 1862	-	— 1892	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
71	Jos. Debnam (per Mrs. E. Charles)	— 1843	-	— 1873	8 15 6	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
72	§ H. Cripps (per Mary Cripps)		63	— 1906	—	—	—	—
73,74A	Locke and Nesham (per J. Van Voorst).	—	-	—	8 15 0	18 0 0	0 6 0	4 10 0
74	‖ Tumberville (per W. Dunnett)	Christ. 1863	30	Christ. 1893	17 10 6	72 0 0	1 3 8	18 0 0
75	¶ T. Jelly (per T. N. Matthews)	Lady-d. 1845	-	Lady-d. 1875	32 10 0	130 0 0	2 3 4	32 10 0
76,77	[7] John Cannon	Mich. 1860	-	Mich. 1890	20 0 0	80 0 0	1 6 8	20 0 0

* Let with 29, Green Street.
‡ The White Horse Public House.
‖ The Harpur Arms Public House.
† The Cross Keys Public House.
§ Part of this house is No. 1, New North Street.
¶ Let with 5, Bedford Court.

[1] Boundary stone in the south wall, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."

[2] Boundary stone in the south wall of the back shed of No. 32, about eight feet from the ground, "B.B., 1760;" another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." Boundary stone in the last house in a court behind No. 34, in the closet under the staircase, "Bedford Bounds, 1772." Another in the wall of the court, "Bedford Bounds, 1803." Another in the west wall, about 10 feet from the ground, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828." In the front wall is another, with the following inscription, "Four feet south of this stone belongs to the Bedford Charity Estate, 1828." In the back wall of the first house in the court is another, with the following inscription, "Nine feet south of this stone is the Bedford Charity Estate, 1828." To see this stone it is necessary to go into the yard of 42, Red Lion Street, where also may be seen another stone, marked "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1831."

[3] Boundary stone in the south fence wall, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1831." In the west wall of the coach-house down the stable yard at the back of these premises is one, "B. B., 1776;" another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."

[4] Boundary stone in the south wall of the shed at the back, "Bedford Bounds, 1828;" immediately under it is an old decayed stone, on which the characters "Bedford B. 16" are only legible; over which is another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."

[5] Boundary stone in front, "Bedford Bounds, 1725."

[6] Boundary stone in front of the Horse and Groom livery stables, now used as cow houses, in the occupation of Thomas Jelly for the unexpired term of 30 years, "B. B., 1706;" another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." In the west wall of the fourth cow house is one, "B. B., 1706;" under it another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." In the west wall of the second cow house is another, "B. B., 1766;" under it another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." In the next two cow houses are two marked "B. B.;" by the side of these cow houses, being in the yard of Nos. 8 and 9, Devonshire Street, are two more, "B. B." without dates, over and under which are two, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1831." The Queen's Head Public House.

[7] Boundary stone in front of No. 77, "Bedford Bounds, 1698;" another, 'Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
	NEW NORTH STREET.							
	East Side.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	*H. Cripps (per G. Stockdill)	Mid. 1843	63	Mid. 1906	3 10 0	14 0 0	0 4 8	3 10 0
2	R. B. Chevell (per Geo. Robson)	—	30	— 1873	6 0 0	24 0 0	0 8 0	6 0 0
3	Ditto (per Roland Ryley)	—	-	—	6 10 0	26 0 0	0 8 10	6 10 0
4	James Rogers (per Mrs. Lister)	—	-	—	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	7 0 0
5	Jonathan Sparks	—	-	—	7 2 6	28 10 0	0 9 6	7 2 6
6	James Rogers (per Mrs. Lister)	—	-	—	7 2 6	28 10 0	0 9 7	7 2 6
7	James Fotheringham	—	-	—	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	7 0 0
8	Jonathan Sparks	—	-	—	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 6	7 0 0
9	John Douce	—	-	—	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	7 0 0
10	T. C. Renshaw (per F. Barnes)	—	-	—	6 15 0	27 0 0	0 9 0	6 15 0
11	T. J. Sparrow, Esq.	—	-	—	13 2 6	52 10 0	0 17 6	13 2 6
12	William Tucker	— 1864	-	— 1894	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
13	Wm. Bowern (per J. McLaren)	— 1843	-	— 1873	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
14	John Knight	— 1864	-	— 1894	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
14A,15	†[1] Stephen Blythe	—	-	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
16	Mrs. Harriet Lord	— 1843	-	— 1873	21 0 5	28 10 0	0 9 6	18 5 3
17	Ditto	—	-	—	22 2 6	30 0 0	0 10 0	15 0 0
	West Side.							
18	‡Chas. Brookbank (per J. Webb)	— 1860	-	— 1890	15 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0
19	Stephen Blythe	Christ. 1833	63	Christ. 1896	1 16 9	7 7 0	0 2 5	1 16 9
20	Thomas Joyce (per R. Durbridge)	Mid. 1843	30	Mid. 1873	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	8 0 0
21	T. Southgate (per R. Durbridge)	—	-	—	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
22	William Warner	—	-	—	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
23	Timothy Byrne (per J. Knight)	Lady-d. 1841	-	Lady-d. 1871	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
24	C. Bryant (per W. H. Prestoe)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
25	Wm. Parrell (per John Burnard)	—	-	—	16 1 9	33 0 0	0 11 0	8 5 0
26	Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher's Exors.	—	-	—	6 10 0	26 0 0	0 8 8	6 10 0
27	James Richards	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
28	§ Ditto	Lady-d. 1849	-	Lady-d. 1879	11 10 0	46 0 0	0 15 4	11 10 0
29	W. Lea (per Wm. Henderson)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	6 10 0	26 0 0	0 8 8	6 10 0
30	Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher's Exors.	—	-	—	6 15 0	27 0 0	0 9 0	6 15 0
31, 32	C. Bryant (per W. H. Prestoe)	—	-	—	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
33	Locke & Nesham (per R. Nesham)	—	-	—	6 0 0	24 0 0	0 8 0	6 0 0
34, 35, 36	‖Ditto (per John Van Voorst)	—	63	— 1906	5 17 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
	BEDFORD COURT.							
1	Wm. Holt (per Richard Reeve)	Lady-d. 1849	30	Lady-d. 1879	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	7 0 0
2, 3	George Dann	—	-	—	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
4	Mrs. A. Williams (per C. Green)	—	-	—	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
5	¶Thomas Jelly	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
6	**James Richards	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
7, 8, 9	Thomas Southgate (per T. Jelley)	Mich. 1836	63	Mid. 1899	1 10 0	6 0 0	—	2 19 6
	EAST STREET.							
	South Side.							
1	E. Fulmer (per Joseph Williams)	Mid. 1843	30	Mid. 1873	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
2	J. G. Mitchell (per Charles G. Culverwell).	—	-	—	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	8 0 0
3	Timothy Byrne (per Jas. Soanes)	—	-	—	6 15 0	27 0 0	0 9 0	6 15 0
4	Locke and Nesham (per James Fotheringham.	Lady-d. 1848	-	— 1878	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
5	J. Harrison (per W. Trickey)	—	-	—	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
6, 7	R. Dowell (per F. Dowell)	—	-	—	45 14 6	62 0 0	1 0 8	30 9 8
8	††Chas. Blaksley (per J. E. Jessop)	Christ. 1863	-	Christ. 1893	13 15 0	55 0 0	0 18 4	13 15 0
9	John Burnard (per Wm. Jones)	Lady-d. 1855	-	Lady-d. 1885	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
10	L. Comtesse (per G. M. Barkley)	— 1848	-	— 1878	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
11	M. Packer (per Mrs. S. Rawles)	—	-	—	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	8 0 0
12	R. Durbridge	— 1864	-	— 1894	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
13	William Griffith's Executors	— 1855	-	— 1885	17 8 0	48 0 0	0 16 0	40 4 0
14	Mrs. Elizabeth Leader	— 1848	-	— 1878	17 1 3	35 0 0	0 11 8	17 4 2
15	J. Rexworthy (per E. R. Wills)	—	-	—	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0

* 72, Theobald's Road included in this lease, and is part of the said house.

† Let with 40, East Street. ‡ The George Public House. The four houses, Nos. 14A, 15, 16, and 17, have been described in former accounts as Boswell Court, but they are in New North Street as above. § Let with 6, Bedford Court.

‖ 36, New North Street, a corner house, is the same house as No. 79, Theobald's Road. The private door is in New North Street, numbered 36, and the shop door is in Theobald's Road, numbered 73. The opposite corner is much the same way. The private door is No. 1, New North Street, and the shop door is in Theobald's Road, but a second shop in the same house is numbered 72 in Theobald's Road.

¶ Let with 75, Theobald's Road. ** Let with 28, New North Street.

†† The Turk's Head Public House.

[1] Boundary stone in the yard of 14A. on the front of a house in Great Ormond Yard, "B. B., 1766," and over it one, "Bedford Charity, 1838."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865. £ s. d.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866. £ s. d.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866. £ s. d.	Arrears at Midsummer 1866. £ s. d.
	EAST STREET—*cont.*							
	North Side.							
17	Mrs. Elizabeth Leader	Mid. 1857	-	Mid. 1887	19 18 9	45 0 0	0 15 0	22 2 6
18	H. G. Clarke	—	-	—	13 6 9	28 0 0	0 9 4	13 10 8
19	T. Wooldridge (per Jas. Vinter)	Christ. 1856	-	Christ. 1886	9 5 0	37 0 0	0 12 4	9 5 0
20	[1] William Cottle	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
21	Mrs. Stripling (per S. Stripling)	—	-	—	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
22	Richard Snelling	—	-	—	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
23	M. Packer (per James Soanes)	—	-	—	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
24	J. Wall (per Henry Grant)	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
25	George Dodd (per James Soanes)	—	-	—	7 2 6	28 10 0	0 10 0	7 2 6
26	Timothy Byrne (per A. Blacknell)	—	-	—	7 2 6	28 10 0	0 9 6	7 2 6
27	Ditto ditto	—	-	—	6 10 0	26 0 0	0 8 4	6 10 0
28	Thomas Wooldridge	Christ. 1863	-	Christ. 1893	6 5 0	25 0 0	0 8 4	6 5 0
29	[2] John McEwan (per B. Rogulski)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	7 0 0
30	William Yewd, Esq.	—	-	—	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
31	E. H. Plumtree (per Mrs. Munro)	—	-	—	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
32	F. J. Gough, Esq.	—	-	—	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
33	Mrs. Kezia Wright	—	-	—	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
34	J. Powles (per Thos. Wooldridge)	—	-	—	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
35	Mrs. Charlotte Sherrard	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
36	Edward Cook and James White	Lady-d. 1843	-	Lady-d. 1873	17 1 3	35 0 0	0 11 4	13 4 4
37	Richard Dowell (per J. Graham)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	8 10 0	34 0 0	0 11 4	8 10 0
38	Mrs. Eliza Moyle	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
39	Mrs. Nichols	— 1864	-	— 1894	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
40	* Stephen Blythe	—	-	—	7 10 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
	EAST STREET MEWS.							
	South Side.							
	† Patman and Co.	Lady-d. 1857	-	Lady-d. 1887	—	—	—	—
	North and West Sides.							
	Locke and Nesham (per Patman and Co.).	Christ. 1848	-	Christ. 1878	5 10 0	22 0 0	0 7 4	5 10 0
	HARPUR STREET.							
	East Side.							
1	Thomas Flight, Esq.	Mid. 1848	30	Mid. 1878	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
2	J. R. Casey (per A. Boag)	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	10 10 0	42 0 0	0 14 0	10 10 0
3	J. Payne's Executors (Miss)	—	-	—	13 10 0	54 0 0	0 18 0	13 10 0
4	J. Clementi (per Mrs. S. Gott)	—	21	— 1869	11 15 0	47 0 0	0 15 9	11 15 0
5	‡ C. Birch (per John Anderson)	—	-	—	57 10 6	78 0 0	1 6 0	39 17 0
6	S. Appleby (per Appleby, Wright, and Crowder).	—	30	— 1878	12 10 0	50 0 0	0 16 6	12 10 0
7	Mrs. L. A. Dixon	—	-	—	10 15 0	43 0 0	0 14 4	10 15 0
8	Thomas Flight, Esq.	Mid. 1848	-	Mid. 1878	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
9	Ditto	Christ. 1850	-	Christ. 1880	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
10	W. Treharne (per T. White)	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	9 10 0	38 0 0	0 12 8	9 10 0
	West Side.							
11	William Wilson	—	-	—	8 0 0	32 0 0	0 10 8	8 0 0
12	Richard Durbridge	—	21	— 1869	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
13	Charles Terrey	—	30	— 1878	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
14	Thomas Flight	Mid. 1848	-	Mid. 1878	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
15	Locke and Nesham (per James Fotheringham).	Mich. 1841	-	Mich. 1871	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
16	Thomas Flight	Mid. 1848	-	Mid. 1878	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
17	J. Clementi (per T. Donatti)	Mich. 1850	21	Mich. 1871	11 15 0	47 0 0	0 15 8	11 5 0
18	John Strangeways	Lady-d. 1849	-	Lady-d. 1870	11 5 0	45 0 0	0 15 0	11 5 0
19	Thomas Flight	Christ. 1850	30	Christ. 1880	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
20	John Soper Streeter	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	10 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
	HARPUR MEWS.							
	West Side.							
	(Beginning at Theobald's Road.)							
1	Timothy Byrne (per J. Soanes)	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	2 10 0	10 0 0	0 3 4	2 10 0
2	Michael Bath	— 1847	-	— 1877	2 15 0	11 0 0	0 3 8	2 15 0
3	Timothy Byrne (per J. Soanes)	Christ. 1846	-	Christ. 1876	3 5 0	13 0 0	0 4 4	3 5 0
4	Mrs. E. Fletcher's Executors	Mich. 1839	-	Mich. 1869	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
7,8,9	§ Timothy Byrne (per J. Soanes)	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	12 10 0	50 0 0	0 16 8	12 10 0

No. 16, East Street, is a small low shop on the south side, and is included in Adam Eve's lease of No. 66, Lamb's Conduit Street.

* Let with 14 and 15, New North Street. † Let with 68, Theobald's Road.
‡ With 5, Harpur Mews. § With vaults under 7, 8, and 9.

[1] Boundary stone in the north wall of the garden, "Bedford Charity Estate, 1831.
[2] Boundary stone down the garden on the back front of the house in Great Ormond Place, "Bedford Bounds, 1803."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
	HARPUR MEWS—*cont.*							
	East Side.							
	(Beginning at East Street.)				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	W. Matthews (per T. Matthews)	Christ. 1856	-	Christ. 1886	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
11	H. Weatherley (per Hitchcock and Williams).	— 1846	-	— 1876	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
12	*[1] T. Davis (per T. Matthews	—	21	— 1867	3 10 0	14 0 0	0 6 8	3 10 0
13	William Payne	Lady-d. 1847	30	Lady-d. 1877	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
14	W. Abercrombie (per J. Soanes)	Mid. 1847	-	Mid. 1877	3 10 0	14 0 0	0 4 4	3 10 0
15	†Samuel Wilcox	— 1840	-	— 1870	4 0 0	16 0 0	0 5 4	4 0 0
16, 17, 18.	Leased with 75, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
19	James Soanes	Christ. 1865	1	Christ. 1866	0 16 0	2 12 0	0 0 8	0 13 0
	PARTS OF GARDENS.							
	(At the back of houses in Devonshire Street.)							
14	George Deacon	Mich. 1838	30	Mich. 1868	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0
15, 16	[2] Mary Fossey	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
17	[3] George S. Taylor	—	21	— 1869	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	3 0 0
18	[4] T. Fitzgerald (per W. Hosford)	—	-	—	1 5 0	5 0 0	0 1 8	1 5 0
19	[5] Ditto	Christ. 1854	-	Christ. 1875	1 5 0	5 0 0	0 1 8	1 5 0
22	‡[6] R. Folkard	—	-	—	7 5 0	10 0 0	0 3 4	5 0 0
	[7] BOSWELL COURT.							
	North Side.							
1	Mrs. Harriet Lord	Mid. 1843	30	Mid. 1873	16 4 6	22 0 0	0 7 4	16 6 4
2	Henry Henson	—	-	—	5 0 0	22 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
3	Ditto	—	-	—	5 10 0	22 0 0	0 7 4	5 10 0
4	Phillips' Executors (per A. Bateman).	—	-	—	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
5	J. Soanes (per Mrs. Cartwright)	—	-	—	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
6	[8] G. Pearse	—	-	—	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 6 0	4 10 0
7, 7½	§R. Folkard	Christ. 1865	-	Christ. 1895	1 5 0	12 10 0	0 2 11	5 0 0
	South Side.							
8, 9	James Arnett	— 1854	-	— 1884	15 10 0	62 0 0	1 0 8	15 10 0
10	Robert Forsyth (per W. Greenin)	—	-	—	8 5 0	33 0 0	0 10 11	8 5 0
11	Henry Henson	Mich. 1856	-	Mich. 1886	6 10 0	26 0 0	0 9 0	12 9 8
12	Mrs. Margaret Carter	Christ. 1854	-	Christ. 1884	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	7 0 0
13	Henry Henson	— 1863	-	— 1893	6 5 0	25 0 0	0 8 4	12 10 0
	RICHBELL COURT.							
	North Side.							
1	W. Hawes (per F. Cox)	Mid. 1843	-	Mid. 1873	8 1 6	17 0 0	0 5 8	8 4 4
2, 3	Timothy Byrne (per Jas. Soanes)	—	-	—	8 15 0	35 0 0	0 11 8	8 15 0
4	Ditto	—	-	—	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 6 0	4 10 0
5	W. Thomas (per Roland Rylcy)	—	-	—	4 7 6	17 10 0	0 5 10	4 7 6
6	Mary Hallen (per ditto)	—	-	—	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 6 2	4 10 0
7	Edward Walker	—	-	—	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 6 0	4 10 0
8	Joseph Della Torre (per F. Piaggio)	—	-	—	4 5 0	17 0 0	0 5 8	4 5 0

* Vault under No. 11, Harpur Mews is included in the lease of No. 12, Harpur Mews.
† Vault under No. 15, Harpur Mews, is now No. 19, Harpur Mews. ‡ Let with 7½, Boswell Court.
§ Let with garden at the back of 22, Devonshire Street.

[1] In the gardens of these houses there are boundary stones, some marked "B.B.," others "B.B., 1808," and others "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828 and 1838," placed according to a line drawn from the end of No. 1, Bedford Court, to the boundary stone in the wall of No. 22, Devonshire Street, viz.:—Boundary stone in the north wall, "B.B. 1808," and under it one, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838." In the south wall one marked "B.B.," and under it another "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."

[2] Boundary stone in the north fence wall of No. 15, marked "B.B.," under it another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828." Boundary stone in the north fence wall of No. 15, marked "B.B.," over it another, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828."

[3] Boundary stone in the north fence wall, marked "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828," over it an old stone, "B.B., 1808."

[4] Boundary stone in the south wall of the wing room, "B.B., 1808," under it one, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."

[5] Boundary stone in the north wall of the closet, "Bedford Bounds, 1838." In the north fence wall one, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828," over it an old stone, "B.B., 1808."

[6] Boundary stone in the back kitchen, inscribed "Bedford Bounds, 1707," which corresponds with the stone on the north-west corner of the back front, on which is the following inscription:—"Five feet west of this stone is the north-west corner of the Bedford ground, more particularly described by a stone in the ground dated 1707." As the stone in the kitchen was decayed, a new black marble slab has been put by the side, inscribed "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1823." From the garden also may be seen a stone in the north wall of a house in Boswell Court, leased to Charles Knight, Esq., "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1831."

[7] Bedford stones near to the west end corner of this Court, marked "B.B., 1776," under which are two, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."

[8] Boundary stone in the north side of the wall in the yard, "B.B., 1776," over which is one, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838."

Number of House.	Lessees.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer, 1866.	Property Tax to Midsummer, 1866.	Arrears at Midsummer, 1866.
	GREEN STREET.							
	East Side.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1, 2	[1] E. Walker (per Wm. Hunt) -	— 1859	-	— 1889	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
3, 4	Miss Fidler (per P. N. England) -	— 1841	-	— 1871	9 0 0	36 0 0	0 12 0	9 0 0
5	* Ditto (per ditto) - - -	—	-	—	13 15 0	55 0 0	0 18 4	13 15 0
6	Ditto (per ditto) - - -	Mich. 1843	-	Mich. 1873	2 12 6	10 10 0	0 3 6	2 12 6
7, 8, 9, 10.	[2] John Holland - - -	Lady-d. 1848	-	Lady-d. 1878	15 15 0	63 0 0	1 1 0	15 15 0
11, 12	George Clayton (per Jas. Soanes)	Christ. 1855	-	Christ. 1885	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
13, 14	Henry Henson - - -	—	-	—	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 4	14 0 0
15	[3] Thomas Dawes - - -	— 1840	-	— 1870	5 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0
	West Side.							
16, 17	Let with 22 and 21, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
18, 19	Let with 20 and 19, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
20, 21	Let with 18 and 17, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
22, 23	Let with 16 and 15, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
24, 25	Let with 14, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
26	Let with 12, Lamb's Conduit Street.	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
27, 28	William Lea (per W. Goodwin) -	Lady-d. 1855	-	Lady-d. 1885	17 10 0	70 0 0	1 3 4	17 10 0
29	Let with 51, Theobald's Road -	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
	EAGLE STREET.							
—	[4] B. H. English (per W. Anthony)	— 1827	60	— 1887	1 5 0	5 0 0	0 1 8	1 5 0
	Total - - -	—	—	—	3,696 4 10	12,981 4 0	216 2 5	3,604 12 6

* Red Lion Public House.

[1] Boundary stone in the back wall, on lease to John Graham, inscribed "This wall belongs to the Bedford Charity Estate, 1838."

[2] Boundary stone at the back, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1831," to be seen from the yard of No. 32, Great James Street.

[3] Workshops. Boundary stone in front of the north-west corner, "Bedford Bounds, 1808;" adjoining in the north flank wall is another with the following inscription, "Bedford Bounds continue to the east end of these premises, 1803." Another in the north-east corner of the same wall, "B.B., 1736;" over it one, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1838;" another on the east wall, being the back front of the same premises, "Bedford Charity Bounds, 1828." In the south-east corner of the washhouse at the back of the King's Arms public house, in Chapel Street, are two, viz:—One on the south-east wall, "Bedford Bounds, 1708," and the other in the east wall reversed, "Bedford Bounds, 1737," about six feet from the ground.

[4] A slip of ground in a yard on the south side of Eagle Street, on part of which buildings are erected. In the shed at the south end is a boundary stone, "Bedford Bounds, 1749;" another in the same wall with the following inscription, "Nine feet east of this stone belongs to the Bedford Charity Estate, extending northward 79 feet in a square line from this wall;" another in the north wall of the shed, "Bedford Charity Bounds." In the first house down the gateway in front of the chimney breasts is another, "Bedford Charity Bounds." In the wing room of the Bricklayers' Arms public house, in Eagle Street, is another with the following inscription:—"Two feet two inches north of the face of this stone belongs to the Bedford Charity Estate." In the front wall of the same room outside is another, "Bedford Charity Bounds."

THOMAS JOHN GREEN, Receiver, in Account (No. 6) with the Trustees of the Bedford Charity Estate.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		*Cr.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1865. June 24.								1866. June 24.						
To a quarter's rent and arrears due this day -				3,696	4	10		Paid Messrs. Barnard, Barnard, and Wing, by 55 payments - -				12,856	4	10
A quarter's rent due Michaelmas 1865	3,242	16	0					Paid by property tax allowed in this account				216	2	5
Ditto Christmas 1865	3,242	16	0					Paid insurance of No. 64, Lamb's Conduit Street	1	15	0			
Ditto Lady-day 1866	3,246	11	0					Paid insurance of No. 11, Featherstone buildings	1	1	0			
Ditto Midsummer 1866	3,249	1	0					Paid insurance of No. 24, ditto - - -	0	11	3			
				12,981	4	0						3	7	3
Nov. 16.														
Cash of Commissioners of Inland Revenue, return of property tax charged in last account less disallowance -				322	0	11		Paid Mr. Heather's Trustees one year's rent of cottages, less property tax - - -				4	2	4
								Paid Moring, printer, a bill - - -	1	15	0			
								Paid ditto, for stamped receipts - -	6	5	4			
								Paid Patman, carpenter -	0	1	3			
								Paid Kelly, broker, extra costs in Acock's distress - - -	0	10	6			
												8	12	1
								Paid postages, stamps, and messengers -				6	8	4
								Paid self, one year's salary - -				300	0	0
								By arrears due Michaelmas 1865 - -	20	14	8			
								Ditto Christmas 1865 -	64	2	1			
								Ditto Lady-day 1866 -	270	14	9			
												355	11	6
								By one quarter's rent due Midsummer 1866 - - -				3,249	1	0
				£16,999	9	9						£16,999	9	9

London, August 1, 1866.

T. JOHN GREEN,
Receiver.

*

We, the undersigned Trustees of the Bedford Charity, being a Committee appointed at a general meeting held on Thursday the 2nd day of August 1866, to examine the preceding accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined them, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief they are correct.

WILLIAM JONES, Chairman.
SAMUEL ROLLS.
A. E. BURCH.
JAMES MAYNARD.
JOHN TRAPP.
JOHN HOWARD.
JOHN RICHARD BULL.

The ACCOUNTS of DANIEL H. FRANCIS, Clerk to the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, of all Receipts, Payments, and Applications of the Rents and Profits of the said Charity Estate, from June 24th, 1865 to June 24th, 1866, delivered to the Trustees on Thursday the 2nd day of August 1866.

BEDFORD RENTAL.

TENANTS AT WILL.	Arrears at Midsummer 1865.	Year's Rent to Midsummer 1866.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SAINT LOYES.		
Charles Addington, one year's rent due Midsummer 1866 -	—	4 13 6
DAME ALICE STREET.		
Isaac Pack one year's rent - - - - -	9 10 0	18 0 0
ST. JOHN'S STREET.		
Stephen Noble - - - - -	3 13 6	7 7 0
William Billington - - - - - -	12 17 3	7 7 0
William West - - - - - - -	1 16 9	7 7 0
William Bartlett - - - - - -	—	3 13 6
Charles Gascoign - - - - - -	7 17 0	7 17 0
		35 14 6
		91 19 6
ARREARS AT MIDSUMMER 1866.		
Isaac Pack - - - - - - -	9 0 0	
Stephen Noble - - - - - - -	3 13 6	
William Billington - - - - - -	12 17 3	
Charles Gascoign - - - - - -	7 17 0	
William Bartlett - - - - - -	1 16 9	
		35 4 6
		56 15 0

PREMISES ON LEASE.

LESSEES.	Commencement of Leases.	Term of Years.	Expiration of Leases.	Amount of Rent.
				£ s. d.
ST. LOYES.				
Robert Newland, Esq. - - -	Mid. 1826 -	79	Mid. 1905 -	2 2 0
Thomas Davies, Esq. - - -	Mich. 1819 -	90	Mich. 1909 -	4 0 0
Benjamin Johnson - - - -	—	—	—	3 0 0
HARPUR PLACE.				
John Austin - - - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
John Thomas Dawson - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Sarah Staines - - - -	—	—	—	2 10 0
Received from tenants at will - - -	—	—	—	56 15 0
Ditto from persons who lived in Charity Court	—	—	—	0 2 0
	—	—	—	85 19 0

PAYMENTS made by DANIEL HANCHET FRANCIS, from the 24th day of June 1865 to the 24th day of June 1866.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	2	2
	Mr. C. Day, a carpenter's bill	2	4	1
	Mr. H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	4	6
Sept. 13	Poor rate, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	4	1	7
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	1	5	6
29	Rev. F. Fanshawe, one quarter's salary 75 0 0 140 boys, one quarter 175 0 0	250	0	0
	Rev. H. Le Mesurier, one quarter's salary 35 0 0 144 boys, one quarter 151 4 0 7 boys, two quarters 14 14 0	200	18	0
	Rev. E. MacCarthy, one quarter's salary 32 10 0 50 boys, one quarter 37 10 0	70	0	0
	Rev. C. Brereton, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Lee, ditto	37	10	0
	Mr. Halsted, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	20	0	0
	Mrs. Teedon, sundries	1	16	0
	Mr. Lilley, a glazier's bill	5	4	1
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	7	0
Oct. 31	Mr. C. Day, ditto	2	1	8
	Gas Company	4	10	9
Nov. 24	Mr. Cherry, a bricklayer's bill	5	6	0
	Poor rate, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	4	15	2
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	1	9	9
	District rate, School	2	19	4
	Ditto, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	5	8	10
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	1	14	0
	Half a year's assessed taxes, School	3	11	3
	Ditto, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	1	17	6
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	0	18	9
	Half a year's property tax, do.	0	10	8
	Ditto, Rev. F. Fanshawe's do.	1	15	0
28	Church rate, ditto	1	15	0
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	0	6	5
Dec. 18	Firewood	0	19	0
25	Rev. F. Fanshawe, one quarter's salary 75 0 0 140 boys, one quarter 175 0 0	250	0	0
1865.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 25	Rev. H. Le Mesurier, one quarter's salary 35 0 0 150 boys, one quarter 157 10 0 15 boys, two quarters 31 10 0	224	0	0
	Rev. E. MacCarthy, one quarter's salary 32 10 0 50 boys, one quarter 37 10 0	70	0	0
	Rev. C. Brereton, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Lee, ditto	37	10	0
	Mr. Halsted, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	20	0	0
	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	3	6
	Mr. Lilley, a glazier's bill	0	16	0
1866.				
Jan. 31	Mr. Chandler, coals	10	0	0
	Mr. Hinde, a plumber's bill	0	11	10
	Mr. Wilsher, a bricklayer's bill	0	12	4
Feb. 6	Poor rate, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	4	15	2
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	2	19	6
24	Mr. C. Day, a carpenter's bill	1	17	9
	Mr. Cherry, a bricklayer's bill	0	8	0
Mar. 25	Rev. F. Fanshawe, one quarter's salary 75 0 0 140 boys, one quarter 175 0 0	250	0	0
	Rev. H. Le Mesurier, one quarter's salary 35 0 0 154 boys, one quarter 161 14 0 9 boys, two quarters 18 18 0	215	12	0
	Rev. E. MacCarthy, one quarter's salary 32 10 0 50 boys, one quarter 37 10 0	70	0	0
	Rev. C. Brereton, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Lee, ditto	37	10	0
	Mr. Halsted, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	20	0	0
	Mr. Tripp, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	5	0	0
	Firewood	0	9	6
	Mr. T. Bull, a bill	6	18	0
	Mr. James, a smith's bill	0	8	6
April 7	Half a year's property tax, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	1	15	0
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	1	16	6
	Half a year's assessed taxes, ditto	1	17	6

1866.		£	s.	d.
April 7	Half a year's assessed taxes, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	1	17	6
30	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	6	6
	Mr. E. Haynes, a bricklayer's bill	1	6	4
	Mr. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys	0	4	6
	Mr. Chandler, coals	6	13	4
	Mr. G. Barnes, sundries	1	0	0
	Firewood	0	19	0
May 5	Gas Company	6	3	0
	Poor rate, Rev. F. Fanshawe's house	5	8	9
	Ditto, Rev. H. Le Mesurier's ditto	3	8	0
	District rate, ditto	2	11	0
	Ditto, Rev. F. Fanshawe's do.	4	1	7
	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	16	6
June 24	Rev. F. Fanshawe, one quarter's salary 75 0 0			
	140 boys, one quarter 175 0 0			
		250	0	0
	Rev. H. Le Mesurier, one quarter's salary 35 0 0			
	160 boys, one quarter 168 0 0			
	14 boys, two quarters 29 8 0			
		232	8	0
	Mr. Pierce, one quarter's salary 32 10 0			
	50 boys, one quarter 37 10 0			
		70	0	0
	Rev. C. Brereton, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Lee, ditto	37	10	0
	Rev. La Mert, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Halsted, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	20	0	0
	Mr. Matthews, ditto	20	0	0
	Visitors' expenses, attending examination	21	0	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	5	0	0
	Mr. Hinton, a stonemason's bill	17	17	4
	Man cleaning windows	0	10	0
	Mr. Smith, a bill	6	12	6
	Cash paid, J. Woods and others removing old foundations and levelling at Rev. H. Le Mesurier's	8	9	6
	T. Fitzhugh, half-year's allowance for ringing bell	3	2	0
	J. Ivett, gravel and carting	2	11	2
		£2998	9	7

Drawing Class.

1865. Sept. 29	Mr. Rudge, one quarter's salary	10	0	0
Dec. 25	Ditto	10	0	0
1866. Mar. 25	Ditto	18	15	0
June 24	Ditto	18	15	0
		£3,055	19	7

French Class.

1865. Sept. 29	Mr. Hobacq, one quarter's salary	18	15	0
Dec. 25	Ditto	18	15	0
1866. Mar. 25	Ditto	18	15	0
	Dr. Steinmetz, ditto	18	15	0
June 24	Mr. Hobacq, ditto	18	15	0
	Dr. Steinmitz, ditto	18	15	0
		£3,168	9	7

German Class.

1865. Sept. 29	Dr. Steinmetz, one quarter's salary	18	15	0
Dec. 25	Ditto	18	15	0
1866. Mar. 25	Ditto	18	15	0
June 24	Ditto	50	0	0
		£3,274	14	7

Exhibitions.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 7	Bulkeley Le Mesurier, 3rd year	80	0	0
	William C. Green, ditto	80	0	0
24	William C. Crofts, 1st year	80	0	0
25	Clifford C. Chamberlain, 4th year	80	0	0
Sept. 9	Charles G. Wilkinson, 2nd year	80	0	0
1865. Sept. 9	Evans Foulkes, 1st year	80	0	0
	John Dearden, 2nd year	80	0	0
1866. June 24	V. P. Wyatt, 1st year	80	0	0
		£640	0	0

Commercial School.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	2	0
Sept. 6	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	6	6
13	Poor rate, Mr. Finlinson's house	1	5	6
29	Mr. Finlinson, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
1865. Sept. 29	Rev. W. Harris, one quarter's salary	37	10	0
	Mr. Winwood, ditto	30	0	0
	Mr. Porter, ditto	30	0	0
	Mr. Langley, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Gostick, ditto	22	10	0
	Mr. C. L. Hall, ditto	18	15	10

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Mr. Foster, one quarter's salary	15	0	0
	Mr. G. Lilley, a glazier's bill	1	6	4
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	2	10
Oct. 27	Mr. Jarvis, a stonemason's bill	0	5	0
	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	4	6
	Rev. W. Harris, salary	10	15	0
	Mr. Emanuel, salary and travelling expenses	3	0	0
Nov. 9	Poor rate, Mr. Finlinson's house	1	9	9
	District rate, ditto	1	14	0
	Church rate, ditto	0	11	5
	Property tax, ditto	1	5	10
	Assessed taxes, ditto	0	18	9
Dec. 18	Firewood	0	19	0
	Mr. Finlinson, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Winwood, ditto	30	0	0
	Mr. Porter, ditto	30	0	0
	Mr. Langley, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Gostick, ditto	22	10	0
	Mr. C. L. Hall, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Foster, ditto	15	0	0
	Mr. Arnott, ditto	18	10	0
	Ditto, travelling expenses	1	1	0
	Mr. Finlinson, ditto	1	16	6
	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	5	6
	Ditto ditto	0	6	6
	Examination papers	3	14	0
1866.	Ditto ditto	1	11	9
Jan. 16	District rate, Mr. Finlinson's house	1	0	0
	Bryant's trustees, one quarter's rent	15	0	0
22	J. Wilsher, a bricklayer's bill	2	7	8
	Ditto ditto	3	15	8
31	Mr. Chandler, coals	6	13	4
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	4	10
Feb. 6	Poor rate, Mr. Finlinson's house	1	5	8
26	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	18	10
	Mr. Cherry, a bricklayer's bill	0	3	6
Mar. 25	Mr. Finlinson, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Porter, ditto	37	10	0
	Mr. Langley, ditto	30	0	0
	Mr. Gostick, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. C. L. Hall, ditto	22	10	0
	Mr. E. Hall, ditto	22	10	0
	Mr. Foster, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Allen, ditto	15	0	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	5	0	0
	Firewood	0	9	6
April 11	Assessed taxes, Mr. Finlinson's house	1	2	6
	Bryant's trustees, one quarter's rent	15	0	0
	J. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys	0	6	6
30	Mr. Chandler, coals	5	0	0
	District rate, Mr. Finlinson's house	1	2	0

1866.		£	s.	d.
April 30	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	16	10
	Mr. Sturges, brushes	0	8	6
	Mr. Savage, a carpenter's bill	0	10	6
June 24	Mr. Finlinson, one quarter's salary	62	10	0
	Mr. Porter, ditto	37	10	0
	Mr. Langley, ditto	30	0	0
	Mr. Gostick, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. C. L. Hall, ditto	22	10	0
	Mr. E. Hall, ditto	22	10	0
	Mr. Foster, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Allen, ditto	15	0	0
	T. Fitzhugh, one year's allowance for ringing bell	3	2	0
	Mr. Finlinson, travelling expenses to Louth, Yarmouth, and London, for German and French masters	9	8	0
	Mr. Fasnacht, travelling expenses	3	3	0
	Mr. Bonfanti, ditto	2	2	0
	Messrs. Evans and Arnold, attending examination	21	0	0
	Expenses of examination	20	8	5
	Bryant's trustees, one quarter's rent of Mr. Finlinson's house	15	0	0
	Man cleaning windows	0	15	0
		£1,100	5	11

Drawing Class.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Mr. Rudge, one quarter's salary	18	15	0
Dec. 25	Ditto ditto	18	15	0
1866.				
Mar. 25	Ditto ditto	18	15	0
June 24	Ditto ditto	18	15	0
		£1,175	5	11

French Class.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Mr. Hobacq, one quarter's salary	18	15	0
Nov. 3	Ditto, three weeks salary	5	7	6
Dec. 12	Mr. Emanuel, one quarter's salary	20	0	0
	Dr. Steinmetz, ditto	7	0	0
1866.				
Mar. 25	Mr. Rosenberg, ditto	20	0	0
	Dr. Steinmetz, ditto	10	0	0
June 24	Mr. Fasnacht, ditto	30	0	0
		£1,286	8	5

German Class.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Dr. Steinmetz, one quarter's salary	18	15	0
Dec. 25	Ditto ditto	18	15	0
1866.				
Mar. 25	Ditto ditto	18	15	0
	M. Bonfanti, ditto	30	0	0
		£1,372	13	5

Prize Premiums.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 5	R. S. Ager to Mr. Finlinson, 1st year	50	0	0
	Charles G. Inkersole to Mr. Dudgeon, ditto	50	0	0
1866.				
Feb. 12	Messrs. Matthews, with Charles Hunt, 3rd year	50	0	0
Mar. 28	Messrs. Houlder, with John Thomas Shelton, 2nd year	50	0	0
	Messrs. Leete and Baillon, with William Gyde	75	0	0
May 21	Messrs. Houlder, with Oliver C. Coombs, 2nd year	50	0	0
June 21	Mr. Humber, with Henry Lyon, 4th year	50	0	0
		£375	0	0

Preparatory Commercial School.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	2	6
	Mr. H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	1	6
Sept. 29	Mr. Bannister, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Gillions, ditto	15	0	0
	Mr. Allen, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Blyth, ditto	7	10	0
	Mr. Smith, ditto	7	10	0
	Church rate	0	5	0
Dec. 25	Mr. Bannister, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Gillions, ditto	15	0	0
	Mr. Allen, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Blyth, ditto	7	10	0
	Mr. Smith, ditto	7	10	0
1866.				
Jan. 31	Mr. Chandler, coals	1	13	4
Mar. 25	Mr. Bannister, one quarter's salary	50	0	0

1866.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 25	Mr. Hall, one quarter's salary	25	0	0
	Mr. Gillions, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Blyth, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Smith, ditto	7	10	0
	Mr. Parsons, ditto	7	10	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	1	13	4
April 19	Mr. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys	0	1	6
30	Mr. Chandler, coals	2	10	0
	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	6	0
June 24	Mr. Bannister, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	25	0	0
	Mr. Gillions, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Blyth, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Smith, ditto	7	10	0
	Mr. Parsons, ditto	7	10	0
	Mr. Hillhouse, ditto	7	10	0
	Man cleaning windows	0	10	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	0	16	8
		£492	19	10

National School.

1865.		£	s.	d.
July 26	Rewards to monitors and boys	5	9	0
Sept. 6	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	2	6
13	Poor rate, Mr. Riley's house	0	12	0
29	Mr. Riley, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Denyer, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Fisher, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Lilley, a plumber's bill	0	6	7
	Mr. Osborn, cleaning clock	0	4	0
Oct. 31	Mr. Day, a carpenter's bill	3	19	0
Nov. 9	Poor rate, Mr. Riley's house	0	12	0
28	District rate, ditto	0	16	0
	Assessed taxes, ditto	0	11	3
	Church rate	0	5	0
	Mr. Cherry, a bricklayer's bill	0	9	6
Dec. 25	Mr. Riley, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Denyer, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Fisher, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Lilley, a glazier's bill	0	18	5
	Mr. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	4	6
	Mr. Freshwater, a carpenter's bill	0	18	0
	Rewards to monitors and boys	8	12	6

1866.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 31	Mr. Chandler, coals	5	0	0
Feb. 6	Poor rate, Mr. Riley's house	0	12	0
	Property tax, ditto	0	7	6
26	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	0	9
	Mr. Cherry, a bricklayer's bill	0	2	0
Mar. 25	Mr. Riley, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Denyer, ditto	18	15	0
	Mr. Fisher, ditto	12	10	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	3	6	8
	Mr. James, a smith's bill	0	12	0
	Rewards to monitors and boys	5	11	0
April 7	Property tax, Mr. Riley's house	0	2	6
	Assessed taxes, ditto	0	11	3
30	Mr. W. Day, an ironmonger's bill	0	2	0
	Mr. Haynes, a bricklayer's bill	3	12	0
	Mr. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys	0	2	6
	Mr. Chandler, coals	2	10	0
May 17	Poor rate, Mr. Riley's house	0	18	0
	District rate, ditto	0	12	0

1866.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 27	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	5	1
	Firewood - - -	0	19	0
June 24	Mr. Riley, one quarter's salary	50	0	0
	Mr. Denyer, ditto - -	22	10	0
	Mr. Fisher, ditto - -	12	10	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	1	13	4
1866.		£	s.	d.
June 24	Man cleaning windows -	0	10	0
	Mr. Houghton, a bricklayer's bill - - -	0	4	9
	Rewards to monitors and boys	5	16	8
		£386	6	3

Girls' School.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 6	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys -	0	3	0
	Mr. Lilley, a plumber's bill -	0	16	10
29	Miss Mitchell, one quarter's salary - - -	25	0	0
	Miss Robinson, ditto - -	12	10	0
	Miss Tait, ditto - -	10	0	0
	Miss Jones, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Mrs. Thompson, ditto -	11	5	0
	Miss Alder, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Miss Guest, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	3	2
Oct. 2	Mr. McKerrow, a draper's bill	1	11	0
	Church rate - - -	0	5	0
Dec. 25	Miss Mitchell, one quarter's salary - - -	25	0	0
	Miss Robinson, ditto - -	12	10	0
	Miss Tait, ditto - -	10	0	0
	Miss Jones, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Mrs. Thompson, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Miss Alder, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Miss Guest, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Rewards to monitors and girls	5	1	3
	Ditto ditto - -	2	19	6
	Mr. Livermore, a draper's bill	2	11	3
1866.				
Jan. 22	Mr. Willsher, a bricklayer's bill	2	9	0
31	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	4	3	4
Feb. 26	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill - - - -	0	1	4
	Mr. Clare, repairing clock -	0	6	0
	Mr. Shrosberry, a draper's bill	2	3	5

1866.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 25	Miss Mitchell, one quarter's salary - - -	25	0	0
	Miss Robinson, ditto - -	12	10	0
	Miss Tait, ditto - -	10	0	0
	Miss Jones, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Mrs. Thompson, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Miss Guest, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Miss Alder, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Miss Smith, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	3	6	8
April 19	Mr. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys - - -	0	3	0
30	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	2	10	0
May 20	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill - - -	0	10	4
June 24	Miss Mitchell, one quarter's salary - - -	25	0	0
	Miss Robinson, ditto - -	12	10	0
	Miss Tait, ditto - -	12	10	0
	Miss Jones, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Mrs. Thompson, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Miss Alder, ditto - -	5	0	0
	Miss Guest, ditto - -	5	0	0
	Miss Smith, ditto - -	3	0	0
	Firewood - - -	0	19	0
	Rewards to monitors and girls	8	18	1
	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	2	10	0
	Man cleaning windows -	0	15	0
	Mr. Smith, sundries - -	0	5	6
		£359	1	8

Infant School.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 13	Poor rate, Mr. Jagg's house -	0	7	2
	Ditto, school - -	0	12	0
29	Mr. Jagg, one quarter's salary	25	0	0
	Miss Perfect, ditto - -	8	15	0
	Susan Irons, ditto - -	3	15	0
	G. Lilley, a glazier's bill -	0	19	4
	Trustees of Matthews' chapel one year's rent of school -	30	0	0
Oct. 30	Gas company - -	0	7	6
Nov. 9	Poor rate, Mr. Jagg's house -	0	8	5
	District rate, ditto - -	0	9	7
	Ditto, school - -	0	16	0
	Property tax, ditto - -	0	5	0
	Ditto, Mr. Jagg's house -	0	16	8
	Church rate, ditto - -	0	1	6
	Ditto, school - -	0	3	0
Dec. 25.	Mr. Jagg, one quarter's salary	25	0	0
	Miss Perfect, ditto -	11	5	0
1866.				
	Susan Irons, ditto -	3	15	0
Jan. 30	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys -	0	4	0
Feb. 6	Poor rate, Mr. Jagg's house -	0	8	5
	Ditto, school - -	0	14	0

1866.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 6	Ditto, ditto - -	0	14	0
26	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	1	6
Mar. 25	Mr. Jagg, one quarter's salary	25	0	0
	Miss Perfect, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Susan Irons ditto - -	3	15	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	0	16	8
April 7	Property tax, Mr. Jagg's house	0	16	8
	Ditto, school - - -	0	5	0
	Assessed taxes, Mr. Jagg's house - - -	0	2	3
19	Mr. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys - - -	0	3	6
May 13	Gas company - -	0	13	6
	Poor rate, Mr. Jagg's house -	0	9	7
	Ditto, school - - -	0	16	0
30	District rate, ditto - -	0	12	0
	Ditto, Mr. Jagg's house -	0	7	2
June 24	Mr. Jagg, one quarter's salary	25	0	0
	Miss Perfect, ditto - -	11	5	0
	Susan Irons, ditto - -	3	15	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals - -	0	16	8
		£200	17	1

Pensions.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Miss Jones, one quarter's pension	4	3	4
Dec. 25	Ditto	4	3	4
1866.				
Mar. 25	Miss Jones, one quarter's pension	4	3	4
June 24	Ditto	4	3	4
		£16	13	4

Marriage Portions.

1865.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Aug. 1	Mary Ann Manton	20	0	0		William R. Ward	20	0	0
	Rebecca Parrot	20	0	0		Francis Hull	20	0	0
8	Elizabeth Carter	20	0	0		Joseph Thomlinson	20	0	0
15	Susan Manton	20	0	0		Benjamin Bettles	20	0	0
24	Ada Fleming	20	0	0		George Cox	20	0	0
	Clara E. Warren	20	0	0		John Persilow	20	0	0
	Frances Green	20	0	0		Henry G. Carrick	20	0	0
Oct. 28	Eliza Fisher	20	0	0		George Reading	20	0	0
	Mary Ann Hull	20	0	0		George Wootton	20	0	0
	Ellen Smith	20	0	0		Thomas Walker	20	0	0
	Martha Watford	20	0	0		John Kimmersley	20	0	0
Nov. 4	Ellen Collins	20	0	0		James Goodrid	20	0	0
	Emma W. Legge	20	0	0		Arthur Wellesley	20	0	0
25	Frances James	20	0	0		James Cousins	20	0	0
1866.					to				
Jan. 20	Elizabeth Bennett	20	0	0		James West	20	0	0
	Emma Bazley	20	0	0		Joseph Lane	20	0	0
	Maria Kilsby	20	0	0		George H. Elderkin	20	0	0
24	Anna Maria Franklin	20	0	0		John Jones	20	0	0
Feb. 1	Mary Jane Savage	20	0	0		Thomas Henry Kent	20	0	0
5	Mary Ann West	20	0	0		George Smith	20	0	0
Mar. 3	Louisa Garlick	20	0	0		Charles Northwood	20	0	0
April 28	Frances Chamberlain	20	0	0		Frederick Lack	20	0	0
30	Emma Haskins	20	0	0		James Dell	20	0	0
May 8	Jane Smith	20	0	0		Chamberlain Rust	20	0	0
17	Ruth Lett	20	0	0		Joseph Tacchi	20	0	0
	Amelia Hopkins	20	0	0		A. Robbins	20	0	0
	Sarah Townsend	20	0	0		William Flewitt	20	0	0
	Emily Buckingham	20	0	0		George Stonebanks	20	0	0
		£500	0	0					

Hospital.

1865.		£	s.	d.
July 1	Mr. Winwood, sundries	2	14	0
2	Mr. Church, bread	2	12	8
	Mr. Davis, meat	8	10	2
	Mr. Wareing, grocery	3	8	2
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	10	0
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	13	6
	Mr. Green, clothes	2	16	0
Aug. 6	Mr. Winwood, sundries	3	1	7
	Mr. Cockman, bread	3	0	8
	Mr. Davis, meat	6	12	6
	Mr. Cook, grocery	13	16	8
	Mr. Martin, milk	2	16	0
	Mr. Bull, drapery	4	16	6
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	8	6
	Mr. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	0	6
	Mr. Chandler, coals	1	13	10
	Firewood	0	19	0
Sept. 13	Poor rate	3	0	0
29	Mr. and Mrs. Winwood, one quarter's salary	20	0	0
	Mr. Cockman, bread	2	17	4
	Mr. Davis, meat	10	14	6

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Mr. Cook, grocery	1	19	9
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	8	0
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	14	6
	Mr. Rose, drapery	5	2	5
	Mr. Winwood, sundries	2	12	3
	Mr. Lilley, a painter's bill	2	8	3
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	3	1	0
Oct. 26	Mr. Cockman, bread	4	0	8
	Mr. Davis, meat	8	10	3
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	5	6
	Mr. Sergeant, malt	3	4	0
	Mr. Cook, grocery	1	9	3
	Mr. Martin, milk	2	16	0
	Mr. Rose, drapery	1	12	2
	Mr. Jarvis, brewing	1	8	4
	Mr. Winwood, sundries	2	15	2
	Servant's wages	4	10	0
	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	0	6
	Mrs. Bithrey, cutting children's hair	0	7	10
	Mr. Skerman, a brazier's bill	1	1	9
	Mr. Green, clothes	2	16	0

1865.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 26	Gas company	8	3	0
Nov. 9	Poor rate	3	10	0
	Mr. Davis, meat	8	1	0
	Mr. Cockman, bread	2	9	4
	Mr. Cook, grocery	2	12	9
	Mr. Martin, milk	2	16	0
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	5	0
	Mr. Stewardson, drapery	2	12	11
	Mr. Winwood, sundries	1	19	0
28	District rate	4	0	0
	Half a year's assessed taxes	1	13	9
	Ditto, property tax	1	6	4
	Church rate	0	15	0
Dec. 25	Mr. and Mrs. Winwood, one quarter's salary	20	0	0
	Children's rewards	2	5	0
	Mr. Cockman, bread	4	6	0
	Mr. Davis, meat	9	10	7
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	10	0
	Mr. Cook, grocery	4	3	9
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	8	9
	Mr. Winwood, sundries	2	14	9
	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	2	0
	Mr. Burr, ironmongery	0	12	9
	Mr. Were, children's clothes	16	16	0
1866.	Mr. Lilley, a plumber's bill	0	10	0
Jan. 8	Mr. Davis, meat	9	17	0
29	Mr. Cockman, bread	2	8	8
	Mr. Martin, milk	2	16	0
	Mr. Cook, grocery	2	15	6
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	0	3
	Mr. Stewardson, drapery	2	7	1
	Mrs. Winwood, sundries	1	15	6
	Mr. Sargeant, malt	3	8	0
	Mr. Boxall, caps	1	10	0
	Mr. Jarvis, brewing	0	14	10
	Servant's wages	3	14	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	8	6	8
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	1	3
	Mr. Willsher, a bricklayer's bill	5	0	0
	R. Couchman, Esq., one year's medical attendance	15	0	0
Feb. 6	Poor rate	3	10	0
12	Mr. Hill, meat	7	6	4
	Mr. Cockman, bread	3	19	1
	Mr. Cook, grocery	7	17	1
	Mr. Graves, ditto	5	2	6
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	2	3
	Mr. Hodgkins, a cooper's bill	1	1	6
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	13	6
	Mrs. Winwood, sundries	2	12	0
	Mrs. Bithrey, cutting children's hair	0	7	10
Mar. 25	Mrs. Winwood, one quarter's salary	20	0	0
	Mr. Cockman, bread	3	3	4
	Mr. Hill, meat	8	13	9
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	3	0
	Mr. Cook, grocery	2	1	7
	Mr. Sergeant, malt	3	8	0
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	7	0
	Mr. Aston, drapery	3	12	2
	Mr. Jarvis, brewing	0	14	10

1866.		£	s.	d.
	Mrs. Winwood, sundries	2	8	0
	Ditto, fixtures	3	10	0
	Servant's wages	4	5	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	5	0	0
	Mr. James, a brazier's bill	3	12	4
April 7	Property tax	1	6	4
	Assessed taxes	1	13	9
17	Mr. Hill, meat	7	18	11
	Mr. Cockman, bread	3	2	6
	Mr. Cook, grocery	3	8	0
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	7	6
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	1	16	6
	Mr. Haines, a bricklayer's bill	1	8	6
	Mr. Lodovick, sweeping chimneys	0	1	0
	Mr. Chandler, coals	3	6	8
	Mrs. Winwood, sundries	2	2	0
May 15	Gas Company	6	18	0
17	Poor rate	4	0	0
28	District rate	3	0	0
	Mr. Cockman, bread	5	18	8
	Mr. Hill, meat	13	3	2
	Mr. Cherry, drapery	13	1	11
	Mr. Cook, grocery	7	2	7
	Mr. Porter, drapery	4	12	6
	Mr. Perkins, shoes	0	17	0
	Mr. Parrott, ditto	1	2	6
	Mr. Lester, sundries	0	13	2
	Mrs. Hester, earthenware	0	15	3
	Mr. Sim, ditto	0	5	7
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	16	6
	Mr. Passmore, sundries	9	11	1
	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	17	6
	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	1	13	9
	Mr. Savage, a carpenter's bill	1	13	0
	Firewood	0	19	0
June 12	Mr. Passmore, sundries	7	0	8
	Mr. Chandler, coals	3	6	8
	Ditto, coke	0	6	0
24	Mr. and Mrs. Passmore, one quarter's salary	20	0	0
	Mr. Cockman, bread	3	10	0
	Mr. Hill, meat	11	17	9
	Mr. Cook, grocery	6	19	1
	Mr. Martin, milk	3	16	6
	Mr. Rose, drapery	11	1	2
	Mr. Millner, rugs	10	18	0
	Mr. Parrott, shoes	2	3	1
	Mr. Clifton, a cooper's bill	1	7	9
	Messrs. Stewardson and Tayloy, sundries	1	2	4
	Mr. Sim, ditto	0	15	5
	Mr. Burr, an ironmonger's bill	4	3	7
	Mr. Smith, ditto	3	8	6
	Mr. Chandler, coals	1	13	4
	Mr. Pain, an ironmonger's bill	6	12	6
	Ditto, ditto	1	3	9
	Mr. Passmore, sundries	10	10	8
		£647	4	9

Paid on Binding the following Apprentices.

Boys—In-door.

1865.	*Masters.*		*Apprentices.*	£	s.	d.
July 8	Thomas Jordan		Samuel Osborn	5	0	0
Oct. 6	Walter John Valentine		Shrosberry and Gunton	5	0	0
Nov. 2	Frederick James Manton		Joseph Robinson	5	0	0
	William B. Parrott		Frederick Summerlin	5	0	0
Dec. 7	Joseph Gobbe		John Mayhew	5	0	0
	Charles Stevens	to	Joel Redman	5	0	0
	John Richardson		John Stevens	5	0	0
1866.						
Feb. 1	Ebenezer Inskip		Jesse Cox	5	0	0
May 3	Tom G. Stokes		Richard Abbis	5	0	0
June 7	Jesse Craddock		Samuel Marsh	5	0	0

Boys—Out-door.

1865.						
Sept. 7	William Blackwell		William Wells Kilpin	5	0	0
	Thomas E. Goldney		Henry L. Clark	5	0	0
	William Wickens		Charles Day	5	0	0
Oct. 6	Arthur Ames		William Setterington	5	0	0
	Francis Hulatt		Frederick Howard	5	0	0
	George A. Freshard		Frederick Howard	5	0	0
Nov. 4	Henry Page		James Mann	5	0	0
	John Charles Waites		Frederick Howard	5	0	0
Dec. 7	George Warren		Rowland Hill	5	0	0
	Joseph Taborn		Samuel Joy	5	0	0
	William Stock		Benjamin Savage	5	0	0
1866.						
Jan. 7	George Smith		William Freshwater	5	0	0
	George Frederick Ekins		Henry Pain	5	0	0
Feb. 1	Jabez Smith		John Batson	5	0	0
	Alfred Cook	to	John Young	5	0	0
	Lewis Sletcher		John Bettison	5	0	0
	Robert C. Inwood		W. C. Grey	5	0	0
Mar. 3	Samuel Lane		John Hull	5	0	0
	George Henry Rawlins		Thomas Hodgkins	5	0	0
April 5	James Sanders		Henry Pain	5	0	0
	Robert Steers		William Dickens	5	0	0
	Thomas Joseph Brown		Joseph Frazer	5	0	0
	Thomas Barrick		Levi Single	5	0	0
	Arthur B. Clifton		Charles F. Timæus	5	0	0
May 3	Ebenezer Smith		John Allen	5	0	0
	William Henry Mobbs		John Day	5	0	0
	Alfred Bevan		William Wells Kilpin	5	0	0
June 7	William R. Tucker		James Maynard	5	0	0
	Harry S. Smith		Peter S. Smith	5	0	0

Girls—In-door.

1865.						
Dec. 7	Jane M. Horsford	to	Sarah Ann Bennett	5	0	0
				£200	0	0

Paid Second Part of the Premium due with the following Apprentices.

Boys—In-door.

1865.	*Masters.*		*Apprentices.*	£	s.	d.
Nov. 4	Thomas Clifton		Walter Clifton	10	0	0
1866.						
Feb. 23	*George J. Marshall*		John Pickering	10	0	0
April 5	*George Turner*		Alfred Britton	10	0	0
	Joseph Covington	with	Joseph Carroll	10	0	0
June 7	*Samuel Plowman*		George Smith	10	0	0
	Thomas E. Sayers		Alfred Kemp	10	0	0
	Benjamin Pyle		Philip Dawson	10	0	0
	George Hazeldine		Charles Hazeldine	10	0	0

Boys—Out-door.

1865.	*Masters.*		*Apprentices.*	£	s.	d.
Sept. 9	John Hinton	with	Barnard Clements	10	0	0
Oct. 5	John Guest		William H. Brown	10	0	0
Nov. 30	Edward Page		Edward Rabbitt	10	0	0
Dec. 9	Henry L. Clarke		Thomas Trolley	10	0	0
1866.						
Jan. 1	William Kent		Francis Timæus	10	0	0
	Frederick Howard		John Parrott	10	0	0
Mar. 29	John Usher		Francis T. Mercer	10	0	0
April 9	John Cunvin		Edward Churchill	10	0	0
June 7	William Burr		George Smith	10	0	0
				£170	0	0

PAID THIRD PART OF THE PREMIUM DUE WITH THE FOLLOWING APPRENTICES.

Boys—In-door.

1865.	*Masters.*		*Apprentices.*	£	s.	d.
Aug. 5	Benjamin Savage	with	Joseph Church	10	0	0
Sept. 7	Edward Travis		Henry Humphreys	10	0	0
	Alexander Dalgety		Samuel Finding	10	0	0
Oct. 27	William Newton		Alexander Ager	10	0	0
1866						
April 5	John Grantham		Joseph E. Clare	10	0	0
	Robert Wilkinson		Alfred Benskin	10	0	0
May 3	John Noble		Alfred Mann	10	0	0
	Edwin R. Collins		Samuel Bryant	10	0	0
June 24	W. T. Willmer		Charles Haynes	10	0	0

Boys—Out-door.

1865.						
July 7	Michael Hinde	with	John E. Flude	10	0	0
	John Hinton		James Garlick	10	0	0
Aug. 5	George H. Miller		William G. Hart	10	0	0
Sept. 9	John Budge		St. John Smith	10	0	0
	Josiah R. Green		William B. Bennett	10	0	0
Oct. 5	Rowland Hill		William Colson	10	0	0
Nov. 4	John Young		Alfred Clements	10	0	0
	Joseph Lilley		James Braybrooks	10	0	0
Dec. 8	William Freshwater		James Deacon	10	0	0
	Charles F. Timæus		John Haynes	10	0	0
1866						
April 7	Rowland Hill		Thomas Joy	10	0	0
May 5	Thomas Barker		Walter Ivett	10	0	0
June 7	Richard Ward		Charles Fleming	10	0	0
	Rowland Hill		James P. Brown	10	0	0
	Charles F. Timæus		Albert Smith	10	0	0
	William J. Robinson		John M. Walker	10	0	0
	John Batson		Edward Ekins	10	0	0
	James Tansley		Edwin French	10	0	0
				£270	0	0

DONATIONS.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 23	Martha Trolley	3	0	0
Nov. 4	Louisa Dennis	3	0	0
		£6	0	0

BEST ALMSHOUSES.

1865–6. No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 William Coombs and wife, 52 weeks at 15s.	39	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	5	0	0			
				44	0	0

1865–6. No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 John Nichols, 52 weeks at 10s.	26	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				29	0	0

1865–6. No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3 William Kay, 52 weeks at 10*s.*, and allowance for clothing				29	0	0
4 Clarke Barber Merry, ditto				29	0	0
5 Joseph Ford, ditto				29	0	0
6 N. W. Small and wife, 52 weeks at 15*s.*	39	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	5	0	0			
				44	0	0
7 John George and wife, ditto				44	0	0
8 B. Johnson, 52 weeks at 10*s.*	26	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				29	0	0
9 Charles Bithrey, ditto				29	0	0
10 Robert West and wife, 52 weeks at 15*s.*	39	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	5	0	0			
				44	0	0
11 Widow Jefferies, 52 weeks at 10*s.*	26	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				29	0	0
12 Widow Haines, ditto				29	0	0
13 Widow Collins, ditto				29	0	0
14 Widow Read, 52 weeks, at 10*s.*	26	0	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				29	0	0
15 Widow Gee, ditto				29	0	0
16 Widow Lovelidge, ditto				29	0	0
17 Widow Miller, 52 weeks at 10*s.*, and allowance for clothing				29	0	0
18 Widow Humphreys, ditto				29	0	0
19 Martha Timæus, ditto				29	0	0
20 Widow Norman, ditto				29	0	0
				£640	0	0

Repairs.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 2	Mr. Day, a carpenter's bill	1	17	6
Sept. 13	Poor rate	3	3	4
	Mr. Barker, a plumber's bill	0	8	0
Oct. 13	Gas Company	1	10	6
Nov. 9	Poor rate	3	14	2
Nov. 28	Church rate	0	15	10
	District rate	8	16	0
1866.				
Jan. 11	R. Couchman, Esq., one year's medical attendance	15	0	0
Feb. 6	Poor rate	3	14	2
26	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's	0	4	6
May 15	Gas Company	1	10	6
	Mr. G. Payne, a plumber's bill	0	7	4
17	Poor rate	4	5	0
30	District rate	3	3	4
June 24	Mr. Horton, one year's allowance for keeping in order almshouse front	4	10	0
		£693	0	2

Dame Alice Street Almshouses.

1865–6. No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Widow Litchfield, 52 weeks at 7*s.*	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
2 William Gazeley and wife, 21 wks. at 10*s.* 6*d.*	11	0	6			
Widow Gazeley, 8 weeks at 7*s.*	2	16	0			
R. Fitzhugh, 21 weeks at 7*s.*	7	7	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				23	3	6
3 J. Willsher, 52 weeks at 7*s.*	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
4 John Lavender, 52 weeks at 7*s.*	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
5 Widow Roff, ditto				20	4	0
6 William Warden, ditto				20	4	0
7 Turrell Wright and wife, 17 weeks at 10*s.* 6*d.*	8	18	6			
Widow Wright, 35 weeks at 7*s.*	12	5	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				23	3	6
8 Widow Hoggard, 52 weeks at 7*s.*	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
9 Widow Placket, 48 weeks at 7*s.*	16	16	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
John Holloman and wife, 3 week at 10*s.* 6*d.*	1	11	6			
				20	7	6
10 Widow Osborn, 52 weeks at 7*s.*	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
11 Widow Thompson, ditto				20	4	0
12 Widow Ebdon, ditto				20	4	0
13 Widow Beldam, ditto				20	4	0
14 Widow Sear, ditto				20	4	0
15 Wm. Careless and wife, at 10*s.* 6*d.*	27	6	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				30	6	0
16 Mary Curtis, 52 weeks at 7*s.*	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
17 William Gilbert and wife, 52 weeks at 10*s.* 6*d.*	27	6	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				30	6	0
18 Widow Whittamore, 16 weeks at 7*s.*	5	12	0			
Widow Chambers, 34 weeks at 7*s.*	11	18	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				19	10	0

1865–6. No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19 Elizabeth Coombs, 52 weeks at 7s.	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
20 Ann Smith, ditto				20	4	0
21 Widow Holding, ditto				20	4	0
22 Widow Page, ditto				20	4	0
23 Mary Farnell, 47 weeks at 7s.	16	9	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
Widow Parrott, 3 weeks at 7s.	1	1	0			
				19	10	0
24 Widow Taylor, 34 weeks at 7s.	11	18	0			
Richard Boston, 17 weeks at 7s.	5	19	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				19	17	0
25 Widow Walker, 52 weeks at 7s.	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
26 Widow Kitchener, ditto				20	4	0
27 Widow Brandam, ditto				20	4	0
28 John Noble, ditto				20	4	0
29 Mary Eady, ditto				20	4	0
30 Widow Bailey, ditto				20	4	0
31 Widow Bellamy, ditto				20	4	0
32 Widow Hurst, ditto				20	4	0
33 Widow Waldock, ditto				20	4	0
34 John Manton and wife, 31 weeks at 10s. 6d.	16	5	6			
John Manton, 21 weeks at 7s.	7	7	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				25	12	6
35 Widow Clarke, 52 weeks at 7s.	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
36 Widow Stapleton, ditto				20	4	0
37 Widow Blackwell, ditto				20	4	0
38 S. Britton and wife, 52 weeks at 10s. 6d.	27	6	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				30	6	0

1865–6. No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
39 Jonathan Stevens, 52 weeks at 7s.	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
40 Widow Appleby, ditto				20	4	0
41 Widow Ward, ditto				20	4	0
42 William Clifton, ditto				20	4	0
43 Edward Twydell, ditto				20	4	0
44 James Walker and wife, 52 weeks at 10s. 6d.	27	6	0			
Allowance for clothing	3	0	0			
				30	6	0
45 James Harle, 52 weeks at 7s.	18	4	0			
Allowance for clothing	2	0	0			
				20	4	0
				£959	4	0

Repairs.

		£	s.	d.
1865. Sept. 6	Mr. Barker, a plumber's bill	0	7	0
13	Poor rate	4	18	1
Nov. 9	Ditto	5	3	5
30	District rate	9	16	6
	Church rate	0	10	0
Dec. 9	J. Odell, a painter's bill	1	4	9
	Ditto	0	18	3
	S. Middleton, a bricklayer's bill	3	1	6
14	Mrs. Coulson, cleaning houses	0	9	0
1866. Jan. 30	R. Couchman, Esq., one year's medical attendance	30	0	0
Feb. 6	Poor rate	5	3	4
Mar. 3	J. Odell, a painter's bill	1	3	0
	Mrs. Coulson, cleaning house	0	4	6
	Mr. James, a smith's bill	1	1	0
April 7	Mr. Odell, a painter's bill	1	2	6
14	Mrs. Coulson, cleaning house	0	4	6
May 17	Poor rate	7	3	2
30	District rate	3	17	0
June 1	S. Middleton, a bricklayer's bill	3	16	3
	Mr. Odell, a glazier's bill	1	5	0
		£1,040	12	9

Distribution to the Poor.

	£	s.	d.
1866. Feb. 17 Amount distributed to the poor	161	12	6

Hawes' Almhouses.

	£	s.	d.
Widow Smith, 52 weeks at 3s. per week	7	16	0
Widow Whitehouse, ditto	7	16	0

Paid the following Poor Persons' Rents.

	£	s.	d.
Catherine Foster	5	0	0
Widow Chambers	4	2	0
Poor rates	0	7	2
District rate	0	3	6
Church rate	0	0	6
	£186	17	8

Contracts and Repairs.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 16	Mr. Lilley, as per contract for painting Girls' school	13	12	6
Oct. 7	Mr. Odell, ditto National school	4	16	0
10	Mr. Batson, ditto, whitewashing ditto	11	5	3
	Mr. Willsher, ditto Commercial school	7	15	0
	Ditto, Girls' school	5	9	6
	Mr. Lilley, ditto, painting ditto	4	4	6
	Ditto, ditto	9	5	0
Dec. 10	Mr. Willsher, for repairs to cottages in All Hallows			
1866.	Lane	12	2	0
Jan. 10	Mr. Horsford, for surveying and superintending alterations to the National school, &c.	26	16	0
Jan. 10	Mr. Horsford, ditto	4	16	0
May 5	Mr. Haynes, on account of contract for alterations to the Rev. H. Le Mesurier's house	150	0	0
31	Ditto	156	12	0
June 24	Mr. Day, for alterations to hospital dormitories	25	3	7
	Mr. Pain, ditto to hospital range	10	12	7
	Ditto, ditto	9	2	3
	Mr. Richards, a carpenter's bill, ditto	7	2	9
		£458	14	11

Books and Stationery.

1866.		£	s.	d.
July 17	Messrs. Reeves, stationery	8	7	0
	Ditto	6	12	3
31	Mr. Nall, ditto	57	12	9
Aug. 30	Ditto, books	22	3	2
	Mr. Robinson, printing	7	4	9
Oct. 27	Ditto, ditto	3	5	6
Dec. 6	Christian Knowledge Society books	16	12	5
	Mr. Timæus, ditto	0	18	0
	Ditto, ditto	0	11	6
	Ditto, binding	1	13	3
	Mr. Nall, books	73	16	6
	Mr. Timæus, stationery	51	7	0
14	Mr. W. J. Robinson, printing			
1866.	annual accounts	14	17	6
Jan. 13	Messrs. Reeves, stationery	12	7	5
31	Mr. Timæus, ditto	23	17	5
31	Christian Knowledge Society books	2	19	11
1866.		£	s.	d.
	Mr. Robinson, printing	7	9	10
	Mr. Nall, books	4	15	0
	Ditto, ditto	65	0	6
May 2	Mr. Timæus, stationery	44	15	4
	Mr. Robinson, printing	5	1	3
June 24	Christian Knowledge Society, books	4	4	8
	Ditto	1	8	9
	Mr. Nall, ditto	3	19	8
	Mr. Robinson, printing	5	0	3
	Christian Knowledge Society, one year's subscription	5	5	0
		451	6	7
	Bills not paid	159	16	4
		£611	2	11

Amount of Books and Stationery supplied to the several Schools,

From Midsummer 1865, *to Midsummer* 1866.

	Books. £	s.	d.	Stationery. £	s.	d.
Grammar school	20	19	6	4	19	8
English school	171	8	10	77	19	3
Ditto, drawing class	2	16	8	35	4	7
Ditto, French class	10	6	9	4	16	7
Ditto, German class	10	17	3	5	19	3
Preparatory English school	20	13	4	27	13	11
National school	39	8	6	32	12	6
Girl's school	41	12	3	21	7	9
Infant school	6	8	8	0	17	8
Hospital	6	13	3	4	14	9
Clerk	1	16	4	10	16	7
Bibles for apprentices	2	15	0	—		
	£335	16	4	227	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of books	335	16	4
Ditto stationery	227	2	6
Ditto printing	28	1	7
Ditto printing accounts	14	17	6
One year's subscription to Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	5	5	0
	£611	2	11

Clerk.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29	Mr. Francis, one quarter's salary	42	10	0
Dec. 25	Ditto, ditto	42	10	0
Mar. 25	Mr. Francis, one quarter's salary	42	10	0
June 24	Ditto, ditto	42	10	0
		£170	0	0

London Estate.

1866.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 12	Joseph Lavender, Esq., surveys, &c.	184	17	0
May 27	Expenses of Committee to London to visit the estate	43	15	1
		£228	12	1

Law Charges.

1866.		£	s.	d.
April 4.	Messrs. Pearse, &c.	30	19	0

Loan Account.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 8	Eighth instalment of £2,500 invested in the 3 per cent. consols	125	0	0
Dec. 1	Sixth instalment of £4,000 invested in ditto	177	8	3
6	Sixth instalment of £3,500. invested in ditto	161	11	7
		£463	19	11

Interest.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 6	Messrs. Cary & Turnley, half a year's interest on 2,500*l.*	49	0	9
9	W. M. Bennett, Esq., ditto on 4,000*l.*	76	4	2
	Ditto, ditto on 3,500*l.*	68	16	8
1865.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 19	W. M. Bennett, Esq., half a year's interest on 4,000*l.*	76	4	2
	Ditto, ditto on 3,500*l.*	68	16	8
28	Messrs. Cary & Turnley, ditto 2500*l.*	49	3	4
		£388	5	9

Rates, Taxes, Insurance, etc.

1865.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 15	County Fire Office, insurance	3	10	0
30	Mr. Robinson, advertisements	7	6	0
	Bedford Times, ditto	1	2	0
	Bedford Mercury, ditto	1	13	0
	Mr. Smith, gasfittings, &c.	17	3	7
Sept. 13	Poor rate, schools	7	0	0
	Ditto, offices	2	7	11
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	6	0
	Ditto, W. Parrott's house	0	1	9
Oct. 30	Gas Company	15	11	6
	County Fire Office, insurance	10	12	0
	Ditto	0	12	3
Nov. 9	Poor rate, schools	8	3	4
	Ditto, offices	2	15	10
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	7	0
	C. Bell, Esq., one quarter's rent	10	9	0
28	District rate, schools	9	14	5
	Ditto, offices	3	3	10
	Ditto, cottages, St. John's	0	14	0
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	8	0
	Ditto, W. Parrott's house	0	2	4
	Half a year's land tax	7	9	8
	Half a year's assessed taxes, offices	1	10	9
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	2	3
	Ditto, property tax	3	5	10
	Ditto, offices	0	19	10
	Ditto, I. Pack's house	0	3	0
	Ditto, cottages, St. John's	0	6	2
	Ditto, W. Parrott's house	0	1	2
1865.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 28	Church rate, offices	0	12	0
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	1	6
	Ditto, W. Parrott's house	0	0	7
Dec. 14	Mr. Robinson, advertisements	10	16	6
25	Messrs. Barnard, half a year's interest	5	4	0
	C. Bell, Esq., one quarter's rent	10	9	0
1866.				
Jan. 3	Churchwarden's of St. Paul, donation	5	0	0
	Mr. Shelton, sundries	2	9	3
	Corporation of Bedford, one year's quitrent	0	4	11
	Parish clerks, posting notices on church doors	3	0	0
Feb. 6	Poor rate, schools	8	3	4
	Ditto, offices	2	15	10
	Ditto W. Hull's house	0	7	0
	Ditto, C. Addington's house	0	2	2
26	Bedford Times, advertisements	2	4	0
	Bedford Mercury, ditto	2	10	0
Mar. 25	C. Bell, Esq., one quarter's rent	10	9	0
April 7	Property tax	3	5	10
	Ditto, offices	0	19	10
	Ditto, I. Pack's house	0	3	0
	Ditto, W. Parrott's house	0	1	2
	Ditto, cottages, St. John's	0	3	1
	Ditto, ditto	0	3	1

1866.		£	s.	d.
April 11	Half a year's assessed taxes, offices	1	10	9
	Land tax	11	0	11
	County Fire Office, insurance	12	9	9
	Ditto	1	16	0
May 15	Gas Company	19	0	6
	Poor rate, schools	9	6	8
	Ditto, offices	3	3	10
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	8	0
	Ditto, C. Addington's house	0	2	5
	Mr. Robinson, advertisements	23	10	0
30	District rate, schools	7	0	0
	Ditto, offices	2	7	10
	Ditto, W. Hull's house	0	6	0
	Ditto, cottages, St. John's	0	9	1
	Ditto, C. Addington's house	0	1	9
June 24	Bedford Times, advertisements	2	9	6
	Mr. H. Smith, sundries	6	10	0
	C. Bell, Esq., one quarter's rent	10	9	0
	Messrs. Barnard & Wing, interest	5	1	0
	S. Wray and wife, 52 weeks at 20*s.*	52	0	0
	W. Hull, 52 weeks at 12*s.*	31	4	0
	J. Chamberlain, 13 weeks at 18*s.*	11	14	0
	W. Mobbs, 6 weeks	5	1	0
		£403	9	6

Miscellaneous Payment.

1865.		£	s.	d.
July 6	S. Middleton, a bricklayer's bill	1	9	0
	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	2	6
Aug. 5	Postage stamps	0	10	0
7	G. Shepherd, sundries	0	5	0
Sept. 6	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	2	6
16	G. Lilley, a plumber's bill	1	9	6
	Ditto, ditto	1	14	6
30	Mr. Setterington, ditto	0	9	1
	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	2	6
Oct. 2	Mr. Burr, an ironmonger's bill	2	1	6
31	Mr. Day, a carpenter's bill	5	5	1
	H. Lane, sweeping chimneys	0	1	0
	Postage stamps	0	10	0
	F. Kilsby, sundries	0	5	0
Nov. 24	Mr. Cherry, a bricklayer's bill	1	6	0
	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	2	6
	Mr. H. Shelton, sundries	1	5	0
Dec. 15	Mr. Lilley, a painter's bill	2	17	0
	Postage stamps	1	0	0
1866.	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	5	0
Jan. 3	Mr. Burr, an ironmonger's bill	4	0	0
30	Mr. Randall, a carpenter's bill	0	4	10
	Weighing machine charges	0	11	3
	Postage stamps	0	10	0
	Mr. Joy, attending election of Trustees	0	5	0
	Mr. Willsher, a bricklayer's bill	0	10	0
	Clerk's expenses to Alersbot, &c.	1	16	0
Feb. 24	Labourer, cleaning schools, &c.	0	17	6
	Mr. Frazer, sundries	0	2	0
Feb. 24	Postage stamps and envelopes	1	4	6
	Mr. W. Jones, sundries	0	10	6
	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	2	6
	Mr. Chandler, coals	1	13	4
	Cash paid labourer, &c.	0	7	0
	Ditto	0	14	3
Mar. 26	Labourer levelling ground, &c.	1	5	0
April 20	Mr. Setterington, a plumber's bill	0	16	9
	Mr. Burr, an ironmonger's bill	1	14	11
	Mr. Denton, sundries	1	7	10
	Mr. Chandler, coals	0	16	8
May 1	S. Sheppard, attending meetings	0	10	0
	Amos Hull, gravel and carting	4	8	9
	Labourers, laying gravel and levelling	3	14	9
	Stamps	0	16	9
	G. Woodward, posting notices	0	5	0
5	G. Shepherd, sundries	0	14	0
	Mr. Hall, ditto	0	7	6
	Mr. Frazer, an ironmonger's bill	0	9	1
June 6	Weighing machine charges	0	16	0
24	Mr. Chamberlain, messengers' boots	1	5	0
	Postage stamps	1	0	0
	Mr. Pain, sundries	0	12	0
	Mr. Green, liveries	8	8	0
	Mr. Robinson, sundries	2	16	6
	Ditto	0	2	9
	Man cleaning windows	0	10	0
		£67	8	7

State of the Clerk's Account.

1865.	*Cash received.*	£	s.	d.
July 14	To cash of Mr. Green 100 0 0			
19	Ditto 200 0 0			
26	Ditto 200 0 0			
Aug. 1	Ditto 100 0 0			
8	Ditto 200 0 0			
16	Ditto 200 0 0			
22	Ditto 200 0 0			
30	Ditto 200 0 0			
Sept. 6	Ditto 200 0 0			
13	Ditto 300 0 0			
20	Ditto 100 0 0			

Cash paid.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Schools—						
The Grammar	3,274	14	7			
Exhibitions	640	0	0			
Commercial	1,372	13	5			
Prize premiums	375	0	0			
Preparatory Commercial	492	19	10			
National	386	6	3			
Girls'	359	11	8			
Infant	200	17	1			
Pensions	16	13	4			
				7,118	16	2

Cash received.

1865.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 27	To Cash of Mr. Green	300	0	0			
Oct. 3	Ditto	300	0	0			
11	Ditto	300	0	0			
19	Ditto	200	0	0			
25	Ditto	300	0	0			
Nov. 1	Ditto	200	0	0			
8	Ditto	300	0	0			
15	Ditto	100	0	0			
22	Ditto	300	0	0			
24	Ditto	322	9	0			
29	Ditto	500	0	0			
Dec. 6	Ditto	200	0	0			
13	Ditto	100	0	0			
20	Ditto	300	0	0			
27	Ditto	200	0	0			
1866.							
Jan. 3	Ditto	200	0	0			
9	Ditto	200	0	0			
17	Ditto	200	0	0			
24	Ditto	200	0	0			
31	Ditto	300	0	3			
Feb. 8	Ditto	200	0	0			
14	Ditto	200	0	0			
21	Ditto	200	0	0			
28	Ditto	400	0	0			
Mar. 6	Ditto	300	0	0			
14	Ditto	200	0	0			
21	Ditto	400	0	0			
28	Ditto	200	0	0			
April 3	Ditto	200	0	0			
11	Ditto	200	0	0			
18	Ditto	300	0	0			
25	Ditto	300	0	0			
May 2	Ditto	300	0	0			
9	Ditto	100	0	0			
16	Ditto	100	0	0			
23	Ditto	200	0	0			
30	Ditto	300	0	0			
June 6	Ditto	400	0	0			
13	Ditto	200	0	0			
20	Ditto	200	0	0			
27	Ditto	200	0	0			
	Ditto	200	0	0			
	Ditto	300	0	0			
	Ditto	233	15	10			
					12,856	4	10
To Bedford rents					85	19	0
„ Grammar School, qualification fees		73	10	0			
„ Ditto, educational fees		144	18	0			
„ Commercial School, qualification fees		31	10	0			
„ Ditto, educational fees		149	16	0			
„ National School ditto		5	5	0			
					404	19	0
„ Half a year's dividend on 1,475*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* 3 per cent. consols					21	15	3
„ Ditto on 1,674*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, ditto					24	13	8
„ Year's dividend on 60*l.* invested by Charity Commissioners					1	18	4
„ Balance in hand as per last year's account					398	13	6
					£13,794	13	7

Cash paid.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Marriage portions				560	0	0
Hospital				647	4	9
Apprentice fees, first part	200	0	0			
Ditto, second part	170	0	0			
Ditto, third part	270	0	0			
				640	0	0
Donations				6	0	0
Best Almshouses	693	0	2			
Dame Alice Street ditto	1,040	12	9			
				1,733	12	11
Distribution to the poor				186	17	8
Contracts and repairs				458	14	11
Books and stationery				451	6	7
Clerk				170	0	0
London estate				228	12	1
Law charges				30	19	0
Loan account				463	19	10
Interest				388	5	9
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c.				403	9	6
Miscellaneous payments				67	8	7
				13,555	7	9
Balance at bankers				238	15	10
				£13,794	3	7

DANIEL HANCHET FRANCIS.

Statement showing the exact Annual Income and Expenditure.

Income.	£	s.	d.
To a year's rental of the London estate -	12,981	4	0
Ditto, Bedford rents -	91	7	0
School fees - -	404	19	0
Dividends - -	48	7	3
Expenditure exceeds income by - -	90	9	11
	£13,616	7	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By payments, as per clerk's account - - -	13,555	7	9			
Less due Mid. 1865 1,145 17 3						
Property tax - 15 13 4						
	1,161	10	7			
				12,393	17	2
By payments as per receiver's account - - -	538	12	5			
Less property tax - -	216	2	5			
				322	10	0
By exhibitions, &c. unpaid - - -				900	0	0
				£13,616	7	2

General State of the Accounts.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To a year's rental of the estate in Middlesex, to 24th June 1866 -	12,981	4	0			
Arrears at Midsummer 1866 - -	3,696	4	10			
	16,677	8	10			
One quarter's rent and arrears due Midsummer 1866 -	3,604	12	6			
				13,072	16	4
Cash of Commissioners of Inland Revenue return of property tax -				322	0	11
Bedford rents - - -				85	19	0
Grammar school qualification fees -	73	10	0			
Ditto, educational fees	144	18	0			
Commercial school qualification fees -	31	10	0			
Ditto, educational fees	149	16	0			
National school, ditto	5	5	0			
				404	19	0
Half a year's dividend on 1,475*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, 3 per cent. stock -				21	15	3
Ditto, 1,674*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, ditto -				24	13	8
Year's dividend on 60*l.* invested by Charity - - - -				1	18	4
Balance in hand as per last year's account - - - -				398	13	6
				£14,332	16	0

Disbursements.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Schools—						
The Grammar -	3,274	14	7			
Exhibitions -	640	0	0			
Commercial -	1,372	13	5			
Prize premiums -	375	0	0			
Preparatory Commercial - -	492	19	10			
National - -	386	6	3			
Girls' - -	359	11	8			
Infant - -	200	17	1			
Pensions - -	16	13	4			
				7,118	16	2
Marriage portions -	-		-	560	0	0
Hospital - -	-		-	647	4	9
Apprentice fees, first part - -	200	0	0			
Ditto, second part -	170	0	0			
Ditto, third part -	270	0	0			
				640	0	0
Donations - -	-		-	6	0	0
Best Almshouses -	693	0	2			
Dame Alice Street ditto - -	1,040	12	9			
				1,733	12	11
Distribution to the poor -			-	186	17	8
Contracts and repairs -			-	458	14	11
Books and stationery -			-	451	6	7
Clerk - - -			-	170	0	0
London estate - -			-	228	12	1
Law charges - -			-	30	19	0
Loan account - -			-	463	19	10
Interest - - -			-	388	5	9
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			-	403	9	6
Miscellaneous payments -			-	67	8	7
				£13,555	7	9
Receiver, one year's salary - -	300	0	0			
Sundry payments in receiver's account	22	10	0			
Property tax -	216	2	5			
				538	12	5
By balance at bankers -			-	238	15	10
				£14,332	16	0

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Cary and Turnley, amount borrowed 11th August 1858 on mortgage of the Charity estate -	2,500	0	0
Capt. Bennett, ditto, 20th August 1859 - - - - - -	4,000	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 21st December 1859 -	3,500	0	0
Exhibitions - - - -	480	0	0
Interest - - -	70	0	0
Bills, &c. - - - -	275	0	0
Surveys, &c. - - -	75	0	0
	£10,900	0	0

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrears of rent due on the London estate at Mich. 1865 -	20	14	8			
Ditto, Christ. 1865 -	64	2	1			
Ditto, Lady-day 1866	270	14	9			
				355	11	6
One quarter's rent, due Midsummer, 1866 - - - - -				3,249	1	0
Property tax, allowed to the tenants of the London estate - -				216	2	5
Arrears of rent on the Bedford estate - - - - -				35	4	6
Property tax, ditto - -				218	6	6
Invested in 3 per cent. consols on account of 2,500*l.* loan - -				1,000	0	0
Ditto, 7,500*l.* - - -				1,800	0	0
Dividends - - - -				143	12	8
Pension fund - - -				200	0	0
Purchase money of ground in Horne Lane, invested by Charity Commissioners - - - -				60	0	0
Balance at bankers - -				238	15	10
Balance against the Trustees at Midsummer 1866 - -				3,383	5	7
				£10,900	0	0

We, the undersigned Trustees of the Bedford Charity, being a Committee appointed at a General Meeting held on Thursday, the 2nd day of August 1866, to examine the preceding Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined them, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief they are correct.

William Jones, *Chairman.*
Samuel Rolls.
A. E. Burch.
James Maynard.
John Trapp.
John Howard.
John Richard Bull.

Note.—The foregoing Accounts will be finally allowed and passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, to be held on Thursday, the 7th day of February 1867.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at BEDFORD, in the COUNTY of BEDFORD.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Both.

4. They must be sons of resident householders in one of the five parishes of Bedford.

5. They return home between school hours.

6. Many day boys are sons of widows; but they belong generally to the class of gentry or the upper middle classes. A few are sons of tradesmen. Boarders are almost always gentlemen's sons.

7. Between three and four.

8. Certain masters of the School may take a limited number, with the joint consent of the Warden and Fellows of New College at Oxford and of the Trustees of the Bedford Charity.

9. Yes.

10. The mathematical master.

11. No.

12. No; there are no rules or restrictions laid down. The scheme of Chancery having prescribed none.

13. Breakfast at 8 (8.30 in winter); dinner at 1; tea at 6; and some biscuits or bread and butter on first getting up and just before bed-time.

14. Breakfast: tea, bread and butter, cold meat. Dinner: meat and vegetables, of various kinds, with puddings or tarts about three days a week, and beer. Tea: tea and bread and butter.

15. At present a large dormitory, not yet fully occupied, divided into cubicles would hold perhaps 22 boys.

N.B.—The above and following answers apply only to the Head Master's house. The boarding houses are so entirely private and are probably conducted so much after the manner of private gentlemen's schools that it is difficult to answer satisfactorily.

17. Yes.

18. Going to bed: 8.45 for younger boys (say up to about 14); 9.45 for older ones. Getting up: 6.30 in summer; 7 in winter (7.30 in December).

19. By isolation in separate cubicles, and visits of the Master, the boarders' tutor, and matron. The dormitory is within hearing of the Master's rooms, &c.

20. There are no private studies.

21. Thirty-nine weeks.

22. There is no disqualifying minimum. Boys are admitted on certain qualifications by the Trustees, and passed over to the Head Master, who examines and places them.

24. (*a*) In the first instance by classical attainments. The classes thus formed are subdivided where practicable for other subjects, or individual boys are transferred from their classical class to other classes, where practicable or desirable, for other subjects. This is practicable principally in mathematics and English.

25. (*b*) Boys are marked off at each lesson, and the totals made up weekly and half-yearly. The marks in different subjects are kept distinct. At the end of the half-year the totals in all subjects are added together to show a general place in class. Principal promotions made once a year at Midsummer, the order of promotion depending on the grand total of marks, so that a boy of *superior* intelligence in one subject may accelerate his promotion thereby occasionally. The principal alterations of order by this amalgamation occur in the case of boys who come to us backward in classics but very forward in other subjects; for these it is a good plan.

27. Thirty-one in winter; 33 in summer.

28. The preparation of lessons for the forenoon has to be done principally over night out of School. The rest, in the main, in School. Out of School work is done at the day boys' homes or in the boarding houses respectively.

29. (*a*) Translations are prohibited, but doubtless are to some extent used illegally.

(*b*) In some matters such assistance is prohibited; in others (out of School) no law is made.

(*c*) Books with notes are more or less in use.

30. (*a*) All four languages in prose.

(*b*) Latin and Greek in verse.

31. All kinds in different classes.

32. All kinds according to circumstances. The larger portion generally from books, Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra, also Todhunter's books.

33. No.

34. All these subjects are taught. The drawing master has models and copy drawings, which are set for copying. Also the boys have to supply themselves with drawing materials, cases of instruments, &c.

35. Yes; under sanction of Head Master, in play hours, but in the School, not as part of the curriculum, nor included in school payments. A school choir is carefully taught; and a good school concert organized at Christmas. It is systematically taught.

36. Once a year, at midsummer.

37. By two examiners appointed by the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford.

38. In all subjects taught in the regular school course, viz., English, Latin and Greek, French and German, history, mathematics.

39. The sum of 20*l.* is allowed by the Trustees (according to the Chancery scheme) at midsummer each year, to be spent on prize books at the choice of the Head Master. This produces two (and sometimes three) prizes for each class. The senior boys in the class, according to the year's marks, receive prizes, unless disqualified by bad conduct. The prizes which remain, over and above two to each class, are allotted, according to Head Master's discretion, as rewards for eminence in particular subjects. These prizes are not open to boarders. The Head Master privately gives prizes to his boarders who would have earned them had they been day boys. Prizes have for several years been also awarded annually by New College, Oxford, open to all boys alike, for proficiency in Latin and English original composition in prose and verse, the prize essays, &c. being recited at the annual speech day.

40. (*a*) In certain cases, but in a very limited degree, except under (*b*).

(*b*) Yes, *e.g.*, for candidates for army, navy, or civil service, Greek (wholly or in part) is dropped; Latin verses also. Extra time allotted to mathematics and arithmetic, to French and German. But each case is considered individually, and the change is not generally allowed, unless a boy's profession is absolutely decided on, and also not unless there appears good reason to think that the boy will not turn idle by taking to easier work. Therefore the change is postponed till it seems quite necessary. The extra work is done either singly or by joining other classes.

(*c*) Yes, *e.g.*, with boys who, though industrious, make no way in classics, and with a view to the cases in (*b*). N.B.—Candidates for the navy who often have been with us but for a short time generally have to spend a few months at a crammer's, from our want of staff.

41. (1.) About half the boys, who have gone straight to the Universities in the last 10 years have won scholarships. (2.) About a year ago three boys went direct into Sandhurst, and one to a direct appointment for commission. (3.) Several have succeeded for East India Civil Service, and some others stood fairly. But our staff, especially in French and in English work, is insufficient for our numbers and ages.

42. "The management and direction" of the School is vested in the Master, but subject to such rules and regulations as may be decided upon by New College, Oxford, and the Trustees of the Charity at Bedford. Subject to this reservation, the course of instruction is regulated by the Head Master.

43. Not as regards the pupils. But the Head and second masters must be either Fellows of New College or clergymen of the Church of England, graduates, &c.

44. All boys have religious instruction in their several classes in the Bible, English or Greek, with several text books on Scripture history, and in the

first class Paley's Horæ Paulinæ. On the occasion of confirmations the Head Master forms a class of boys who are about to be candidates, and gives them a course of instruction for the purpose; and the bishop receives his certificate for them. For some years the Head Master, assisted partly by some masters who are in holy orders, has conducted an afternoon Sunday service in St. Paul's Church for the School, at which boys attend at their parents' option.

45. See last answer.

46. Yes.

47. Special school prayers, which have been used for many years.

48. Yes; except that the youngest boys miss the morning prayer by not being at present required to attend School before breakfast.

49. See answer to 44.

50. None in School. Day boys are under their parents' charge, and boarders under that of their masters.

51. None. They are under the management of parents, &c., as above.

52. Yes, within the school precincts; but the second master claims to be, and perhaps is, on a different footing in this respect from the other under masters, though his constitutional authority is quite undefined. Beyond the School precincts the Head Master's authority is ordinarily acknowledged, but his power not certain.

53. The cane for corporal punishment, *e.g.*, to correct inattention in class, to punish idleness; each Master using it with his own classes, subject to the request of the Head Master to have extreme cases reported to him. The Head Master seldom punishes corporally, except for cases of extreme idleness or breach of propriety or discipline reported to him. Impositions, *e.g.*, translation of the lessons for coming late to School, for unprepared lessons, &c.

54. In the School before the class. In extreme cases the Head Master punishes before the whole School.

56. See 53.

57. Yes; appointed by the Head Master, being a variable number of the head boys in the School who, for steadiness, industry, and character appear likely to have good influence. The Head Master appoints none without a serious lecture, and a personal undertaking that they will fulfil their duties conscientiously.

59. The monitor for the day carries a cane, chiefly as a symbol of office; but also to assist in enforcing quiet, &c.

60. They are forbidden to inflict more than one or two blows, and in case of obstinate irregularity are required to report the offender to the Head Master.

61. No.

62. This is one of the engagements they make on appointment; but it is doubtful whether they practically consider their power to extend beyond the gates, and it is extremely doubtful whether the Head Master has such power. I have reason to believe that their influence and their presence do check evil, and to them I attribute the decrease of bullying.

64. Yes; but occasionally for a short period it is unavoidable that two adjoining class rooms should be kept in order by one master.

65. There is a library of *limited* extent, with no funds for its support, which is used by the senior boys.

67. Only a small yard. A playing field is hired for the School, and paid for by subscriptions from the boys. No allowance being made by the funds of the Charity. This is one of the most serious defects in the administration of the Foundation.

68. To those whose parents subscribe for them.

69. The present one is about five acres, but we can get no lease.

70. Perhaps half a mile, close to the edge of the town.

71. Two small sheds attached to the school buildings sufficient to protect them when assembling for School.

73. Cricket, foot-ball, boating, athletic sports, paper chases, &c. There is a poor dilapidated fives court, totally inadequate to our wants.

74. No.

75. Sometimes.

76. No.

77. A drilling class was once formed, but it was found difficult to maintain, and came to an end. There were no provisions for its payment. In a day school there is great difficulty in assembling boys for such purposes.

78. This depends on the several homes, except as regards boarders. The Head Master's house has regular bounds fixed by his rule.

79. (1.) Classics for a large number who *wish* eventually to go to a University. Also to a great extent for boys whose profession is undefined as being the best basis. Latin especially is required for many examinations.

(2.) Mathematics (including arithmetic) for *all*, whether designed for the Universities, for military or naval service, for engineering, or for trade.

(3.) Modern languages for all.

(4.) History for all (including geography).

(5.) Drawing for many boys. I am of opinion that it would be disastrous to the School and injurious to the interests of the boys to cease to make classics *generally* necessary, though portions can be easily dispensed with.

80. Those specified above. Our boys are designed for the Universities, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, the navy (royal and mercantile), civil engineering, mercantile pursuits, Government clerkships, &c., &c.

81. (1.) The divided government of the School. There is seldom much hope that the reasonable demands of the School, even when urged by the College, will be listened to by the Trustees. *Latterly* this has improved.

(2.) The unsatisfactory state of the Head Master's authority over the staff of masters. Their appointment by New College saves him much responsibility, but diminishes his authority over them.

82. I think it would be beneficial if some independent examiners were associated with those appointed by New College, because then the School would be better known and examiners of higher calibre sometimes obtained. I believe that at present the *practical decisions* on the merits of the boys are almost universally correct; but a change might give us some prestige.

83. A simple plan would be for New College to appoint an examiner as colleague to their own examiners. The College have spared themselves but little in the labour of examining our School.

84. Recent or prospective additions to our staff make us able to meet many cases, *e.g.*, the Universities, Sandhurst, and ordinary Government appointments. It would be difficult to carry on the training for Woolwich up to the time of competition without still further extension of staff, *e.g.*, by addition of a superior English master, and additional mathematical instruction. The latter will probably be rendered *nearly* effective by present alterations, and to some extent the former also. I believe that in far the larger number of instances young boys going to the navy are the better for a *few* weeks of special training elsewhere, though there is no sort of reason why they should not be *thoroughly* grounded here. I do not think it desirable to divert boys from the ordinary school routine in order to their special professional preparation until they are approaching the time of their examinations; this time varies in different cases. If the time be long there is a danger of idleness; if reasonably calculated, the boy's ambition counteracts the risk.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) FREDERICK FANSHAWE, M.A., Clerk.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

	I.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.		II.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.	
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving Instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.
In second half of year 1866:				
Under 10 years of age -	16	3	1	—
Above 10 and under 14 -	93	7	6	1
Above 14 and under 16 -	51	5	1	1
Above 16 - - - -	24	6	11	3

If the numbers during the last half year are exceptional, the fact should be stated.

N.B.—Numbers have increased from about 104 in 1855 to 204 in 1866; but the last half year presents no peculiar features otherwise.

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School	1	Widow (E.I.C.S.) -	All in Bedford -	Distances vary. The most distant houses may be reached in about ten minutes, except one or two within the limits of the *parishes* of Bedford, but situate in the country near, *e.g.*, a mile beyond the town.
" "	2	Widow (Wesleyan School Inspector).		
" "	3	Widow (?) - -		
" "	4	Widow (of clergyman) -		
" "	5	M.D. - - -		
" "	6	Widow (of clergyman) -		
" "	7	Gentleman, no profession		
" "	8	Widow (E.I.C.S.) -		
" "	9	Widow (of clergyman) -		
" "	10	Widow (E.I.C.S.) -		
Boys lowest in School	1	Widow (of clergyman) -		
" "	2	Clergyman - -		
" "	3	Widow (?) - -		
" "	4	Widow (?) - -		
" "	5	Gentleman - -		
" "	6	Widow (Quarter Master)		
" "	7	Land Surveyor - -		
" "	8	Captain R.N. - -		
" "	9	Captain R.N. - -		
" "	10	M.D. - - -		

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School	1	Widow of clergyman -	Sussex - -	Head master.
" "	2	No parents; grandfather M.D.	Brighton - -	Ditto.
" "	3	Gentleman - -	Bedford - -	2nd master.
" "	4	Same as No. 2. - -	- - -	Head master.
" "	5	Colonel E.I.C. Army -	Delhi - -	Ditto.
" "	6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
" "	7	Clergyman - -	Near Leeds - -	Ditto.
" "	8	Gentleman - -	Grandmother guardian, near Southwell.	Ditto.
" "	9	Solicitor - -	Cambridge - -	Ditto.
" "	10	No parents; uncle M.D. -	Guardian, Ryde -	Ditto.
Boys lowest in School	1	Gentleman, J.P. - -	Herts - - -	Ditto.
" "	2	Barrister - -	Dublin - -	Ditto.
" "	3	Gentleman - -	Caen, France -	Ditto.
" "	4	Gentleman - -	Cambridgeshire -	Ditto.
" "	5	Gentleman; late Life Guards.	Elgin - -	Ditto.
" "	6	Major, R.A. - -	- - -	2nd master.
" "	7	Captain, R.A. - -	- - -	Ditto.
" "	8	Same as No. 8 above -	- -	Head master.
" "	9	Major, R.A. - -	- - -	2nd master.
" "	10	Gentleman - -	Yorkshire -	Ditto.

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

I.—INSTRUCTION:—

General School Work.—One guinea per annum paid by *each boy* in the School to the funds of the Charity (except by those who are Bedford born), whether day boy or boarder, covering all School instruction.

Extra Subjects.—A private class under School patronage in *singing*; charge 5*s.* each per quarter.

Private Tuition.—None.

III.—OTHER CHARGES:—

Fires and lights supplied by the Trustees.

Books and stationery supplied by the boys.

Use of playgrounds.—Cricket, &c. field has to be paid by subscriptions from the boys.

FORM D.—COPIES of SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

N.B.—The charges of the Head Master's house are:—For boys under 15, 60 guineas a year; above 15, 75.

A diminution is privately made in case of sons of clergy known to be in straitened circumstances.

Extra charges are:—One guinea paid for each boy to the Charity (*see* above), singing class (*see* above), cricket and boating subscriptions.

A weekly allowance is given, generally 6*d.*

Tradesmen's bills vary very much, according as boys are well supplied at home with clothes or are wished to have clothes bought at school when wanted.

The lowest bill (including all things) of the junior section at Christmas 1866 was 36*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; of the senior section, a high one was 46*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* But these include all those items of expense which vary immensely in the case of different boys.

The Head Master has *no* control over the charges in other boarding houses, and does not know them.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	—	—	—	14 to 16	18 to 15	5 or 6	M. 20	—	Paley's Horæ Paulinæ; Exodus, Leviticus; Acts of Apostles, 12 ch.	16	16 to 14	6	M. 20	—	Old Test. Hist., Exod., Levit.; *St.* John in Greek, about 8 ch.	Entirely depending on how many beginners enter.	8 to 10	1	M. —	Bible history.
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	5 or 6	50	3	Thuc., b. 2; Hom. Il., 20; Soph. Œd. Col.; Dem. de fals. Leg. 3; Some boys, Pindar.	—	—	4	60	2	Xen. Mem.; Hom. Il., 9; Eurip. Hec.	—	—	None.		—
Latin	—	—	—	—	—	4	60	3	Livy, i.; Cic. agst. Verres; Virg. Georg.; Hor. Sat.	—	—	6	60	3	Livy, 22; Cic. Catil.; Virg. Æn., 9; Hor. Epod.	—	—	Twice a-day.		Lat. Gram (Kennedy), Delectus, &c. beginners.
French	—	—	—	—	—	1 or 2	60	—	Various. Molière; Racine; Lamartine, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	Racine, Lamartine, &c.	—	—	2	30	—
German	—	—	—	—	—	1	60	—	Marie Stuart.	A few boys about twice a-week.					*Principally* beginners	—	—	None.		—
Arithmetic	All boys; times vary.			—	—	—		—	Occasional examinations	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Daily.		—
Book-keeping	About 5 or 6, specially needing it.			—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	About 80.			—	—	3 to 6	1½	—	Sect. i. Conics; Diff. calc. &c. (2 boys); ii. Trigon. Euclid, &c. (about 6); iii. Euclid, i.—xi.; Algebra.	—	—	3 to 6	75	—	Sect. i., Trigon.; Euclid, &c.; sect. ii. Eucl. i–iv.	—	—	—	—	—
History	In all classes, ancient or modern.								Mod. Hist., from A.D. 400 to Charlemagne; Greek Hist. Some boys, also English Hist.	—	—	3	60	—	Anct. Hist. twice; poetry: Eng. Hist. once; Student's Hume.	—	—	—	—	—
Geography	In all but highest class, about twice a week.								—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Grammar.	Boys under training for special examination, civil, &c.								—	Non-Greek boys about twice a-week.					—	—	—	—	—	—
English Composition.	Two senior classes, and non-Greek boys.								Monthly essays.	—	—	—	—	—	Monthly essays, and extra exercises for non-Greek boys.	—	—	—	—	—
Writing	All classes, except two senior ones.								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	About 60 to 80 or more boys.								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

First Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7 to 8 or 7½ to 8½ - -	Thucydides - -	Greek Test.; Gk. Play	Paley; Demosthenes -	Greek Test.; Hom. -	Greek Test.; repetition by heart.	Mod. Hist.
9.30 to 12 or 10 to 12.30 -	Old Test. ½ hr.; Mod. Lang.	Mathem. 1½ hr. -	Mathem. 1½ hr. -	Mod. Lang. 1 hr, -	Mathem. 1½ hr. -	Composition; Latin Verse, &c.; sect. i. Mathem.
9.30 to 12 or 10 to 12.30 -	Preparation - -	Preparation and *vivâ voce.* Composition, Greek or Latin.	Sect. i. Pindar; Aristoph. or some extra book.	Preparation and *vivâ voce.* Composition.	Preparation, &c. -	——
3.30 to 4 or 2 to 3 - -	Preparation - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Drawing classes on half holidays; 1½ each class once a week. 4 classes.	Preparation - -	Drawing classes on half holidays; 1½ each class once a week. 4 classes.
4 to 5 or 3 to 4 - -	Livy - - -	Virgil - - -	Cicero.		Hor. Sat.	
5 to 6 or 4 to 5 - -	Preparation on each day; some at extra Mathematics.					

Form G.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

About a year ago a list was made out with some difficulty, which has been mislaid, of all boys who have proceeded hence to the Universities. The number is small each year; seldom more than three or four, sometimes only two. Exhibitions being limited to day boys, great discouragement is thrown on boarders, and few come to the school, and few stay for the final year's work, in the prizes of which they have no share. This is a *great* drawback to the energy and competition among the boys. In the last ten years, as calculated last year, exactly *half* of the boys who left us for the Universities gained Scholarships, the larger proportion being at Cambridge. Exhibitions are limited to day boys; these are almost always sons of parents of *very* limited means, attracted by the cheapness of the education. They are so poor that the cost of good editions of classics, &c. is often beyond their means. In most instances, unless a boy is thought to stand a *good* chance of a school exhibition, he is early diverted from reading for college, and is put into some clerkship. The consequence is, that though a good average of sound grounding is attained (as evidenced by the above proportion of scholars), it is very difficult to secure a healthy competition between the most able boys. This is very disheartening to masters; and the privilege of taking boarders is to a great extent nullified.

It will be observed, that if all boys desirous of going to college had had means to do so, the proportion of successful ones would probably have been diminished. But on the other hand, the increased number of such candidates would in many years have made an immense difference in the rivalry and the consequent improvement of boys.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) Frederick Fanshawe, M.A.,
Formerly Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED COMMERCIAL SCHOOL at BEDFORD in the COUNTY of BEDFORD.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. The School is commercial, and is intended for and actually used by day boys on the Foundation. The Head Master is permitted to take 30 private pupils.

3. The population has been steadily increasing for several years. This has been occasioned chiefly by educational advantages offered by the various Schools. This School has, in consequence, been greatly benefited thereby, both as regards the class and habits of the boys, and the standard of tuition. The new class residents can afford to allow their sons to remain longer at School, and as a rule their children dress more respectably, and are less provincial in their language, &c.

4. Within a mile.

5. They return to their homes between the School hours.

6. Widows of military and naval officers, clerks, surgeons, farmers, tradesmen of various kinds, mechanics, attorneys, &c., &c.

7. None.

8–20. The School being used chiefly by day boys, no answers can be given to these questions.

21. Forty.

22. Ability to read.

23. It is.

24. The School is classified by a group of subjects.

25. Boys are promoted from class to class.

(*b*) partly by marks gained during the year, and

(*c*) partly by examination at the end of the year, and at the discretion of the Head Master.

26. In a limited degree it does, as may be inferred from the answer to 25.

27. Thirty-one in summer, and twenty-nine in winter. Drawing is taught on Wednesday afternoon (two hours and a half), and Saturday afternoon (one hour and a half).

28. (*a*) One half.

(*c*) One half.

29. (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

30. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

31. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, as regards French and German.

(*c*) Yes, as regards French and German.

32. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

33. No.

34. (*a*) Yes, by drawing masters on principles enunciated by Society of Arts.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

35. No.

36. Once a year by examiners, and quarterly by Head Master.

37. The Rev. C. Evans, Birmingham, and the Rev. C. T. Arnold, Rugby, and other examiners appointed by the Trustees.

38. Scripture, Latin, French, German, mathematics (pure), history, geography, English composition, book-keeping, general knowledge, English literature, writing, reading, spelling, &c.

39. Two prize premiums of 200*l.* each, and 20*l.* worth of books annually to the most deserving pupils.

40. (*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

41. It has been found sufficient to enable boys to compete for appointments in the Customs, the Audit Office, the navy.

42. The Head Master is supreme over the instruction, but the Trustees have the power of modifying the subjects.

43. It is not connected with any religious denomination.

44. Religious instruction forms part of the School routine.

45. All the masters are responsible.

46. It does.

47. Prayers selected from the Liturgy of Church of England.

48. All except Jews.

49. The ministers of the respective parishes.

50. Scripture history. The boys attend their respective places of worship.

51. There are no regulations.

52. The Head Master is supreme over the discipline, so far as impositions the infliction of corporal punishment, and suspension are concerned, but the Trustees can interfere, and they alone can expel.

53. Impositions, corporal punishment, and suspension. Idleness, lying, refractory conduct, swearing, theft.

54. Privately.

55. Suspension.

56. Impositions and corporal punishment.

67. There is.

68. It is.

69. About 50 yards long, and from 50 to 20 yards wide.

70. The School stands in the playground.

71. A tectum about 20 yards by four yards.

72. Ten minutes during morning School.

74. The master on duty is present during this short interval, but the boys are at perfect liberty after School hours.

76. No.

77. No.

78. See 74.

79. Reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, French, mathematics, English composition.

80. Those enumerated in 79.

81. No unusual difficulties.

82. I cannot see that a change in the present system would be advantageous.

84. In all cases it is, in my opinion, impossible to do so; although I admit the expediency of so doing.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) WILKINSON FINLINSON.

ENDOWED SCHOOL AT BEDFORD.

(Commercial School.)

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

	I.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.				II.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.		
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving		Scholars not on Foundation		Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving		Scholars not on Foundation, Day Boys.
	Instruction.	Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.	Instruction.	Board, Clothing, and Instruction.	
1. Average during last three years	300	10	8	20	45	2	4
Under 10 years of age	20	4	3	1	3	—	—
Above 10 and under 14	240	6	1	15	10	—	1
Above 14 and under 16	30	—	4	4	23	—	2
Above 16	10	—	—	—	9	—	1
2. In first half of year 1864	330	10	8	22	35	—	10
Under 10 years of age	40	4	3	2	—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14	250	6	1	16	12	—	2
Above 14 and under 16	38	—	4	4	20	—	6
Above 16	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
3. In second half of year 1864	320	10	8	20	40	—	6
Under 10 years of age	30	4	3	3	—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14	250	6	1	15	34	—	4
Above 14 and under 16	36	—	4	2	6	—	2
Above 16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Master mariner	Bedford	Within half a mile.
" " 2	Merchant's clerk	Ditto	"
" " 3	Widow of surgeon	Ditto	"
" " 4	Solicitor	Ditto	"
" " 5	Do.	Ditto	"
" " 6	General dealer	Buckden, Hunts., and lodging in Bedford.	Within 15 miles.
" " 7	Capt. in Indian pilot service	Bedford	Within half a mile.
" " 8	Ironmonger	Ditto	"
" " 9	Do.	Ditto	"
" " 10	Mechanic	Ditto	"
Boys lowest in School 1	Furniture broker	Ditto	"
" " 2	Lieut. in army (widow of)	Ditto	"
" " 3	Grocer	Ditto	"
" " 4	Horse breaker	Ditto	"
" " 5	Railway clerk	Ditto	"
" " 6	Maltster and farmer	Ditto	"
" " 7	Builder	Ditto	"
" " 8	Builder	Ditto	"
" " 9	Coal merchant	Ditto	"
" " 10	Gentleman	Ditto	"

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

	Paid by Foundationers per Annum.	Paid by Non-Foundationers, per Annum.	
		Under the Age of 14.	Above the Age of 14.
I. INSTRUCTION.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General School Work	1 1 0	8 8 0	10 10 0

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	320	5	34	15	6	M. 20	1	H. 2	French (6 parables), Maclean's Old Test. History.	40	14	6	M. 20	1	H. 2	Old Test. Hist. and Gospel by St. Matth.	88	11½	6	M. 20	1	H. 2	This class consists of *two* forms under *two* concurrent masters.
Latin - -	320	5	34	15	4	H. 1	2	4	Cicero, "In Catilinam," I.; Virgil, Æn. II. 161 lines; Livy, B. xxi. ch. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Ellis's Ex. P. iii. R. 1, 2, 3, 4.	40	14	5	H. M. 1 6	4	5½	Cæsar, B. iv. ch. 1 to 19; Henry's 2nd B., ex. 1 to 14.	88	11½	6	45	2	4½	Henry's 1st Lat. Bk.; Eton Gram. to Syntax.
French - -	220	6	34	15	4	1	4	4	Mignet's Resoln. 40 pages; Molière's L'Avare; Hamel's Fr. Ex., Conversation, Letter Writing, Idioms, &c.	40	14	4	H. 1	4	4	Delille's Beginner's Bk.; all Hamel's Fr. Ex. to Participles; Charles XII., pp. 20.	88	11½	0	—	—	—	This class will now begin French and German, the Trustees having now given us additional aid in this and the German department.
German -	220	6	34	15	4	1	4	4	Schiller's W. Tell, Acts 1 and 2; Steinmetz's German Reader, 20 pages, and Exercises on the Verbs and Declensions, Conversation, and Letter Writing.	40	14	4	1	4	4	Steinmetz's German Accidence and Reader, 10 pages.	88	11½	0	—	—	—	
Arithmetic -	320	5	34	15	4	M. 30	2	2	Pix's Examples and other Miscellaneous Examples.	40	14	6	M. 30	2	3	Thrower's Examples (all the rules).	88	11½	12	1	2	12	Davis's Examples, p. 1, to Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion.
Book-keeping	34	1	34	15	1	H. 1	—	1	Haddon's Double Entry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
Mensuration and Surveying.	74	2	34	15	2	M. 30	2	1	Nesbit's (all).	40	14	2	30	—	1	Baker's Mensuration of Lines and Surf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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(Commercial School.)

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.* N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
						M.	H.		H.					M.	H.		H.					M.	H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	34																									
History	320	5	34	15	1	42	2	1	2	Todhunter's Euclid, six books, and Exercises on first four. Algebra (Todhunter and Colenzo) — Quadratic, Equations, Progressions, Permutations and Combinations, Proportion, Continued Fractions, Notation, Binomial Theorem, and Problems on most of the foregoing subjects. Trigonometry — Solution of Plane Triangles. Cambridge Senate House Examination Papers for the ordinary B.A. degree. White's Eng. History (Brunswick period to Peace of Amiens, 1802); Smith's Rome, Second Punic War.	40	14	2	1	2	—	2	Gleig's Euclid, B. i., ii.; Todhunter's School Algebra, to Quadratics inclusive.	88	11½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geography	320	5	34	15	2	1	2	1	2	General outlines, Mathematical, Physical, and Commercial; Europe in detail; Cornwell; Sullivan.	40	14	3	M. 30	H. 1½	—	1½	Collier's, the Stuart period and general outlines.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Grammar.	320	5	34	15	2	M. 30	H. 1	—	1	Morell's (the whole), and Analysis (Morell).	40	14	2	15	—	—	0½	Sullivan; British Empire in detail; the World in outline.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
																		Morell (the whole).	88	11½	2	H. 1	4	2	Morell's Small Grammar, the Accidence.
																										Irish Society's, The Outlines.

(Commercial School.)

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.* N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
English Literature.	34	1	34	15	1	H. 1	1	1½	Outlines of, during period Brunswick (manuscript).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Composition.	320	5	34	15	2	M. 45	1	1½	Themes, letters, paraphrase, description of places, natural and artificial products, biographical sketches, description of scientific instruments, &c.	40	14	1	30	—	0½	Letters, paraphrase, and description of places and products.	88	11½	2	1	2	2	Description of places and products.
Reading	These subjects are taught through the medium of Scripture history, &c., and exercises on all.								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writing									—	—	—	H. 2½	1	1	2½	Writing - - -	88	11½	2	1	2	2	From manuscript copies in ruled copy books.
Drawing	80	2	40	14	1	H. 2½	1	2½	This class is taught on Saturday from 11 a.m. to 1½ p.m. geometrical and free-hand drawing, colouring, drawing from the flat and round, perspective engineering.	40	12	1	H. 2½	1	2½	This lesson is given on Wednesday afternoon (a half-holiday). Geometrical drawing, preparatory to entering senior class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dictation	320	At convenient intervals.							—	At convenient intervals.						—	At convenient intervals.							

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

Morning.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9 to 9.30	Old Testament History.	New Testament.	Trench on Parables.	Old Testament History.	New Testament.	Roman History and English Literature alternately, on paper.
9.30 to 11	Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, P. 1; Virgil.	Geography; Sallust.	Same as Monday.	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Monday.	English History. Questions on portion read during the week answered on paper and *vivâ voce* alternately.
11 to 12.30	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Mensuration and Algebra.	Euclid and Land Surveying.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Euclid and Mensuration.	Drawing from 11 to 1½.

Afternoon.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
2 to 3	2nd division of Class, Milton's Paradise Lost and paraphrasing. 1st division, French.	1st division, Shakespeare, Paraphrase, and Analysis. 2nd division, French.	Drawing, 2nd Class.	Same as Monday.	Same as Tuesday.	—
3 to 4	1st division, German; 2nd division, French.	1st division, French. 2nd division, German.	—	Same as Monday.	Same as Tuesday.	—

Form G.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Five have passed the Matriculation Examination at the London University in the first class, and one has graduated there in the first class.

In 1861 and 1862, 33 obtained Middle-class Certificates from Oxford; one of these took a first class in Mathematics. In 1863 one obtained Middle-class Certificates from Cambridge, and in 1864 one obtained Middle-class Certificates from Cambridge, and was placed in the first class Latin.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) Wilkinson Finlinson.

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W., January 5, 1867.

SIR,

THERE are a few matters relating to the Bedford Endowed Schools on which I shall be obliged to you to favour me with further information.

The tables which the Commissioners desire to have filled up have only been returned in the cases of the Commercial School and the Preparatory Commercial School, but not in the case of the Grammar School. I have to-day sent a request to the master of the Grammar School for them.

As, however, the *fees* are paid to the Trustees, I trouble you with this letter.

1. There appears to be a discrepancy between the statement on p. 69 of the Book of Byelaws, &c. and that on the last page, where the qualifications are set out. According to the former, if *one* of the parents be a native of Bedford, a boy is admitted free of charge; according to the latter ("either of whose "parents was not born in Bedford") it is requisite that *both* parents should have been born in Bedford, or that the boy himself should have been born there. Am I right in assuming that it is enough if *one* parent be born there?

2. The master of the Commercial School states in answer to one of the Commissioners' questions that boys (non-foundationers) under the age of 14 pay eight guineas per annum, and boys above 14 pay ten guineas. The statement on the last page of the byelaws states that the Trustees require the full sum of 10 guineas, and says nothing about age.

3. The master of the Commercial School gives the number of foundationers at 330, and states the fee paid by foundationers to be one guinea. It appears from p. 22 of the Charity Accounts that the educational fees received were 147*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, an amount apparently quite inconsisient with the above quoted statement.

4. Am I right in considering that the qualification fees named in p. 22 of the accounts arise from the payments made according to the second paragraph of the statement on the last page of the "Byelaws, &c." This would give 10 boys at the Grammar School and five at the Commercial paying 10 guineas each.

5. There appear to be some boys in the Commercial School of other ages than from eight to 15. Will you have the kindness to send me the following information on this point with others. I have put the matter into the shape of a table according to the differences which appear to exist in the School.

The numbers are required for the last half-year.

Boys in the	Paying.	Day boys.			Boarders.		
		Under 8 years of age.	Between 8 and 15.	Over 15.	Under 8 years of age.	Between 8 and 15.	Over 15.
Grammar School	£ s. 10 10 8 8 1 1 Free						
Commercial School	10 10 8 8 1 1 Free						
Preparatory Commercial	10 10 8 8 1 1 Free						

Of course if there be any other qualification charges than ten guineas and eight guineas, I shall be obliged by the fact being stated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. J. ROBY, Secretary.

P.S.—Will you have the kindness to send me a copy of the accounts for the year ending Midsummer 1866.

H. J. R.

To D. H. Francis, Esq.,
Clerk to the Bedford Charity Trustees.

(Commercial School.)

Bedford Charity Office, Bedford,
April 6, 1867.

SIR,

I AM directed to state in reply to your application for information respecting the Bedford Schools,

First, that boys born in the town of Bedford, or either of whose parents was born in the town, do not pay any fee to the Trustees of the Charity.

Second, the payment of ten guineas and eight guineas mentioned in the return of the Head Master of the Commercial School has reference to his private pupils, and the amounts are received by the Head Master and not by the Trustees.

Fourth, the qualification fee of ten guineas, referred to in your communication will admit any number of children, members of the same family, according to the second paragraph of the statement in the last page of the Byelaws.

Fifth, boys are not admitted into the Commercial School under eight years of age or after 15 years of age.

I herewith forward you a copy of the last printed accounts, and will give you any further explanation or information you may require.

I am, &c.

To H. J. Robv, Esq., M.A., &c. &c.

(Signed) D. H. FRANCIS, Clerk.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED PREPARATORY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL at BEDFORD, in the COUNTY of BEDFORD.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. The School is used for day scholars only, but the Head Master is permitted to receive 12 pupils, who may be either boarders or day pupils.

3. Many families have of late years come to the town, the sons of whom being of a respectable class have greatly improved the general character of the School.

4. With the exception of three who are private pupils of the Head Master they all live within three-quarters of a mile of the School.

5. They return to their homes between the School hours.

6. Widows of naval officers, persons of independent means, tradesmen, mechanics, &c.

21. 40 weeks.

22. They are required to read monosyllables.

23. By examination.

24. The School is classified in a great measure by proficiency in reading.

25. The boys are generally moved from class to class by marks gained during the half-year.

27. 28½ hours.

28. Lessons such as English Grammar, Latin Grammar, Geography, and memory lessons generally are required to be learnt out of School.

32. Arithmetic is taken from text books, dictated orally by the master, and set in writing.

36. Once a year.

37. By the Rev. C. Evans, Head Master of the Birmingham Grammar School, and the Rev. C. T. Arnold, of Rugby School, appointed by the Trustees.

38. The Latin accidence, reading, geography, arithmetic, &c.

39. Prizes are usually given at Midsummer, to those boys in each class who have gained by their work and good conduct the highest marks in the School register.

42. The Head Master is supreme over the work of the School, being responsible only to the Board of Trustees, but the subjects taught are those required to prepare the boys to enter the Commercial School.

43. The School is not connected with any religious denomination.

44. The first half hour of each day is devoted to religious instruction.

45. He is.

46. It does.

47. Two or three collects from the Book of Common Prayer and the Lord's Prayer.

48. All are required to be present except boys of the Jewish persuasion.

50. The boys do not come to the School on Sundays.

52. He is—subject to the control of the Board of Trustees.

53. The punishments in use are, degradation in class, standing on the form, and tasks. The cane is used for the more serious offences, such as disobedience, lying, or truantism. For flagrant offences the boy is suspended and reported to the Board of Trustees.

54. The offender is caned in the presence of his own class, not before the whole school.

55. Suspension. The cane is used by the Head Master and the two senior assistants only.

56. Depriving the boys of the 15 minutes recreation in the morning, standing on the form, degradation in class, and giving tasks.

67. There is.

68. All the boys may use it.

69. About 46 yards square.

70. The School stands in the yard.

(Preparatory Commercial School.)

81. There are no unusual difficulties.

82. The School is examined and publicly reported on annually by independent and able examiners appointed by the Board of Trustees. No alteration in this respect would be for the better.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) JAMES BANNISTER.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

	I.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.		II.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.	
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation, day Boys.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation, Day Boys.
1. Average during last three years.	233	7	62	5
2. In first half of year 1865 -	243	12	—	—
Under 10 years of age -	189	—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14 -	54	—	—	—
3. In second half of year 1865 -	225	12	—	—
Under 10 years of age -	186	—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14 -	39	—	—	—

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School	1	Widow of naval officer -	In Bedford -	Various distances within three-quarters of a mile.
" "	2	Butcher - -		
" "	3	Shoemaker - -		
" "	4	Servant - -		
" "	5	Captain in Indian navy -		
" "	6	Servant - -		
" "	7	Bookseller - -		
" "	8	Modeller at foundry -		
" "	9	Widow of naval officer -		
" "	10	Gentleman - -		
Boys lowest in School	1	Widow of merchant's clerk		
" "	2	Retired merchant -		
" "	3	Widow of linendraper -		
" "	4	Wheelwright - -		
" "	5	Baker - - -		
" "	6	Hairdresser - -		
" "	7	Earthenware dealer -		
" "	8	Publican - -		
" "	9	Toyshop keeper -		
" "	10	Cabinet maker - -		

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. N.B.—Any subject not taught in the School to be left blank.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	225	6	42	Y. 9½	6	H. ½	H. 3	READING BOOKS. Abbott's Second School Reader, English History (New Series), Published by Christian Knowledge Society.	42	Y. 8½	6	H. ½	H. 3	READING. Third Book of Lessons, Published by Commissioners of Education in Ireland. Hughes' First Book of Geography in easy Lessons for Reading. LATIN. Eton Latin Accidence. ENGLISH GRAMMAR. M'Leod's Definitions of English Grammar. GEOGRAPHY. Hartley's Outlines of Geography.	33	Y. 6½	6	H. ½	H. 3	READING BOOK. M'Culloch's Third Reading Book. ENGLISH GRAMMAR. M'Leods Definitions of English Grammar.
Latin	124	3	42	—	4	½	2		42	—	3	½	1½		—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	225	6	42	—	10	½	5	LATIN. Eton Latin Accidence.	42	—	10	½	5		33	—	10	½	5	
History	42	1	42	—	2	½	1	ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Geography	192	5	42	—	6	¼	1½	GEOGRAPHY. Hartley's Outlines of Geography.	42	—	6	¼	1½		—	—	—	—	—	
English Grammar.	225	6	42	—	4	⅓	2	ARITHMETIC. First Book of Arithmetic, Published by Commissioners of Education in Ireland.	42	—	5	½	2½		33	—	6	½	3	
Reading	225	6	42	—	10	¾	7½		42	—	10	¾	7½		33	—	12	¾	9	
Writing	225	6	42	—	4	¾	3		42	—	4	¾	3		33	—	4	½	2	
								Tables	42	—	4	¼	1		33	—	10	¼	2½	
Spelling from Dictation.	—	—	42	—	4	½	2	Spelling	42	—	4	½	2		33	—	10	¼	2½	

(Preparatory Commercial School.)

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

Morning School.

—	9 to 9.30.	9.30 to 10.	10 to 10.30.	10.30 to 10.45.	10.45 to 11.30.	11.30 to 12.15.
Monday	Prayers and Scripture History.	Latin Lesson.	Arithmetic	Recreation in School Yard.	Writing	Reading.
Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wednesday	Ditto	English Grammar.	Ditto	Ditto	English Parsing.	Reading English History.
Thursday	Ditto	Latin Lesson.	Ditto	Ditto	Writing	Reading.
Friday	Ditto	Geography	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Saturday	Ditto	Latin Lesson.	Ditto	Ditto	English Parsing.	Reading English History.

Afternoon School.

—	2 to 2.30.	2.30 to 3.	3 to 3.45.	3.45 to 4.	4 to 4.10.	4.10 to 4.15.
Monday	Spelling from Dictation.	Arithmetic	Reading	Geography	Tables	Prayers.
Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wednesday			Half-Holiday.			
Thursday	Spelling from Dictation.	Arithmetic	Reading	Geography	Tables	Prayers.
Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Saturday			Half-Holiday.			

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

(Signed) James Bannister.

STATEMENT showing the Average Income of the Masters of the Grammar School for the last Six Years, the present Salaries, the Average Cost of the Grammar School for the last Six Years, the present Cost, the Amount paid for the Purchase of Buildings to enlarge the School, the Cost of enlarging the School, the Costs of the Application to the Court of Chancery to enlarge the School, and the Amount of the Costs paid by the Trustees in obtaining the Scheme now regulating the Charity.

——	Average Income for Six Years.		Present Income.		Residence and Boarders, if allowed.	Average Cost of School for Six Years.	Present Cost.	Purchase of Buildings to enlarge School.	Cost of enlarging School.	Costs of Application to enlarge School.	Cost of obtaining Present Scheme.
	Salary.	Fees.	Salary.	Fees.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
Head master	300 0 0	650 12 0	300	700	House & 30 boarders allowed.	3,805	4,533	2,904	3,081	854	6,900
Second master	140 0 0	565 6 0	140	709	House & 20 boarders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical master	130 0 0	150 0 0	130	150	10 boarders, but no house.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Classical master	250 0 0	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto	116 13 4	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto	—	—	100 (new).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arithmetical master	100 0 0	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto	80 0 0	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English master	—	—	80 (new).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German master	65 0 0	—	200 (recently appropriated Mod. Hist.).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French master	75 0 0	—	150 (recent).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing master	40 0 0	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT showing the present Number of Boys, the Average Cost of the Grammar and other Schools for the last Six Years, the present Income of the Charity, the present Cost of the Schools, and the Amount applied to other Objects of the Charity.

	Present Number of Scholars in School.	Average Cost for the last Six Years.	Present Cost.	Increase.	Present Income of Charity.	Amount expended during last Six Years in purchasing Buildings and enlarging Grammar School.	Other Schools.
		£	£	£	£	£	
Grammar School	200	3,805	4,533	728	13,600	5,900	2,200
Commercial School	330	1,823	2,085	262	—	—	—
Preparatory Commercial School	250	443	580	137	—	—	—
National School	370	363	470	107	—	—	—
Girls' School	490	353	436	83	—	—	—
Infant School	300	195	205	10	—	—	—
		6,982	8,309	1,327			
Interest of loan, &c., repairs and management of estate.	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	—
Marriage portions	—	—	560	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	560	—	—	—	—
Apprentice fees	—	—	600	—	—	—	—
Almhouses	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	—
Alms to poor	—	—	175	—	—	—	—
			13,604				

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at TONBRIDGE in the County of KENT.

(The Questions are given on p. 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. The Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, commonly called Tonbridge Free Grammar School.
2. Founded by Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, by Charter of Edward VI., A.D. 1553.
3. In the town and parish of Tonbridge.
4. 7,147 in the town, and 20,001 in the parish.
5. The largest proportion is the farming class.
6. Separate foundation.
8. Yes, vested in the Governors of the School.
9. Yes.
10. A new scheme for the future establishment of the School was made in the year 1825 under the order of the Court of Chancery. A copy is sent.
11. None.
13. The Charter is a document on record, and the present scheme is on the Records of the Court of Chancery.
14. Yes.
15. Yes; they have been recently rebuilt.
16. By the Governors and Trustees, the Skinners' Company.
17. 3,613*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, average gross annual income.
18. 2,643*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, average net annual income after all outgoings.
19. The whole.
21. The accounts are audited by a committee of Governors at four quarterly periods of the year.
22. The income seldom exceeds the expenditure, but if such be the case the balance is carried over to the requirements of the following year.
23. The amount has then been advanced by the Governors.
24. There is no early expectation of any material increase or diminution.
25. No.
29. Yes. Sixteen exhibitions of 100*l.* per annum each, tenable for four years at either university.
    Six of 16*l.*, tenable for seven years.
    One of 20*l.* per annum, confined to Brasenose College.
    One of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the election of the vicar and churchwardens of Tonbridge.
    One of 40*l.* per annum on default of Scholars from the School at Seven Oaks.
    Two of 50*l.* per annum to Jesus College, Cambridge, in default of scholars from Sevenoaks School.
    Two of 6*l.* per annum, each in the election of the master and seniors of St. John's, Cambridge.
30. No.
31. The Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Skinners' Company, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill.
32. No.
33. The Skinners' Company are incorporated by charter, and a perpetual body.
34. No.
35. Yes, in such respect as is prescribed by the Statutes.
36. No.
37. *See* preamble to the Statutes.
38. Boys only.
39. No.
40. Yes, such whose parents reside in Kent within a radius of 10 miles of Tonbridge Church.
41. Yes; if under eight years of age or unable to write competently and read English perfectly.

42. Yes, as regulated by the Statutes.
43. Latin and Greek.
44. No.
45. Yes, but limited as before mentioned in answer to Question 40.
46. Only such qualifications as mentioned in answer to Question 41.
47. Increasing.
48. The Head Master. The usher.
49. Two as above.
50. The Head Master is appointed by the Governors. The usher is appointed by the Head Master.
51. No.
52. The Head Master is required by the Statutes to be a well reported Master of Arts.
53. Yes, always.
54. The office of master is not now held with any other preferment, but there is nothing to prevent his doing so.
55. By election of the Governors from candidates.
56. Yes, in the newspapers.
57. No.
58. Yes.
59. Yes.
60. Yes.
61. Yes. The Head Master is limited to the number of 60 boarders; the usher to the number of 40.
62. Yes. The Head Master pays for such extra masters as are not provided for by the Statutes.
63. The Head Master's salary is 510*l.*; his capitation fees average 560*l.* per annum.
The usher's salary is 205*l.*; his capitation fees average 220*l.* per annum.
The profits for boarders average about 1,000*l.* for the Head Master.
The profits of the usher for boarders averages about 600*l.*
64. None except the 6th article of the Statutes.
65. Yes, with the Head Master.

Balance Sheet.

The Skinners' Company in Account with the Tonbridge School Estate, one Year to June 23rd, 1864.

Dr.

		£	s.	d.
1863.	To balance of cash brought forward from June 23rd, 1863	74	4	9
1864.	To cash received during the year on account of rents and arrears	3,932	4	7
		£4,006	9	4

1864		£	s.	d.
June 26th.	To balance of cash	1,290	0	0
	Arrears of rent due at Lady Day	560	16	0

Cr.

1863-64.	By cash paid during the year for the various purposes of the School	£ 2,716	s. 8	d. 1
June 23rd.	By balance of cash carried forward	1,290	1	3
		£4,006	9	4

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) T. G. Kensit,
Clerk of the Skinners' Company,
Governors of Tonbridge School.

12th June 1865.

The STATUTES and REGULATIONS of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at TUNBRIDGE, founded by SIR ANDREW JUDD, Knight, 1553, of which the MASTER, WARDENS, and COURT of ASSISTANTS of the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of SKINNERS, of LONDON, are GOVERNORS.

INTRODUCTION.

BY the letters patent or charter of King Edward the Sixth, made in the seventh year of his reign, A.D. 1553, for erecting and establishing a grammar school in the town of Tunbridge in the county of Kent, for the institution and instruction of boys and youth in the said town and country there adjacent, (expressed in the language of the said charter, "*in dictâ villâ et patriâ ibidèm adjacente,*") it was ordained, that from thenceforth there should be one grammar school in the said town of Tunbridge, which should be called the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, in the said town, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, with one master and under master, to continue for ever; and it was further ordained, after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd, who was thereby empowered, during his life, to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing for the government and direction of the master and under master and scholars of the School aforesaid, and other things concerning the said School, that the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mystery of Skinners of London, for the time being, should be called and they were thereby constituted Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said School, with full power and authority to nominate and appoint the said master and under master of the said School, so often as the said School should be void of a master and under master; and that the same Governors, with the advice of the warden and fellows of the College of All Souls, in the University of Oxford, for the time being, from time to time, should, and might be able to make, if need should be, fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing concerning the order, government, and direction of the master and under master and scholars of the School aforesaid, for the time being, and other things touching and concerning the same School, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the revenues to be appointed for the same School; which same statutes and ordinances it was ordained should be inviolably observed from time to time for ever: and the said Sir Andrew Judd, in his lifetime, in exercise of the power given to him by the said charter, made certain orders or statutes in writing, which he appointed to be observed for the government of the said Free Grammar School.

A suit having been instituted in the Court of Chancery, touching the School estates and the application thereof, and for the establishment of the School, by the decree made therein, dated the 16th day of March 1820, it was, amongst other things, referred to one of the masters of the said Court, to approve of a scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School, having regard to the then annual rents of the School estates.

By the report of the said master, dated the 24th day of December 1824, he certified that, having considered of the several schemes which had been laid before him, together with the said letters patent, and the said orders or statutes of the said Sir Andrew Judd, he had thought it expedient and proper to consider that the privileges of the said Free Grammar School should not only extend to boys and youths whose parents or guardians should *bonâ fide* reside within the town and parish of Tunbridge, but also to such boys and youths whose parents or guardians should reside in any other parish or place in the county of Kent, within the distance of 10 miles by the ordinary roads and ways from the church of the said town of Tunbridge; which boys and youths should be considered as constituting the first class: and, that there might be a sufficient number of youths to receive the exhibitions therein-after mentioned, he had thought it proper and advisable, that there should be another or second class, comprehending all boys and youths of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, who being qualified under the regulations therein-after mentioned, should be capable of receiving the said exhibitions: and the said master further certified that he had thought it requisite and proper to

alter and enlarge several of the said orders of the said Sir Andrew Judd, and that certain other of the orders of the said Sir Andrew Judd appeared to him to be inapplicable or unnecessary for the future government of the said School; and the said master, being of opinion that exhibitions for youths going from the said School to one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge might be most beneficially established, he had prepared such articles appeared to him to be necessary for effectuating that purpose; and also such other new articles as from the then present circumstances appeared to him to be necessary for the future government and establishment of the said Free Grammar School; and that the several articles therein-after set forth in his said report formed, and he had approved of the same as, a proper scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, from Christmas 1824, having regard to the then annual rents of the said School estates.

By orders of the Lord High Chancellor, dated respectively the 18th of July 1825 and 12th June 1844, it was directed that the aforesaid report as to the scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge should be varied in certain articles of the same scheme, and that the scheme for the establishment of such Free Grammar School should be and consist of the several articles therein-after mentioned, reserving at all times to the Skinners' Company,—they taking the advice of All Souls College in the University of Oxford,—the power to make such regulations respecting the said Free Grammar School as, having relation to the plan thereby directed to be carried into execution, are not inconsistent with the said plan; and also such regulations as, having no relation to the said plan, the said Company had authority to make prior to the institution of the said suit; the same being made with the advice of the said college, where it was requisite for the Company to act with such advice, and without it, where such advice was not necessary, as in the said order is mentioned.

The Scheme

For the future establishment of the Free Grammar School, as directed to be carried into effect by the said order of the Court of Chancery, is as follows, viz.:—

1. That the master of the said School be whole of body, well reported, Master of Arts in degree, if it may be; chosen by the Company of Skinners of London, to whose direction the Founder committed the governance of his said School and order, always foreseen that the schoolmaster and usher teach the grammar approved by the King or Queen's Majesty; and that the schoolmaster be first allowed by the ordinary, and by examination found meet, both for his learning and dexterity in teaching, as also for his honest conversation and for right understanding of God's true religion, set forth by public authority, whereunto he shall stir and move his scholars, and also shall prescribe to them such sentences of Holy Scripture as shall be most expedient to induce them to godliness.

2. That the master always appoint and elect the usher as often as the place shall be void, whom, so appointed and presented to the said Company of Skinners, they are to admit, not knowing sufficient cause to refuse him.

3. That the master and usher have their houses and wages during their lives, not sufficiently convicted to have neglected their office; and if it shall happen that either of them be so convicted at any time, yet that he be not straightly removed, but gently warned and admonished, and so for the second time; and that then, if, after the second admonition, he do not amend and diligently follow his office and charge in the School, that he, so offending, be utterly expulsed and removed, and another to be received into his room, and to be done with all diligence by the said Company of Skinners.

4. That the master and usher shall neither of them be a common gamester and haunter of taverns; nor by any extraordinary or unnecessary expenses in apparel, or otherwise, become an infamy to the School and an evil example to the young, to whom, in all points, they ought to show themselves an example of an honest, continent, and godly behaviour.

5. If it happen that the master or usher be visited with a common disease, as the ague or any other curable sickness, that he, so visited, be tolerated for the time, and his wages fully allowed, so that his office be discharged by his

sufficient deputy; but if they or any of them fall into any infectious or incurable disease, especially through their own evil behaviour, then that he, so infected, be removed and put away, and another to be chosen in his room.

6. If it happen that the master or usher, after long time spent in the School, do wax impotent, and unable, through age or other infirmities, to endure the travail and labour necessary in the School, that he be favourably borne withal, so that his office be satisfied by his sufficient deputy, although he himself be not present.

7. That the master or usher be at liberty to remain single, or to marry, or to take priesthood, so that he trouble not himself with any care or wordly business that might hinder his office in the School.

8. That if any controversy happen to arise or grow between the master and usher at any time, that they then refer the whole matter to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Skinners in London, and to their successors; and they to stand to their order and determination in the same, upon pain of deprivation from their office.

9. If there happen to be such contagious sickness as the plague, or such like, that the School cannot continue, yet, nevertheless, both the master and usher shall have their wages fully paid, being always in readiness to teach as soon as God shall make such contagious sickness to cease.

10. If it shall happen that the master or usher shall die at any time in their office, their executors or administrators shall receive so much money as for his or their service was due at the hour of his or their death; and in such case the room to be supplied with as much convenient speed as may be, and, for the vacant time, the survivor to satisfy for the whole charge, and to receive so much as is due for the time.

11. That the master keep a register, and in the same write the name and surname of every scholar at his entering; and that the same master of the same School shall make a just and true account to the said Master and Wardens of Skinners, or two of them, yearly of all such scholars as shall have been received into the School, and the names of such as shall have departed thence, so that a true account may be kept thereof.

12. Acknowledging God to be the only author of all knowledge and virtue, it is declared by the said Sir Andrew Judd that the master and usher of the School, with their scholars, at seven of the clock, do, first devoutly kneeling on their knees, pray to Almighty God according to the form to be by the master prescribed.

13. That the master, twice in a month at least, examine those that be under the usher's hands, to understand how they profit and go forward in their learning.

14. That the usher practice and use such order and form in teaching as the master shall think good.

15. That all the scholars, upon Sabbaths and holidays, resort in due time to Divine Service in the parish church of Tunbridge, the master and usher, or one of them at the least, being present to oversee them; and that the master and usher do duly, every Monday in the morning, call to reckoning all such of his scholars as shall either absent themselves from the church or come tardy to it, or otherwise use themselves not reverently there in praying, every one of them having a prayer book, in Latin or English, according to the said master's appointment.

16. Considering that virtue and knowledge by praise and reward are in all estates maintained and increased, and especially in youth, it is declared by the said Sir Andrew Judd that in every year, once, to wit on the day of the visitation of the School herein-after appointed, there be kept in this School disputations, upon questions provided by the master, from one of the clock at afternoon till evensong time, at which disputation the master is to desire the vicar of the town, with one or two others of knowledge, or more, dwelling nigh, to be present in the School, if it please them to hear the same. The disputations ended, to determine which three of the whole number have done best by the judgment of the master and learned hearers; and that the first allowed have a pen of silver, whole of gilt; the second a pen of silver, parcel gilt; the third a pen of silver, for their rewards; and that the whole company go in order decently, by two and two, into the parish church, the three victors to come last next to the master and usher, each of them having a garland upon their heads

provided for the purpose, and in the church, then and there to kneel or stand in some convenient place, to be approved by the discretion of the wardens and master of the School, and to say or sing some psalms or hymns, with a collect, for the preservation of the King's or Queen's Majesty, and to have some honourable remembrance of their Founder, so to be appointed and devised by the master.*

17. That it shall not be lawful for the master or usher, or any of their friends, at going away from their office, to spoil beforehand, or take away from thence, any such things as are set up and fastened in their house or houses, and planted in their orchards or gardens, but freely to leave the same with as good will as for their time they have enjoyed the use thereof.

18. That the Company of Skinners have an inventory in their hands of all things that appertain unto the School, be they books or implements, in the master's or usher's house, so that at the departing they may be staid to the School's behalf.

19. That there shall be truly written, word for word, two copies of these ordinances, the one ever to remain in the hands of the Skinners, the other in the custody of the master of the said School, or, at such time as the master's place is vacant, to remain in the usher's hands, so that they both may thereby learn what appertaineth to their office, and also that on their admission they shall promise, before honest witnesses, to keep and see executed all such points as concern them and their scholars, to the uttermost of their power, during all the time that they remain in the office.

20. That both the master and usher shall endeavour themselves to the continual profiting of all the said scholars of the said Grammar School, and of their parts faithfully observe and keep all the points and articles herein-before and herein-after contained, as by the same orders more plainly doth and may appear; and finally, if the said master or usher shall manifestly neglect or break any such orders, being thereof twice admonished by the said Master and Wardens, Governors aforesaid, and, notwithstanding, continue the breach thereof, that then it shall be lawful to the said Master and Wardens, Governors aforesaid, to expel and put out the party so offending, and to place another able man in his room or office.

21. That the house and buildings for the master of the said School shall be made to accommodate, and shall be maintained in a state fit for the accommodation of his family and scholars; and that a suitable house and building shall be provided and maintained for the usher, his family, and scholars.

22. That the master of the said School shall not take, or board, diet, or lodge in his house, or rooms, above the number of sixty scholars, inclusive of the twelve scholars mentioned in the sixth original order of Sir Andrew Judd; and that the usher shall not take above the number of forty scholars, inclusive of the eight scholars mentioned in the said sixth original order of Sir Andrew Judd, unless it shall seem convenient to the Company of Skinners that the said master and usher, upon occasion, may have a greater number at board and lodging with them.

23. That no boy be admitted into the School who shall not, at the time of the application for admission, be of the age of eight years.

24. That no boy be admitted into the said School, who shall not, previously thereto, be able to write competently, and read English perfectly; and the master of the said School for the time being shall examine every proposed scholar, and admit him, if he shall be so qualified, but not otherwise.

25. That no boy shall be allowed to continue in the said School after he shall have completed the nineteenth year of his age.

26. That any housekeeper of the town of Tunbridge shall be permitted to receive not exceeding thirty boys as boarders, who shall be scholars of the said Free Grammar School, provided such inhabitant shall obtain from the said Governors a written licence for that purpose, upon the production of testimonials from the master as to the moral character and fitness of the applicant for the charge of such boarders, and that the said licence be renewed annually by the said Governors.

27. That the salary of twenty pounds, given to the master by the said Sir Andrew Judd, be increased to the sum of five hundred pounds per annum,

* See 14th Additional Rule.

clear of all deductions; and that the salary given by the said Sir Andrew Judd to the usher be increased to the sum of two hundred pounds per annum, clear of all deductions; the said salaries to be paid half-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer, by the said Governors, out of the rents of the said estates; such respective salaries to commence from Midsummer Day one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

28. That the annual sum of seven pounds ten shillings be paid by every boy who shall not be in the first of the aforesaid two classes described in the master's report to the scheme to the master, and the annual sum of three pounds to the usher, for his instruction at the said School; such payments to be respectively made by the parents or guardians of the said boys.

29. That sixteen exhibitions of one hundred pounds a year each be founded, as part of the establishment of the said School, for the boys thereof, who shall go off to the University of Oxford or Cambridge, under the regulations herein-after set forth.

N.B.—By an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 14th August, 1828, these exhibitions are reduced from four to three in number every year, until a certain debt incurred for erecting the School buildings is satisfied.

30. That such boys as shall be of the first class of scholars, and shall be duly qualified to receive such exhibitions, shall be preferred to those of the second class. Provided such boys have been continuously of the first class for five years, or fifteen school terms preceding; but no boy shall be eligible to an exhibition unless he shall have been a scholar of the said School for five years, or fifteen school terms.

31. That the boys now in the School, whether above or under nineteen years of age, who shall respectively be applicants to go off to college upon the said exhibitions prior to Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall, in case such boys respectively shall, at the time of such application, have been five years in the said School, immediately after such application, be examined by such person or persons as the Governors shall appoint; and, if found duly qualified, such boys shall respectively be thereupon presented by the Governors to such Exhibitions, provided that a number not exceeding two be presented in any one year.

32. That until Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine the said Governors shall appoint an examiner to attend at the annual visitation, for the purpose of examining all the boys in the school.

33. That upon the annual visitation, from and after Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, an examiner shall be appointed by the Governors for the examination of the boys and youths who shall be candidates for the said exhibitions.

34. That the said examiner shall be of not less than seven years' standing at and a resident member of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Civil Law, and that application be made by the said Governors to the Warden and Fellows of the College of All Souls, Oxford, to nominate such examiner, if the said Warden and Fellows shall think fit.

35. That the said examiner do, on every annual visitation, publicly examine all the boys and youths in the said School, to ascertain their progress in learning.

36. That the said examiner shall subsequently examine in the schoolroom all such boys and youths as shall become candidates for exhibitions, and shall report to the Governor and master respectively the names of all such of the said last-mentioned boys and youths in the said classes respectively as he shall find qualified to stand for exhibitions.

37. That the said examiner shall in such report arrange the names of the said candidates in the said respective classes according to their respective excellence in classical learning.

38. That from and after Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine the said Governors shall yearly present or give, at their said visitation, the exhibitions to any four of the boys and youths of the said first class who shall be reported by the said examiner as qualified for the same; and in case there shall not be found in the said first class boys and youths qualified as aforesaid for an University education to receive the said four exhibitions, then the said

Governors shall present or give all, or so many of the said annual exhibitions as the boys and youths in the first class shall not receive, to any of the boys and youths of the second class who may be reported by the said examiner as qualified to receive such exhibitions.

39. That the said examiner shall be paid the sum of 15*l.* 15*s.*; and also the further sum of 15*l.* 15*s.* for his travelling and other expenses; and that such payments shall be provided for by the said Governors out of the said estates.

40. That the said exhibitions shall be held by the said exhibitioners for four years from the commencement of the University term next after the presentation of such exhibitioner, and for such portion of the said four years only, as they shall be *bonâ fide* resident at one of the Universities during the usual terms; and in case any of the said exhibitions shall cease before the expiration of such period as aforesaid, then the said exhibitions, for the residue of the said period, shall be given by the Governors of the said School for the time being to any youths then or formerly members of the said School who shall have undergone the aforesaid examinations, and proved themselves qualified for the exhibitions, although they failed in obtaining the same, and who shall be then resident members of one of the said Universities, and be under the degree of Bachelor of Arts; always preferring the youths of the first class to those of the second class.

41. That, it appearing from the list of boys and youths now of the said School, and of the times of their entrance, that a small number only can be qualified to be candidates for the said exhibitions prior to Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and that the full number of exhibitions intended to be hereby established cannot, at the soonest, be filled until four years from that period, the unappropriated surplus funds, and the surplus of the general account of the rents of the said estates, shall from time to time be applicable to the expense which will attend the alteration and repairs of the said house of the master, and of that intended for the usher, and of the schoolroom and other buildings, and of the garden and other grounds to be enjoyed therewith respectively, and the purchase of suitable books for a library, and increase of the number of exhibitions or rewards to the said exhibitioners who may distinguish themselves at either of the said Universities, or for the establishment of other branches of classical education, or for any other purposes for the better establishment of the said School, as the Court shall from time to time think proper to order and direct; and that for the purposes aforesaid the said Governors, or any persons interested in the said School, are to be at liberty to apply to the Court as they may be advised.

42. That all the assistant masters, which may be necessary for the boys of the second class shall be provided by the master, and be paid by him and the usher in the proportions of their respective salaries.

43. That in case the scholars of the said School belonging to the first-class shall amount to the number of 40, there shall be provided at the expense of the said estates one assistant master, to assist in the education of such boys; and so an additional assistant master shall be provided for every additional 20 scholars, unless it shall appear to the Skinners' Company, with the advice of All Souls College, that an assistant master should be appointed for a less number of scholars in the first class than 40.

44. That every such assistant master requisite for the boys of the first class shall be a member of the established religion of England, and, if such can be obtained, shall have taken a degree at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

45. That the said master shall have the appointment and removal of all assistant masters, subject always to the visitatorial power of the Governors.

46. That every assistant master shall be at liberty to take boys, scholars of the said School, as boarders in his house, not exceeding twenty in number.

47. That the salary of every such assistant master shall not exceed eighty-four pounds per annum.

48. That a sum not exceeding twenty pounds per annum be allowed to the master for supplying the schoolroom with coals.

49. That the annual sum of two hundred pounds be allowed to the Governors for the expenses of the visitation of the said School.

50. That neither the master, usher, or assistant masters of the said School shall absent themselves therefrom, except at the periods of and during the vacation.

51. That rules and regulations as to the hours of attendance in the School

of the master, usher, and assistant master, and boys, or youths, and the fixed holidays to be given, shall be submitted by the master of the said School to the said Governors, during the recess at Christmas one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, who are, before the expiration of such recess, to settle the same; and such Governors are, from time to time thereafter, to alter or vary such rules or regulations, as circumstances may require, and in the settlement of such rules and regulations, and in any subsequent alteration or variation thereof, the said Governors are to have regard to the twentieth and twenty-first articles in the Statutes of Sir Andrew Judd, in the said report set forth, and the general purpose of the Founder as therein expressed.

52. That the said rules and regulations, when settled by the said Governors, and as the same shall be from time to time altered or varied by them, as in the next preceding article is mentioned, shall be considered as and be part of the scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and shall be from time to time added to the other articles herein set forth as forming the scheme for the future establishment of the said School, and the future conduct and government thereof, and the same shall be printed with such other articles as is mentioned in the next or following article.

53. That the Governors do provide printed copies of the articles approved for the future government of the said School, to be distributed at their said annual visitation in the said School.

54. That instead of the annual visitation of the Governors as directed by the twenty-seventh original order of the said Sir Andrew Judd, being on the first or second day after May day, it shall hereafter be held on the Tuesday next preceding the day on which the summer vacation in each year is appointed to commence.

ADDITIONAL RULES and REGULATIONS settled by the GOVERNORS, viz.:—

1. That the master and usher, and such assistant masters as may be hereafter appointed, and all the scholars of the said School, shall daily attend at the School from Lady Day to the 5th of November at a quarter before seven o'clock, and from the 5th of November till Lady Day at half-past seven o'clock in the morning; and prayers being read on their first entrance into the School, according to the 12th Article, they shall continue in the School till half-past eight o'clock.

2. That after breakfast the master and usher, and assistant masters, and all the scholars, shall return to the School at half-past nine, and shall continue therein until half-past twelve o'clock on whole schooldays, and until one o'clock on half-holidays.

3. That on whole schooldays the master and usher, and assistant masters, and all the scholars, shall return to the School after dinner at two o'clock in the afternoon, and shall continue therein till four o'clock, and that then prayers shall be read according to the form to be by the master prescribed.

4. That the master and usher, and all assistant masters, shall remain in the School, diligently teaching, reading, and interpreting, during the several hours and times above prescribed; and that neither the master, usher, or any assistant master shall depart or be absent from the School during such hours or times without urgent and sufficient cause, and that in anywise either the master or usher shall be present always.

5. That the master shall be at liberty to give twelve holidays in the course of the year, the following to form part of the same, viz., the Founder's Day, the King's Birthday, and the Gunpowder Plot.

6. That a certificate of the entry and admission of every boy into the School, in the form subjoined, be forwarded to the Governors by the master of the School on the same day, or following day, at farthest, to that on which such entry and admission take place, viz.:—

To the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company, Governors of Tunbridge School.

This is to certify that aged years, son of and of in the county of was this day entered and admitted a scholar of Tunbridge School as a boy.

Dated this day of 18 .

Signed,

Master.

7. That no boy leave the School before the day and time appointed by the master for the commencement of the Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer holidays, except upon urgent and unavoidable necessity, and with permission from the master under his own signature.

8. That no boy remain away from the School after the day appointed for his return by the master, except in case of illness or unavoidable necessity, of which notice must have been given to the master, as the active duties of the School will commence on the next day.

9. That during the half-year no boy be absent from the School without the especial permission of the master; and that a written notice be given to the master by the parent or guardian of every boy whenever absence from School may be required.

10. That all instances of disregard of the above orders be reported to the Governors, who may direct that the half-year in which the offence shall be committed shall not be allowed to form part of the five years necessary to qualify a boy to become a candidate for an exhibition.

11. That no boy, after his admission into the School, shall be permitted to be absent from the same, except at the stated periods of the holidays, unless prevented by illness, of which a certificate, signed by a medical attendant, must be sent to the master, under the penalty of his being disqualified from becoming a candidate for an exhibition.

12. That the vacations be at three periods of the year, viz., at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer; that the Christmas holidays do commence on the Thursday before Christmas Day, and that the boys do return on that day four weeks; that the Easter holidays do commence on the day before Good Friday, and that the boys do return on that day two weeks; that the Midsummer holidays do commence on the last Thursday in July, and that the boys do return on that day six weeks.

13. That in all cases of extreme impropriety of conduct on the part of any boy, which may in the opinion of the master render it advisable to expel the boy from the School, the master shall in the first instance have the power of suspending him from attending in the School, and after reporting the case to the Governors, shall with their sanction proceed to expulsion.

14. That the gilt, parcel gilt, and silver pens be awarded to the three boys who shall, in the judgment of the examiner, have done best in the production of Greek verses, Latin verses, or Latin essays, so that no one boy may receive more than one of the pens as a prize at the same visitation in accordance with the Statutes. All other prizes (except those given by the master of the School) to be awarded by the Governors according to the respective merits of the boys as reported by the examiner.

The Scholars from Tunbridge School are eligible to the following Fellowships and Exhibitions.

A fellowship at Saint John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Whyte.

Six exhibitions of 13*l.* per annnm each, tenable at any college of either University, founded by Sir Thomas Smith.

One scholarship at Brazenose College, Oxford, of 17*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per annum, founded by Mr. Henry Fisher.

One exhibition of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, founded by Mr. Thomas Lampard.

One exhibition of 4*l.* per annum (in default of scholars from Seven Oaks School), founded by Mr. Robert Holmedon.

Two exhibitions of 75*l.* per annum each, tenable at Jesus College, Cambridge (in default of scholars from Seven Oaks School), founded by Lady Mary Boswell.

Two exhibitions of 6*l.* per annum each, founded by Mr. Worrall.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL at TONBRIDGE in the County of KENT.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Used by both, and intended for both, Statute 6 (original); Statute 22 (later).

3. Many gentry have resorted to Tonbridge Wells and the neighbourhood. The town of Tonbridge has increased in size and in population, but I cannot see that the character of the population is changed. The neighbourhood is agricultural, no great trade has been developed. I am not aware that the school has been affected by these circumstances.

4. At present only from the town; formerly one or two came from Southborough, three miles distant.

5. Such boys as have come from Southborough breakfasted and dined with one of the masters, all others return to their homes between school hours.

6. Generally professional, clergy, officers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, &c., and their widows.

7. From 20 to 25 have gone direct to the University, about the same number have gone to military establishments, &c. to be prepared for the army and civil services.

8. Being a master is sufficient authority, Statute 46. Other housekeepers of Tonbridge may take boarders, having obtained a written licence from the Governors, with testimonial from Head Master, Statute 26.

9. Yes.

10. The second master, and senior assistant master, and writing master at present.

11. None.

12. Yes.

13. Three to all, breakfast, dinner, and tea. Supper is given to the Upper School boys, and to a few others.

14. Breakfast, of tea and bread and butter. Dinner, of beef, mutton, veal, pork rarely, puddings, pies, vegetables of all sorts, and bread, and ale. Tea, of tea and bread and butter. Supper, of bread and cheese and ale.

15. Head Master's house, largest four, smallest one, cubical system. Second master's house, largest ten, smallest one. Other masters' vary from four to one.

16. 75,660 feet; 66 boys sleep in these rooms. There is also an open passage, and large lobby adjoining, and ventilation at the highest point of the roof.

17. Yes.

18. Bed time, 9 little boys, 10 bigger. Getting up time, chapel 7 in summer, 7.30 a.m. in winter.

19. By masters and præpostors.

20. Head Master's house, the cubicles are studies. Second master's house, separate studies, two in each.

21. Thirty-nine.

22. To read English perfectly, and write it competently, Statute 24.

23. Examined by Head Master.

24. By one leading subject (classics); mathematics, French, English, &c. being subordinate.

25. By marks gained for work in half-year, and examination at the end in combination, except that the annual examiner promotes by classics only.

26. Yes. See answer 24.

27. Thirty-two in summer, 29 in winter, independently of evening preparation.

28. This varies according to the position of a boy in the school. The sixth form learn no lessons under supervision. From the suspension (corresponding to lower fourth) all are learnt under supervision.

29. Generally they have no aid but grammar and dictionary. In cases of dull or idle boys sometimes they have assistance from a master or tutor.

30. Latin and Greek in both prose and verse, French and German only in prose.

31. According to the attainments and position of the boys. Short sentences taken from exercise books from the fourth form downwards; continuous pieces for translation, fifth and sixth. Original composition is rare.

32. All these ways.

33. None at present. Classes that have existed for these purposes have been discontinued.

34. (*a.*) Geometrical drawing not at present.
(*b.*) Perspective
(*c.*) Freehand from the flat
(*d.*) Freehand from models
(*e.*) Colouring
} to some boys.

35. The practice of music is taught to the choir and to some other boys.

36. Thrice a year, at the close of every term.

37. Twice by the masters, once by the masters and an examiner conjointly appointed by the Governors on the nomination of All Souls' College, Oxford. The examiner examines the sixth by paper and *vivâ voce*, the rest of the school only *vivâ voce*.

38. The masters examine in classics, mathematics, French, &c; the examiner only in classics, Statute 37.

39. Prizes are given to the heads of the respective forms for composition in Greek, Latin, French, and English, for knowledge of Scripture, grammar, &c., &c., and for general merit. Exhibitions are competed for by boys about to leave the school.

40. This system is carried out as far as practicable.

By suiting the lessons to the boys' requirements.

41. Sufficient for scholarships at the Universities, for the line, and probably for the other services; but for the last three boys generally take special training for a year or so.

42. The Head Master is supreme.

43. With the Established Church, Statutes 1 and 15, which are also original Statutes. See Statute 26, original.

44. Scripture lessons on Sunday and Monday mornings before breakfast. A chapter is read in chapel before breakfast, and is the subject of examination in the respective forms after breakfast. Before confirmation there is special instruction to the candidates for about a month.

45. The Head Master is responsible. Each master gives such instruction to his own form, and to his boarders if he have any.

46. The school work begins and ends with prayers.

47. In chapel a selection from the daily service is used. In school one church prayer is used, and another provided by the Head Master.

48. Yes.

49. The Head Master.

50. Lessons on Sundays before breakfast, and in the evening lessons prepared for the next day. The School goes to the parish church in the morning, and to the School chapel in the afternoon.

51. All the School attend at the parish church and School chapel, Statute 15. Some few attend a district church where their parents attend.

52. He is supreme as regards the ordinary punishments.

53. Lines repeated and written and confinement in school with a master from 4 to 5 p.m. for bad lessons and ordinary offences. Caning for wilful idleness, lying, &c., &c. Fines for throwing stones and wilful mischief. Flogging with a birch for persistent lying and other moral offences.

54. Privately; the Head and second masters both cane; no other masters.

55. Flogging.

56. Lines and confinement for an hour without reporting. Fines, by reporting.

57. Yes.

58. By the Head Master, out of the sixth form. Boys who have been confirmed and undertake personally such duties.

59. Lines and canings.

60. The boy punished has the power always of appealing against the punishment to the Head Master.

61. Fagging at cricket and fives, and study fagging where studies exist.

62. Yes.

63. Yes, if they could not stop it. They have done so.

64. No.

65. Yes.

66. To receive books, but not to sit in the library till they are in the sixth form.

67. Yes.

68. Yes.

69. About 12 acres, besides a gravel playground.

70. Adjoining.

71. No.

72. 19 hours in midwinter, 31 in summer, sometimes an extra half-holiday.

73. Cricket, football, fives, occasionally gymnastics, and a little boating.

74. No.

75. Yes, generally.

76. Only a temporary open one.

77. No, it has been tried and discontinued.

78. The sixth form have no bounds. The bounds for other boys vary according to their forms. All except præpostors and day boys answer calls.

79. Classics in combination with mathematics, French, English, and German.

80. The above-mentioned.

81. In education (*a.*) scholarships given with a decided preference to foundationers; (*b.*) no school exhibitions provided by the foundation; (*c.*) low and varying qualification standard for scholarships; (*d.*) little encouragement given to mathematics and other studies. In discipline, day boys not sufficiently under control of Head Master; they should be in the same position as boarders as regards calls, evening school, &c.

82. It is so examined annually.

83. I see no cause for altering our present system of appointment by the Governors on the nomination of All Souls College.* We ought always to have an additional examiner in mathematics and in modern languages.

84. We should require a separate master to much smaller classes, and I the doubt the possibility or expediency.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) J. J. WELLDON, D.C.L.,
June 12, 1865. Master of Tonbridge School.

* I think it should be a *sine quâ non* that such examiner should have taken a *first* class in moderations.

Form A.—Number of Scholars.

	I. Number of Scholars in Attendance.				II. Number of Scholars who have left the School.		
	Scholars on Foundation receiving		Scholars not on Foundation.		Scholars on Foundation receiving		Scholars not on Foundation boarding in Masters' Houses.
	Instruction.	Board and Instruction.	Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Instruction.	Board and Instruction.	
1. Average during last three years:							
Under 10 years of age	I find it extremely difficult to obtain this average. I believe the present state of the School is a fair sample of what it has been.				1	—	—
Above 10 and under 14					4	3	7
Above 14 and under 16					3	3	5
Above 16 - - -					6	7	10
2. In Christmas 1863 and Easter 1864:							
Under 10 years of age					—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14					3	—	1
Above 14 and under 16					—	—	5
Above 16 - - -					9	1	9
3. In June 1865:							
Under 10 years of age	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Above 10 and under 14	11	7	27	1	—	1	—
Above 14 and under 16	18	8	36	1	1	2	—
Above 16 - - -	19	11	30	—	3	2	9

Latin and Greek are free to Foundationers; everything else is paid for.

Form B.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Widow of Gentleman in Civil Service.	Tonbridge -	Less than ¼ mile.
" " 2	Widow of Gentleman Farmer	Do. -	Do.
" " 3	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do.
" " 4	Tailor - - - -	Do. -	Do.
" " 5	Barrister - - - -	Do. -	Less than a mile.
" " 6	Physician - - -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
" " 7	Widow of Clerk in Insurance Office.	Do. -	Less than a mile.
" " 8	Widow of Merchant - -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
" " 9	Do. do. - -	Do. -	Do.
" " 10	Widow of Surgeon - -	Do. -	Do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Solicitor - - -	Do. -	Do.
" " 2	Surgeon - - - -	Do. -	Do.
" " 3	Solicitor - - - -	Do. -	Less than a mile.
" " 4	Farmer - - - -	Do. -	Do.
" " 5	Widow of Officer - -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
" " 6	Farmer - - - -	Do. -	Less than a mile.
" " 7	Widow of Clergyman -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
" " 8	Clergyman - - -	Do. -	Less than a mile.
" " 9	Veterinary Surgeon - -	Do. -	Less than ¼ mile.
" " 10	Solicitor - - - -	Do. -	Do.

FORM B.—*continued.*

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Physician	Tonbridge Wells	Dr. Welldon.
" " 2	Barrister	London	Rev. Edw. J. Welldon.
" " 3	Do.	Tonbridge Wells	Dr. Welldon.
" " 4	Solicitor	Sydenham	Do.
" " 5	Clergyman	Tonbridge	Do.
" " 6	Officer (in India)	India	Do.
" " 7	Clergyman	Tonbridge Wells	Do.
" " 8	Surgeon	London	Rev. Edw. J. Welldon.
" " 9	Physician	Hastings	Do.
" " 10	Do.	Canterbury	Dr. Welldon.
Boys lowest in School 1	Clergyman, Missionary	India	Do.
" " 2	Ecclesiastical Glass Stainer.	London	Do.
" " 3	Civil Service	Canada	Rev. Edw. J. Welldon.
" " 4	Gentleman, J.P.	London	Dr. Welldon.
" " 5	Gentleman Farmer	Southminster, Essex	Do.
" " 6	Gentleman	Westerham, Kent	Do.
" " 7	Do.	East Peckham, Kent	Rev. Edw. J. Welldon.
" " 8	Merchant	Burwash, Sussex	Rev. J. R. Little.
" " 9	Do.	Wonersh, Surrey	Dr. Welldon.
" " 10	Do.	Newcastle	Do.

FORM C.—ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

	Paid by Foundationers.		Paid by Non-Foundationers.		Paid by Exhibitioners.
	Under the Suspension.	In and above the Suspension.	Under the Suspension.	In and above the Suspension.	
I. INSTRUCTION.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*General School Work	5 5 0	6 6 0	15 15 0	16 16 0	Amount deducted from the terminal bill.
Extra Subjects, viz:					
Linear Drawing	One guinea per annum to those who learn. Learning is voluntary.				
Private Tuition	Classics, Mathematics, French, or German, 9 guineas or 6 guineas per annum, according as the boy goes thrice or twice a week; Music 6 guineas per annum; Drawing 4 guineas per annum.				
II. BOARDING.					
Ordinary Diet	49 7 0	52 10 0	49 7 0	52 10 0	
Special Diet, extra	4 14 6	4 14 6	4 14 6	4 14 6	
Other Boarding Fees, viz.:					
Separate Cubicle	3 guineas where required. If the cubicle is used as a study 5 guineas are charged instead of 3. A deduction is made of 5 guineas for clergymen's sons and when brothers are in the house.				
III. OTHER CHARGES.					
Fires, Lights, Porter, Printing, &c.	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 8 6	1 8 6	
Books	Paid for by parents as they are required. The boys purchase books where they please.				
Stationery	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	
Use of Library	Where required, one guinea at entrance.				
Use of Playgrounds	No charge.				
Drilling or Gymnastics	None taught at present.				
Chapel Fund	All boarders pay one guinea per annum towards liquidation of debt, organist, and maintenance of chapel.				
	Entrance to School, 2 guineas; entrance to boarding-house, 2 guineas. These paid only by boarders.				

Suspension corresponds to Lower Fourth and Upper Third.

* Classics, Mathematics, French, Arithmetic, Writing.

FORM D.—COPIES OF SCHOOL BILLS of THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

—	Highest Bill.	Average Bill.	Lowest Bill. Foundationer.
Easter 1865.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Board and Tuition	23 2 0	23 2 0	19 12 0
Other Public Expenses	0 15 6	0 15 6	0 15 6
Private Expenses (Journey, Medical Attendance, &c.).	4 1 8	2 11 4	1 7 7
Optional Expenses (Private Tuition, &c.)	5 16 6	4 4 0	0 6 0
Tradesmen's Bills	11 4 3	1 16 8	0 9 11
	44 19 11	32 9 6	22 11 0
Christmas 1864.			
Board and Tuition	23 2 0	23 2 0	19 12 0
Other Public Expenses	0 18 6	0 17 6	0 18 6
Private Expenses	3 13 2	3 0 10	1 1 6
Optional Expenses	7 0 6	1 13 0	0 6 0
Tradesmen's Bills	10 14 8	3 5 0	2 6 2
	45 8 10	31 18 4	24 4 2
July 1864.			
Board and Tuition	23 2 0	23 2 0	19 12 0
Other Public Expenses	0 19 9	0 19 0	0 18 6
Private Expenses	1 9 7	1 17 0	2 2 7
Optional Expenses	4 17 3	2 3 0	0 6 0
Tradesmen's Bills	7 4 7	2 16 2	0 13 6
	37 13 2	30 17 2	23 12 7
ta fo School Year	128 1 11	5 5	70 7 9

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term, commencing Sept. 10, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term, commencing Sept. 10, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term, commencing Sept. 10, ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	174	6	—	19	17	3	1	—	5	Blunt's Scripture Coincidences, half; St. Matthew in Greek, 8 chs.; Gosp. and Lesson for the Day.	30 more or less.	16	3	1	—	4	†Gk. Testament, St. John, 9 ch.; Burton's Ch. History, about one-third.	11	11½	3	¾	—	2½	Trimmer's Old Test. Hist., 60 pages.
Greek - -	149	6	—	19	17	4	1	2	8	*Hom. Il. ix.; Æschy. Sept. C. Th.; Thuc. vii., c. 1-66; Rep. Eur. Med. 400 lines; Wordsw. Gram.			4	1	2	8	‡Eurip. Medea, 700 lines; Hom. Od. i.; Repetition, 130 lines; Wordsw. Gram.							
Latin - -	174	10	—	19	17	5	1	2	8	*Virg. Georg. iii. and iv.; Livy. Bk. iv.; Cicero, Epis. (Matthiæ), xi.-xxxi.; Rep., Ov. Fasti, ii. 400 lines; Cic. Cat. i. 200 lines. Kennedy's Gram.			5	1	3	10	‡Ov. Fasti, Bk. ii.; Cæsar, B. G. iii., iv.; Repet. Ov. Fasti ii., 242 lnes; Kennedy's Latin Gram.	—	—	—	¾	5	20	Kennedy's Prim.; Jacob's *Latin* Reader, 12 pp.; Henry's 1st Lat. Book, 40 exercises.
French - -	166	9	2 2 0	11	17	2	1	1	3	Revue des deux Mondes, 20 pp.; Molière, La Tartuffe; Composition from Student's Hume; L'Echo de Paris; Grammaire des Grammaires.			2	1	1	6	Delille's Prosateurs Français, 24 pages; Echo de Paris; Grammaire des Grammaires; La Muse Française for repet.; Student's Hume for comp.	—	—	2	½	—	3	Beginners' Own French Book.
German - -	—	—	Private tuition.	—	—	2	1	—	—															
Arithmetic -	174	9	1 11 6	19	17	—	—	—	—	Examin. weekly for all.			—	—	—	—	Arith., 3 new rules by backward boys; the rest exam.	11	11½	4	1½	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.

* Exercise Books: Holden's Silvulæ and Centuriæ; Arnold's Greek and Latin Prose. † Including preparation.
‡ Kennedy's Palæstra; Styl. Lat. and Curriculum; Styl. Lat.; Wilkin's Lat. Lyrics; Collis's Praxis Iambica; Foliorum Sylvulæ.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term, commencing Sept. 10, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term, commencing Sept. 10, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term, commencing Sept. 10, ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure and applied, beside preceding.	149	8	4 4 0*	19	17	8	—	—	9	Euclid, exam. in 2 bks. once in 3 weeks; Algebra, Recurring Series, Divergences, Summation of Series, Trigonometry, Properties of Triangles, Expansions, Mechanical Powers, Conic Sections, the Elipse.	30 more or less.	16	8	1	—	8	Algebra, ch. xviii. & xix.; Euclid, 30 prop. (new work); Trigon., ch. iv. and v.; Conic Sections, *Parabola.*							
History - -	174†	6	—	19	17	2	1	—	3	Liddell's Rome (Students), 200 pages; Hume's Eng. His. (Students), 200 pp.			2	1	—	3	Students' Hume, 100 pages; Liddell's Rom. History, 120 pages.	11	11½	2	1	—	2	Hist. by S.P.C.K., New Series, 100 pages.
Geography -	174†	6	—	19	17	2	1	—	3	——			2	1	—	3	——	11	11½	1	1	—	1½	Darton's Geog., 50 pages.
English Literature.	91	3	2s. each lesson.	19	17	Lectures once a month and two Exercises.				Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar for Text Book, and Repetition once a week.			Lectures once a month.				Shaksp. Mer. of Venice; Repetition, Milton's Para. Lost, ii., 300 lines.	11	11½	3	2 repetitions.	1	2	Hughes' English Poetry, 350 lines.
English Composition.	174†																							
Reading - -	†																							
Writing - -	50	4	1 11 6	—	17	—	—	—	—	——		—	—	—	—	——		11	11½	2	½	—	1	
Instrumental Music	—	Individually.	6 6 0	—	17	—	—	—	—	——		—	—	—	—	——		11	11½	2	1	—	2	
Landscape Drawing.	16	1	4 4 0	1	17	1	2	—	—	——		1	2	—	—	——		7	—	2	1	—	2	
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other time given to exercises.														

* Those who pay for Mathematics do not pay for Arithmetic

† All boys do Essays, Translation, Abstracts, &c. in connexion with their classical work mainly.

FORM F.—WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

Summer Months. Time Table of Sixth Form.

DAYS.	7.20–8.30.	10–11.15.	11.30–12.30.	2–3.	3–4.	Evening Work.
Sunday -	Grk. Testament (8–8.45).	—	—	—	—	Bible, &c. preparation; Abstract of Sermon.
Monday -	2 Divine Lessons.	Bible Questions and Lat. Less. (learnt from 9–10).	Mathematics	Mathematics	Exercise given out, &c.	Grk. Less. and Rep. prepared; Latin Prose Exercise.
Tuesday -	Say Rep. and Grk. Lesson.	Do.	French.	Do.	Ditto and Arnold's Exercise.	Ancient Hist. and Rep. prepared; Lat. Ver. Exercise.
Wednesday.	Say Repetition and History.	Do.	Mathematics	—	—	Gk. Less. and Gram. prepared; Latin Verse Exercise.
Thursday	Say Grammar and Grk. Lesson.	Do.	Do.	Mathematics	Exercise given out, &c., and Euclid.	Grk. Less. and Rep. prepared; Greek Verse Exercise.
Friday -	Say Rep. and Grk. Lesson.	Do.	French.	Do.	Exercise given out, &c., and Arnold.	Eng. Rep. and Eng. Hist. prepared; Gk. Prose Exercise.
Saturday	Say Repetition and History.	Do.	Mathematics	—	—	Greek Testament prepared.

Summer Months. Time Table of Fifth Form.

DAYS.	7.20–8.30.	9.30–11.15.	11.30–12.30.	2–3.	3–4.	Evening Work.
Sunday -	Say Gospel for the day or a Psalm.	—	—	—	—	Burton's Ch. Hist. and Greek Testament prepared.
Monday -	Say Grk. Testament; Grk. Less. (Æschy.) prepared.	Say Ch. History; Latin Exercise (Arnold).	Latin Lesson (Cic.) prepared.	Say Lat. Lesson.	Say Greek Lesson.	French Lesson and Latin Lesson prepared; Latin Prose Exercise.
Tuesday -	Mathematics.	French Less. prepared till 10, when said.	Mathematics	Geography (Modern).	Say Lat. Lesson.	Grk. Rep., R. Hist., and Latin Lesson (Cic.) prepared; Latin Verses.
Wednesday.	History said; unseen Translations.	Lat. Prose shown up; Greek Rep. said; then Mathematics.	Latin Lesson said, and Lat. Grammar.	—	—	Eng. Rep. (Shaksp.); Eng. Hist., and Greek Lesson prepared; Lat. Verses.
Thursday	Mathematics.	Rep. and History said; Verses shown up; Grk. Prose Exercise or Grk. Verse.	Say Greek Lesson.	Latin Lesson Repetition.	Retranslation	Lat. Repetition, Geography (Ancient), and Latin Lesson prepared.
Friday -	Grk. Less. prepared; Greek Grammar.	Rep. and Geog. said; Lat. Verses (Lyrics).	Mathematics	Say Lat. Lesson.	Say Greek Lesson	French Lessons and Greek Lesson prepared.
Saturday	Mathematics.	French Less. said; Iambics shown up.	Say Grk. Less. and Greek Grammar.	—	—	Gospel or Psalm learnt.

Summer Months. Time Table of Lowest Form.

DAYS.	7.20–8.30.	9.30–11.15.	11.30–12.30.	2–3.	3–4.	Evening Work.
Sunday -	Say Collect and Gospel (8–8.45).	—	—	—	—	Trimmer's O. Test. Hist. and Verses of Scripture learnt.
Monday -	Say 2 Scripture Lessons.	Lat. Ex. written and corrected.	Latin Grammar.	Writing.	English History.	Latin Less. and Lat. Grammar learnt.
Tuesday -	Say Lat. Gram.; learn French.	French Less. to 10; Arithmetic.	Do.	Latin Lesson	Lin. Drawing.	Lat. Less. and Eng. Poetry learnt.
Wednesday.	Say Poetry; Parsing Less.	Latin Lesson.	Latin Exercise.	—	—	Latin Exercise and Geography.
Thursday.	Geography said	Lat. Ex. seen, and Arithmetic.	Translation.	Writing.	English History.	Lat. Less. and Lat. Grammar learnt.
Friday -	Say Lat. Gram.; learn French.	French Lesson; Arithmetic.	Latin Lesson	Latin Grammar.	Lin. Drawing.	Lat. Less. and Eng. Poetry learnt.
Saturday	Latin Lesson.	Parsing Lesson; Arithmetic.	Dictation, &c.	—	—	Learn Collect and Gospel.

Form G.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1856. (*a*) 2nd Class Lit. Human., Oxf. (*b*) 2nd Final examination at Haileybury; prizes, Hindustani, Classics, Persian. (*c*) 5th in English Civil Service examination.

1857. (*a*) 13th Wrangler and Sen. Opt., Camb.; 1 Open Scholarship, Oxf.; 1 Coll. Scholarship. (*b*) *7th India Civil Service examination.

1858. (*a*) Sen. Opt., Camb.; 1st Class Phys. Sciences, 2 Open Scholarships, Oxf.; 1 Trin. Schol., and 1 Coll. Schol., Camb. (*b*) 14th Engineer and sword at Addiscombe.

1859. (*a*) 2nd Class Tripos, Open Schol., Oxf.; 2 Open Schol., Camb.; 2 (Post Latin) Coll. Scholarships.

1860. (*a*) 1st Class Moderations, two 2nd Class Moderations, Open (Trinity) Schol., Oxf.; 4 Coll. Scholarships.

1861. (*a*) 1st Class Phys. Sciences, 1st Class Moderations, two 2nd Class Moderations, Oxf.; 2 Open Schol., 2 Coll. Scholarships (Trin. and St. John's, Camb.); 3 minor distinctions; 1st in Coll. examinations. (*b*) Woolwich Artil. examination, 21st in Indian Civil Service examination.†

1862. (*a*) 1st Class Moderations, one 2nd do., 2nd Class Lit. Human., 2nd Class, Camb.; 2 minor distinctions. (*b*) Commission without purchase from Sandhurst.

1863. (*a*) 11th Wrangler, 1st Cl. Tripos, two 2nd Cl. do., 1st Cl. Moderations, Open Scholarship, Camb.; 2nd Cl. Hist., Oxf.; 1 Coll. (Trinity) Schol.; 4 minor distinctions. (*b*) Woolwich Artill.† (*c*) 2nd Law Examination.

1864. (*a*) 1st Cl. Lit. Human., two 2nd Cl. Moderations, 2nd Cl. Hist., Oxf.; 2nd Class Tripos, Camb.; Open Schol., Camb.; 2 minor distinctions. (*b*) Woolwich Artillery. (*c*) 1st in Law Exam., Med. Schol., King's Coll., London.

1865 to May 31st. (*a*) 1st and 8th Class Tripos, 2 Open Scholarships, 2 minor distinctions.

No regular account has been kept of these till the last two years; many minor distinctions have been forgotten.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) J. J. Welldon, D.C.L.,
Master of Tonbridge School.

June 12th, 1865.

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* These competed from Oxford.
† Those who passed for Woolwich had left year previously.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL of WILLIAM JONES, at MONMOUTH, in the COUNTY of MONMOUTH.

(The Questions are given on p. 1.)

A.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Jones's Monmouth Free Grammar School.
2. Founded by the will of William Jones, made December 26th, 1614, and by charter of King James I., dated March 19th, 1614-15.
3. In the town of Monmouth.
6. The School is one branch of the Charity, called The Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, in Monmouth, the former comprising 20 separate houses for 10 poor old men and 10 poor old women, all single, of Monmouth.
7. The endowment is not separate.
There is no specific share thereof to which the School is entitled.
8. The charter empowers the Governors to make Statutes. This power was last exercised with the sanction of the Court of Chancery.
9. The existing Statutes were made with the sanction of that Court by an order in an old existing cause dated July 26th, 1854.
10. Copy sent. This order comprises the present scheme.
11. The whole are observed.
13. At Haberdashers' Hall.
14. No. The Statutes are printed for the use of the Governors only.
15. The School has been just rebuilt on a larger scale than the old one, and will accommodate about 160 scholars. The site is convenient.
16. The Haberdashers' Company, the Governors of the Charity.
17. 2,925*l.* The income is increasing.
18. 2,147*l.*, to all the purposes of the foundation.
19. 721*l.*
20. Copy sent.
21. Audited annually by members of the court of the Haberdashers' Company.
22. Ordinarily the surplus income is invested in stock, but for the three last years it has been reserved, and applied to the rebuilding.
23. When this has been the case, the deficiency has been met by the Company out of its own funds.
24. The income is now increasing from the sales of land to the railway companies.
25. The lecturer who superintends the almspeople is the only ecclesiastical officer.
26. He is appointed by the Governors.
27. The Rev. John Dundas Watherston, the lecturer, was the Head Master of the School. As lecturer he examines the scholars half yearly. These examinations are in addition to those made by the regular examiner according to the Statutes.
29. There are two exhibitions of 30*l.* each to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Lampeter, belonging to the scholars of this School exclusively.
They are tenable for four years during residence at college.
30. None.
31. The corporate title of the Trustees is, "The Master and Four Wardens "of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of

" London, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Alms-
" house and Free Grammar School of William Jones, of Monmouth, in the
" County of Monmouth."

34. None.

35. The Governors exercise a direct control of the School in all things, according to the Statutes.

There are 12 local visitors appointed by the Governors who hold quarterly meetings for the admission of scholars. They make recommendations to the Governors.

(*f*) No payments are made by the boys. The school is entirely free.

36. No.

37. The charter directs (*inter alia*) the establishment in the town of Monmouth of a Free Grammar School for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the Latin tongue, and other more polite literature and erudition. The original Statutes made by the Founder in 1616, and also the last, limit the number of scholars to 100.

38. Boys only.

39. The scholars must according to the Statutes have been born, or their parents or guardians must reside in the town or borough or county of Monmouth, or of Hereford or Gloucester, the preference being given between candidates in other respects equally eligible to those of the said town or borough. They must be able to read and write, and be from 8 to 14 years old.

These are the only qualifications.

The Governors are advised that the School is open to all England.

42. The Head Master may suspend a boy, and the Visitors may expel him.

43. The scholars are instructed in the Liturgy and religious principles of the Church of England, and attend church; but not if objected to by their parents or guardians. Stat. 21.

The School is divided into the Upper or Classical School, and the Lower or Commercial School. Stat. 27.

In the Classical School the subjects taught, in addition to religious instruction, comprise the Greek and Latin classics and composition, history, English composition, natural philosophy, geography, common and physical, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and drawing, and such other subjects, including the French and German languages, as may be thought advantageous by the Head Master, the Visitors, and the Governors.

French and German are not at present taught. Stat. 28.

In the Lower or Commercial School, besides religious instruction, there are taught English grammar and composition, history, geography, common and physical, the elements of physical science, mathematics, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing, writing, and the rudiments of Latin, to all whose parents require it, with such other subjects as may be approved as above. Stat. 29.

The scholars are admitted into either school as their parents desire. Stat. 30.

44. None, except the exhibitions.

45. To all.

47. The number of applicants for admission is increasing.

48. The Head Master, second and third masters, and the writing masters. All are on the foundation.

50. All by the Governors.

52. None.

53. No.

54. He cannot hold any other charge or employment without the Governors' express permission. The present Head Master has leave to hold a curacy in an adjoining parish, where there is none other than Sunday duty.

56. Candidates are advertised for in the public newspapers.

57. It is understood that they are subject to any duties that the Governors may impose. Any alteration of emoluments would be in their favour.

58. The Head and second master have residences provided, and the third now receives an allowance for rent.

59. The Head Master's has space for some boarders.

60. Yes.

61. They are expressly prohibited taking boarders.

62. No.

63. The masters have no other emoluments from the School than the salaries paid by the Governors, viz., the Head Master, 230*l.*; the second master, 130*l.* the third master (including 20*l.* for rent), 120*l.*; the writing master, 90*l.*

64. No.

65. The Governors have the sole power of appointments.

BALANCE SHEET. See *Question* 20.

JONES'S MONMOUTH CHARITY.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
1865—Nov. 24. To Yearly Rents to Lady Day 1865	2,417	19	5
„ One year's Dividends on Funded Property	270	17	7
„ Return of Income Tax	83	6	2
„ Interest on surplus Cash deposited at London Joint Stock Bank	47	14	5
„ Casual Receipts	103	10	0
	£2,923	7	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Rev. J. D. Watherston, Lecturer, one year's Salary to Michaelmas	175	0	0
„ Rev. C. M. Roberts, Head Master, do.	230	0	0
„ W. Pitt, Second Master	130	0	0
„ W. Roseveare, Third Master, including 20*l.* allowance for Rent	120	0	0
„ R. Earle, writing Master	90	0	0
„ Dr. Willis, Surgeon, one year to Christmas 1864	20	0	0
„ S. Whitley, Nurse	31	4	0
„ L. B. Seeley, for Examinations 20*l.*, and Expenses	37	19	11
„ 20 Almspeople	416	0	0
„ Cloaks for do.	13	18	10
„ Repairs and Painting of Charity Buildings	18	15	10
„ Cleaning School and Winding Clock	4	7	0
„ Books and Stationery for the School	71	12	3
„ Coals for do.	5	16	0
„ Advertisements	2	15	0
„ Sundries for School	21	19	0
„ Expenses of Deputation on the Consecration of the Chapel and opening the new Schools	110	0	0
„ J. Blanch—Balance of Exhibition 10*l.*, and Gratuity on his passing as ninth Wrangler, 20*l.*	30	0	0
„ Barrett & Howe—Rent of temporary School	40	0	0
„ F. S. Williams—One year's rent of Cricket Field	6	0	0
„ Donation to Mrs. Evans, late School Sweeper	5	0	0
„ Fire Insurance	105	16	6
„ Rates and Taxes	32	14	1
„ J. Curtis, Clerk—One year's Salary to Michaelmas	126	5	0
„ W. Snooke, London, Surveyor, do.	50	0	0
„ J. F. Cobb, Surveyor, Knighton, do.	10	0	0
„ W. Dickson, Surveyor of Land in Kent, Commission	7	10	0
„ Counsels Fees, Brighton Railway Compensation Case	169	0	0
„ Labour in woods and at new cottages	72	8	5
„ Balance in favour of the Charity	769	5	9
	£2,923	7	7
„ Messrs. Collins, Cullis, & James,' on account of building new Chapel and Schools*	3,000	0	0

We, being Governors or Trustees of the above-named School, hereby certify that the faregoing statements are correct.

Signed, for the Masters and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, the Governors of Jones's Monmouth Charity.

By order,

JNO. CURTIS, Clerk.

Haberdashers' Hall, April 30, 1866.

Haberdashers' Hall,
Gresham Street West, E.C.
February 18, 1867.

JONES'S MONMOUTH SCHOOL.

SIR,

I beg to inform you in reply to your letter of the 16th instant, that the 3,000*l.* stated in my return to the Commissioners for Inquiry into Endowed

* This item is explained in the following letter.

Schools, was part of the amount of the contract with Messrs. Collins, Cullis, and James, the builders, for the erection of the School and Chapel. The contract was altogether 4,564*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, of which 1,000*l.* was paid in the year 1864, the above 3,000*l.* in 1865, and the balance of 564*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1866. Various other sums have also been paid in 1866 for furniture, architect's commission, &c., &c., in relation to the Schools and Chapel, amounting to about 730*l.*

The payments made up to the close of 1865, were out of the surplus income of the Charity, leaving at this period, as shown by the account sent to you, a balance against the Charity of 337*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Since 1,500*l.*, part of the funded property of the Charity has been sold and the produce applied in payment of the remainder of the expenses.

This has been done in accordance with the order of the Charity Commissioners.

The surplus income of the Charity may be taken at about 1,470*l.* per annum.

I may state that an entirely new scheme for the administration of this Charity has been prepared by the Governors, and is now under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners, the surplus income being estimated as above.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JNO. CURTIS,
Clerk.

D. C. Richmond, Esq., Registrar,
&c. &c. &c.
Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

IN CHANCERY.—26th July 1854.

NEW SCHEME and STATUTES, RE JONES' MONMOUTH CHARITY, Attorney-General *v.* Haberdashers' Company.

(Copy.)

Order confirming the appointment of Mr. William Pitt as Fourth Master of the Monmouth School, at a salary of 100*l.* a year, directing the Charity to be administered in future pursuant to the General Scheme set forth in Schedule to Order. The taxation and payment costs of application by sale of sufficient part of the 319*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Consols; the transfer of the residue thereof to the Governors of the Charity, and authorizing them to sell so much thereof as will raise 50*l.*, and subscribe same to the new church at Hatcham, New Cross.

Master of the Rolls.

Wednesday, the 26th day of July in the 18th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1854.

In the matter of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 52nd year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, cap. 101, intituled "An Act to provide a summary remedy in cases of abuses of trusts created for charitable purposes":

And in the matter of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 77, intituled "An Act for improving the condition and extending the benefits of Grammar Schools":

And in the matter of the Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth:

BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at the relation of the inhabitants of the town of Monmouth and others, Informant.
THE MASTER and FOUR WARDENS of the HABERDASHERS' COMPANY - - - - Defendants.

Upon the petition of the Master and Four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the city of London, Governors of the Pos-

sessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth, and Richard Till, on the 20th day of July 1853, preferred unto the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, and upon hearing counsel for the petitioners, and for Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and upon hearing the said petition his Honour did, on the 29th day of July 1853, order that a fourth master of the said school should be appointed, with a salary immediately, and adjourned the rest of the petition for consideration and for the consideration of a general scheme for the administration of the said Charity, to be settled by his Honour: And whereas the said order of the 29th day of July 1853 was not drawn up, but the said petitioners, the said Governors, in pursuance thereof, on the 10th day of October 1853, duly appointed William Pitt as the fourth master to the said Monmouth Free Grammar School, at a yearly salary of 100*l.* to commence and be payable from the 29th day of September 1853, and the said William Pitt has, since the date of his said appointment, duly performed and now performs the duties of such fourth master at the salary aforesaid: And whereas, in pursuance of the said order of the 29th day of July 1853, the said Governors brought in before his Honour a scheme for the government and administration of the said Charity, and the same has been considered in chambers by his Honour in the presence of the solicitor for the petitioners, and for Her Majesty's Attorney-General: Now upon hearing counsel for the petitioners and for Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and upon reading the said petition, probate of the will of William Jones, an order, dated the 3rd day of August 1827, the Master's report, dated the 11th day of December 1827, an order dated the 5th day of August 1828, an order dated the 10th day of May 1841, an order dated the 25th day of February 1842, an order dated the 3rd day of August 1852, an affidavit of John Curtis filed on the 1st day of December 1853, and the exhibit therein referred to, an affidavit of Charles Jeston Homfray, filed the 2nd day of December 1853, an affidavit of William Snooke, filed the 28th day of November 1853, an affidavit of John Dundas Watherston, filed the 30th day of November 1853, and a book entitled "Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances," for the government of the Charity, and the Accountant-General's certificate: His Honour doth confirm the appointment by the petitioners, the Master and Four Wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers, in the city of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth, on the 10th day of October 1853, of William Pitt to be a fourth master of the said Grammar School, at a yearly salary of 100*l.*, to commence from the 29th day of September 1853, and to be payable by the said Governors out of the annual surplus income of the said Charity estate after all annual payments already charged therein: And it is ordered that the said Charity of the Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth, be administered for the time to come according to the general scheme for its administration set forth in the schedule to this order: And it is ordered that it be referred to the proper taxing master of this Court to tax the costs, charges, and expenses of the petitioners, and the costs as between solicitor and client of Her Majesty's Attorney-General of and relating to this application, and the settling the said scheme, and he is to certify the total amount of such costs: And it is ordered that so much of the 319*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* bank 3*l.* per cent. annuities standing in the name of the Accountant-General of this Court in trust in the above-mentioned cause under the title of Attorney-General *v.* The Haberdashers' Company of the city of London, in Master Smith's office, as will raise the said costs, charges, and expenses and costs when taxed be sold with the privity of the said Accountant-General: And it is ordered that out of the money to arise by the said sale the said costs, charges, and expenses of the petitioners be paid to Mr. John Curtis, their solicitor, and the costs of Her Majesty's Attorney-General to Mr. Henry Taylor Raven, his solicitor; and one of the cashiers of the bank is to have notice from time to time to attend and receive the money to arise by the sale of the said bank annuities, who upon receipt thereof is to pay the same into the bank, to be there placed to the credit of the above-mentioned cause under the said title: And it is ordered that the residue of the said sum of 319*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* bank 3*l.* per cent. annuities which will remain after the sale thereout herein-before directed (the amount of such residue to be verified by affidavit) be transferred to the petitioners, the said

Master and Four Wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers, in the city of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth; and for the purposes aforesaid the said Accountant-General is to draw on the bank according to the form prescribed by the Act of Parliament and the general rules and orders of this Court in that case made and provided: And it is ordered that the petitioners the said Governors be at liberty to raise by sale of a sufficient part of the said bank annuities when transferred to them the sum of 50*l.*, and contribute the same towards the erection of a new church at Hatcham, New Cross, in the district of St. James, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the county of Kent.

THE SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

GENERAL SCHEME for the administration of the Charity of the Almshouse and Free Grammar School of William Jones, of Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth.

THE ALMSPEOPLE.

1. In the 20 almshouses on this establishment there shall be placed from time to time 20 poor old decayed men and women, sole and unmarried, of honest life and conversation, of the town and borough of Monmouth, if so many there be found, or else of the county of Monmouth, each of whom shall have a house and garden for dwelling, and the weekly sum of 8*s.* for maintenance, also every alternate year at Christmas a cloth cloak, each valued 30*s.*, upon which the escutcheons are to be worn as heretofore accustomed.

2. The almspeople shall attend Divine service together at the parish church on the occasions when the same is performed there by the lecturer in pursuance of the 7th clause herein-after contained and also the lecturer's service in the school room under that clause, unless prevented by infirmity, ill health, or other good cause to be approved by the lecturer.

3. In case of the death or removal of any of the almspeople, notice thereof shall immediately be given by the lecturer to the magistrates of the town of Monmouth, who shall thereupon forthwith nominate and return to the Governors the names of three persons of the description above-mentioned, and who have not received parochial relief within the two preceding years, out of whom the Governors shall as soon as may be after receiving such return appoint another person or persons in the place or places so becoming void; the lecturer shall also take charge of the cloak and escutcheon of each deceased or removed almsperson and deliver them to his or her successor.

4. If any almsperson shall be given to drunkenness, or be a frequenter of alehouses, or shall take any inmate or lodger into his or her house without permission of the lecturer in writing, to be reported by him to the Visitors and Governors, or shall live contentiously with the rest of the almspeople or others, or shall fail to attend Divine service as herein-before directed, or shall lodge out of his or her almshouse, the lecturer shall have power of his own authority to retain from such offending almsperson as forfeited for the first offence one week's pension; and for the second offence two weeks pension to be applied by him for the benefit of the rest of the almspeople in such comforts or necessaries of clothing or nourishment, but not in money, as he may think necessary, but every such offence and forfeiture shall be immediately entered under its proper date in the said report book, and for the third offence the almsperson so offending shall be liable to expulsion from his or her almshouse, and it shall be the duty of the lecturer to temporarily suspend such offender, and immediately report the fact and offence to the Visitors as well as to the Governors, and also to enter it in his report book, but the order for final expulsion shall rest with the Governors only, whose decision shall be final.

5. Any almsperson who shall be found, or justifiably suspected to live incontinently or disreputably, or shall marry, or shall become possessed of any property, sufficient in the Governors judgment for his or her maintenance, shall, under the order of the Governors, be subject to the immediate loss of his or her pension or allowance, and to absolute displacement from the almshouse,

and it shall be the duty of the lecturer, as soon as any such circumstances shall come to his knowledge, or suspicion, forthwith to report the same to the Visitors, and the Visitors shall with all reasonable speed investigate the case and report their opinion thereupon to the Governors, and in cases requiring immediate interference the Visitors or any three of them after such investigation are empowered forthwith to suspend such almsperson from the almshouse and stop the payment of his or her pension or allowance until the decision of the Governors on the case, which shall be final, shall be known.

THE LECTURER.

6. Every person to be appointed to the office of lecturer shall be of approved good character, piety and ability, and shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity or Laws, or Bachelor or Master of Arts in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall be in priest's orders.

7. It shall be the duty of the lecturer to read the Church service and preach a sermon twice on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and once on every Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day to the almspeople in the church, if permission for that purpose can be obtained, but if not then in the schoolroom, and also administer the Sacrament of the Lord's supper to them four times at least in the year, and at such other times as shall be reasonably required, and also upon all fitting occasions to offer them religious consolation and advice. To visit the almspeople weekly, and keep a report book and therein regularly enter the date of his visits and his remarks upon their health, wants, comfort, and cleanliness, and all applications (whether granted or not) which may be made by the almspeople for relaxation of these Statutes or for permission to do anything for which such permission is hereby required; to lay such book before the Visitors at their quarterly and other meetings, which shall be regularly forwarded by them to the Governors after their quarterly meetings, with any remarks they may deem it requisite to make thereon, and to personally attend the Visitors' meetings for the purpose of giving all requisite explanations.

8. It shall also be the duty of the lecturer to examine the scholars in the School half yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas, and to exercise a general superintendence over the School and to report thereon to the Visitors and the Governors, and also to report to the Governors all irregularities in the conduct of any person belonging to the establishment at Monmouth.

9. The lecturer shall have in addition to his stipend the occupation rent free of the lecturer's house and garden, and he shall at his own charges repair, maintain, and keep the same in tenantable repair in the following particulars, viz.:—In glazing, tiling, and slating the same, and the copings and upper courses of the wall, keep the premises wind and water tight, and do such repairs as a tenant from year to year who had agreed to keep premises in tenantable repair would be bound to do.

10. The lecturer shall give such security as the Governors may require for doing such repairs, and also for giving up the house and premises to the Governors upon his ceasing to be lecturer.

11. The lecturer shall not absent himself from his duties nor take any other charge, employment, or living which the Governors may consider likely to interfere with his duties. In case of the lecturer not duly performing his duties, or of immoral conduct of which the Governors shall be sole judges, the Governors may remove him and thereupon, and also in case of his death or resignation, appoint another lecturer in his place.

THE SCHOOL.

12. The School shall be free for 100 boys to be elected by the Visitors at their quarterly meetings from applicants born, or whose parents or guardians are resident in the town or borough of Monmouth, or in the county of Monmouth, or in one of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester, preference being given between candidates in other respects equally eligible to those born or whose parents or guardians shall reside in the said town or borough.

13. No boy shall be admitted into the School who has not had the small-pox or been vaccinated, or who is not perfectly free from any contagious or infectious disorder, or who is unable to read or write, or who is under 8 or above 14 years of age, and no boy shall continue in the School after attaining the age of 18 years.

14. Applicants for admission shall obtain from the Head Master printed instructions for the purpose at least 10 days before the then next quarterly meeting of the Visitors. It shall be the Head Master's duty to point out and require the production of what he shall consider sufficient evidence of the date and place of the boy's birth, of the parents or guardians residence, and other information required; and also to make enquiries into the character of the parents or guardians and boys applying, and to report the result to the Visitors at their quarterly meetings, to prepare a list of the candidates, classed according to the above rule of preference, and specifying the date and place of the boy's birth, and parents or guardians residence, and to certify at the foot of such list whether or not the candidates are in his opinion in all respects qualified for admission, and in cases of doubt to state the particulars to the Visitors, and to transmit a duplicate of such list and certificate to the Governors immediately after every election.

15. At the time of admission one of the parents or the guardian of the boy admitted shall sign in a book to be kept for that purpose, an undertaking that the child shall conform himself to all the School regulations, and a printed copy of the rules applicable to the boys and to the parents shall be given to each party at the time of the boy's admission.

16. The school hours shall be as follows, viz., from the 25th of March to the 25th of September, both days inclusive, from half-past 7 o'clock in the morning to 9, from 10 to 12 at noon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon; and between the 25th of September and the 25th of March from 9 to 12 at noon, and from 2 until half-past 4 in the afternoon.

17. The boys shall come to the School cleanly washed and combed, and decently and properly clothed.

18. The boys shall have the free use and enjoyment of the School playground in the interval of School hours, and the same shall be open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening in summer, and from 8 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon in the winter.

19. A correct list or muster roll of the boys shall be kept and regularly called over at the commencement of every school sitting by one of the masters, the names of the boys then absent shall be distinctly shown or recorded thereon in such manner as the Head Master may direct, and the roll be regularly laid before him before the business of the School commences.

It shall also be at all times open to the inspection of the lecturer and regularly laid before the Visitors at their meetings by the Master.

20. Each morning at the opening of the Schools prayers selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, the collect for the day, and a chapter (or a portion of one) of the Bible shall be read by one of the masters, and before closing the Schools in the afternoon, a chapter out of the Bible shall be read by one of the scholars, and a short prayer from the Liturgy by one of the masters.

21. The scholars shall be instructed in the Liturgy and the religious principles of the Church of England, and they shall attend Church accompanied by one of the masters twice every Sabbath day, and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, and all general feasts or thanksgiving days appointed by proclamation, the Master always sitting with them, but no scholar shall be compelled to receive such religious instruction or to attend Church if his parents or guardians shall object thereto in writing.

22. Monday and Tuesday in Easter week and Whit Monday are to be holidays, and the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in every week half holiday, but no other holiday or half holiday shall be allowed.

The vacations are to commence theee days before and terminate four weeks after Christmas and Midsummer days respectively, unless such four weeks shall end on a Saturday or Sunday, and then on the Monday following.

23. If any scholar shall be in the judgment of the Head Master insubordinate or grossly misconduct himself, or shall absent himself from School without leave or cause satisfactory to the Master, or shall remove to any other School.

or shall in the opinion of the Head Master be found after diligent pains and sufficient trial not to profit in learning or shall prove so corrupt in principles or manners that his example is or may become pernicious, the Head Master shall have power to suspend such boy until the next meeting of the Visitors, who shall then have power to expel him, and whose judgment as to his having incurred the penalty of expulsion shall be final.

24. Public examinations of the scholars shall be held half-yearly at or about Midsummer and Christmas before the Visitors, by an examiner who shall be a Master of Arts of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed for the purpose, and who shall report to the Governors and to the Visitors as to such examinations and as to the state of the School generally. At each of these examinations honorary rewards may be conferred by the Visitors on such boys as they may think most deserving thereof.

The scholars are also to be examined half-yearly at or about Lady-day and Michaelmas by the lecturer, who shall make to the Governors and the Visitors reports of such examinations.

25. Such boys as are approved by the Head Master shall have the free use of the library, which shall be opened at such hours daily as he shall appoint. He is to take care that all the library books are kept clean and carefully preserved, and that no book be lent out or removed from the library on any pretence whatsoever. He shall also once a quarter examine the catalogue of the books, and report to Visitors any books that may be missing from the library. Donations of books to the School library may be received, subject to the approbation of the Visitors.

26. A register shall be kept by the Head Master of the names and ages of the boys, the date of their admission and discharge or departure from the School, and the cause of such discharge or departure, with the name, residence, profession, or trade of the parents or guardians, with a column for remarks by the Visitors or masters, and a copy of each quarter's entries (to be made by the writing master under the Head Master's direction) shall be regularly sent by the Head Master to the Governors.

27. The School shall be divided into the upper or classical school and the lower or commercial school.

28. In the classical school the subjects to be taught, in addition to the religious instruction to be given under the 21st clause, shall comprise the Greek and Latin classics and composition, history, English composition, natural philosophy, geography, common and physical, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and drawing, and such other subjects, including the French and German languages, as may be thought advantageous by the Head Master, the Visitors, and the Governors. The instruction in this school shall be given by the Head Master assisted by the third master.

29. In the lower or commercial school, in addition to the religious instruction to be given under the 21st clause, instruction shall be given in English grammar and composition, history, geography, common and physical, the elements of physical science, mathematics, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin to those scholars whose parents may require it, with such other subjects as may be approved by the Head Master, the Visitors, and the Governors, subject to the general superintendence of the Head Master. The instruction in this school will be given by the second and third masters. Writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping are to be taught by the writing master to the whole of the scholars in both schools.

30. The present and future scholars shall be admitted into either school as their parents may desire.

The Exhibitions.

31. The exhibitions shall be open only to scholars at the time of election actually in the School, and who shall have been admitted according to the preceding regulations and shall have been *bonâ fide* in the School for at least three consecutive years immediately preceding the election (occasions of temporary absence which the Visitors shall have allowed excepted).

32. Upon a vacancy occurring and being duly notified to the Visitors by the Head Master they shall with all reasonable speed make such arrangements as they may consider advisable for making it known in the School, and for fixing

and conducting the examination. The election shall take place at one of the regular half-yearly meetings in the month of June or December, after the public examination. The Visitors shall choose such candidate, or, if there shall be more than one vacancy, such candidates as they (with the assistance of the examiner) may deem most deserving, and forthwith report the name, age, and period of education in the School of such candidate or candidates to the Governors for their confirmation, and at the same time transmit them an accurate list of the candidates admitted to the examination, with the like particulars as to their respective ages and periods of education in the School. The elections are in all cases to be subject to confirmation by the Governors.

33. The payment of the exhibitions will commence from the date of the scholars actual residence at college. The period of holding them is in no case to exceed four years from the time of the scholar entering college. They will cease upon his taking his degree of bachelor of arts, and may at any time be suspended or entirely withdrawn in case of the misbehaviour of the holder at college, or for any other cause which the Governors in their absolute discretion shall deem sufficient.

The Examiner.

34. The examiner shall be a master of arts of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed for that purpose from time to time by the Governors. It shall be the duty of the examiner to examine the scholars half-yearly, at Midsummer and Christmas, and to make a detailed written report thereof, and of their proficiency to the Visitors and the Governors.

The Masters.

35. There shall be a Head Master, a second and third master, and a writing master, all of whom shall be elected to their offices by the Governors whenever vacancies occur.

36. All the masters shall be elected on probation only, and shall remain upon trial in the School for six calendar months, at the expiration of which period the Visitors, or the major part of them for the time being, shall report to the Governors their opinion of the character and abilities of the master so elected, and the Governors shall thereupon either confirm or annul such election at their discretion.

37. None of the masters shall, on any pretence, be allowed to take boarders or pay boys, or any fee or gratuity either annually or otherwise, from the parents or the scholars.

38. The Head and second masters shall, in addition to their stipends, be entitled to the occupation, rent free, of the dwelling-houses and buildings now appropriated to the present Head and second masters respectively, and shall at their own charges repair the dwelling-houses and buildings appropriated to them respectively, as specified in the section relating to the lecturer, and shall give such security as the Governors may require for so doing and for delivering up the premises on ceasing to hold office.

39. The Head and second masters shall at all times be resident, and they, as well as all other masters, shall be constantly attendant upon their duties, and if either of them shall be absent, except during the holidays, or unless the cause of absence shall be sanctioned by the Visitors or Governors of the School, then the Governors may at their pleasure remove and displace him and appoint another master in his place, and on no occasion shall two masters be absent at the same time; and if either of the masters shall in the opinion of the Governors be incompetent, insufficient, or otherwise unfit for his duties, or of immoral life or conversation, or negligent in the exercises of religion, or shall, without the Governors' permission, take any other charge, or be preferred to any other employment or living, or shall break or infringe any of these Statutes, of all which matters the Governors shall be the sole judges, then the Governors may remove and displace the master so offending and appoint another in his stead.

The Visitors.

40. The Governors shall appoint twelve persons residing within twenty-five miles of the school-house to be Visitors of the School, and shall appoint one of such Visitors to be chairman, and shall from time to time fill up any vacancies in the number which shall arise from death or resignation, or from ceasing to reside within the specified distance. It shall be the duty of the Visitors to visit the School four times a year for general business; but the chairman or any three Visitors may call a special meeting when occasion may require.

41. The Visitors shall report to the Governors quarterly, or oftener if they shall think proper, the state of the School, the proficiency of the scholars, and the efficient discharge of their duties by the masters and lecturer. The Visitors shall be at liberty, if any doubt arise on these regulations, to explain the same.

42. The absence of any Visitor from the meetings for twelve months shall be considered a resignation of his appointment, and the Governors may proceed to appoint another. Nevertheless the same gentleman may be re-appointed on the recommendation of the Visitors, who shall notify each case of vacancy to the Governors.

The Application of the Income of the Charity.

The Governors shall pay out of the income of the Charity the necessary repairs and outgoings in respect of the Charity estates and buildings, and the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by themselves and the Visitors in and about the performance of their duties as Governors and Visitors, and also the following stipends, that is to say:—To the lecturer, 175*l.* per annum; to the Head Master, 230*l.* per annum; to the second master, 130*l.* per annum; to the third master, 100*l.* per annum; to the writing master, 90*l.* per annum; to the examiner, 20*l.* per annum and his travelling and other expenses connected with the performance of his duties, not exceeding 21*l.* per annum; to the two exhibitioners, 30*l.* per annum each; to the clerk of the Haberdashers' Company for receiving the rents and dividends and transacting the ordinary business of the Charity, including attendance on all committees, both ordinary and special, a salary not less than 90*l.* nor more than 135*l.* per annum, at the discretion of the Governors; to the surveyor of the Company for surveying the Charity estates and buildings and reporting thereon, including attendance on the courts and committees when required by the Governors, a salary of not less than 50*l.* nor more than 75*l.* per annum, at the discretion of the Governors: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governors, if they shall think fit and the funds shall be sufficient for that purpose, to increase the salaries of the lecturer and masters, including the writing master or any of them, by any amount not exceeding 25*l.* per cent. on the stipends herein-before directed to be paid to them respectively, and to increase the number of exhibitioners to any number not exceeding four, and the stipend of each exhibitioner to any sum not exceeding 50*l.* per annum.

After making the payments mentioned in the last-preceding clause, and paying the allowances to the almspeople, and paying to a nurse for the almspeople 10*s.* a week, and to an apothecary for the almspeople 15*l.* a year, and providing cloaks for the almspeople, and applying such sum (not exceeding 30*l.* in any one year) as the Governors shall think fit in purchasing books for the School library, and such sum, not exceeding 24*l.* per annum, as they shall think fit for prizes, not exceeding 5*l.* for each prize, the remainder of the income shall be invested by the Governors in Government stock by way of addition to the property of the Charity, and the dividends of the stock so purchased shall be considered and dealt with as income of the Charity property.

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS relating to the ENDOWED SCHOOL of WILLIAM JONES, at MONMOUTH, in the County of Monmouth.

(The Questions are given on p. 4.)

B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

2. Day boys only.

4. Some live at places 5 or 6 miles from the School, and walk to and fro daily; any that live at a greater distance (these are comparatively few) lodge in the town.

5. Those who come daily from a distance dine in the play ground.
(*b*) Those who do not, return to their homes or lodgings.

7. (*a*) One. 9th Wrangler, 1865.
(*b*) Average of two a year, and mostly through change of the parents' residence.

8. Boys board or lodge wherever their parents may wish, but the Head Master can and does object to any house he thinks objectionable.

9. The masters are not allowed to take boarders.

21. 41 weeks.

22. They are required to read and write, and are elected by the Visitors of the School to fill up the vacancies every quarter, after competitive examination in reading, the writing deciding in cases of equality.

23. Yes.

24. In the classical portion of the School they are (*b*) classified according to their knowledge of Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. In the Commercial or English School (*a*) by all the subjects they are taught, omitting writing and arithmetic.

25. (*c*) according to their places after examination by an examiner appointed by the Trustees.

26. In the classical portion of the School success in Latin does.

27. From March 26 to September 26, 28 hours; and from September 26 to March 26, 33 hours.

28. (*a*) about three-fourths.
(*c*) about one-fourth.

29. (*a*) No. (*b*) No with but few exceptions. No aid but grammar and dictionary generally.
N.B. French and German are not taught in the School.

30. (*a*) Latin and Greek prose.
(*b*) Latin verse.

31. (*a*) Yes.
(*b*) In 1st class Yonge's Translations for Latin and Greek prose are frequently used.

32. (*a*) Mostly.
(*b*) Occasionally.
(*c*) Seldom except on the black board.

33. Reid's Physical Geography is used in the School.

34. (*c*) Only two boys, and these especially for Oxford local examinations, and this half-year only.

35. No.

36. At Midsummer and Christmas, by examiner appointed by the Trustees. At Easter and Michaelmas, by lecturer appointed by the Trustees.

37. "The examiner shall be a master of arts, of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed for that purpose from time to time by the Governors." Statute 34.

"The lecturer also appointed by the Governors." Statutes 6, 8.

38. In all the subjects taught in the School.

39. A prize is allotted to the boy who passes the best examination in all other subjects than those for which a special prize is given in the first *three* classes in the Classical School and in the first *five* in the Commercial School. The whole School, omitting the 1st class in the Classical School, is divided into two divisions for arithmetic, and a prize given to the best boy in each division. *One* prize for the best boy in both these divisions taken together for writing; and *one* prize for Mathematics, competed for by boys in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of the Classical School and the 1st class of the Commercial School. Lastly, *one* extra prize is given to such boy as the examiner considers best deserving of those who have been unsuccessful in obtaining any one of the above-mentioned prizes.

There are 13 prizes given each half-year.

40. Only in the case of any going to the University or University local examination, and then the work of the class is accommodated as much as possible to that required for these special cases, and where not possible, the boy omits some of his class work to give extra time to the subjects requiring it.

41. For scholarships at the Universities, yes; but not for the civil, military, and East India services without supplementary aid.

42. The subjects of instruction are defined by Statutes 28, 29, and all matters of detail in carrying out these Statutes rests with the Head Master.

43. "The scholars shall be instructed in the Liturgy and the religious prin-
" ciples of the Church of England, . . but no scholar shall be compelled
" to receive such religious instruction . . if the parents or guardians shall
" object thereto in writing." Stat. 21.

44. A chapter out of Old or New Testament, and prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England, are read morning and evening. A book of the New Testament and Church of England Catechism (with few exceptions, as stated in 43) are taught to the whole School; a book of the Old Testament to all but the last two classes; Kemp's Scripture Catechism to the junior classes.

45. (*a*) Yes. (*b*) The second and third masters.

46. Yes.

47. Prayers selected from Liturgy of Church of England.

48. Yes.

49. The incumbents in the several parishes in which the boys reside.

50. No. Boys go to church twice.

51. Boys who live with their parents go to church twice with their parents; the others who lodge in the town, or whose parents do not undertake to accompany them regularly, go twice with one of the masters.

52. Yes, with the exception of expulsion of a boy. The Head Master can only suspend until the next meeting of Visitors, who determine whether the boy be expelled or not.

53. Impositions to learn or write, and "caning."
For great neglect of school work and misconduct.

54. In the presence of the School.

55. A thorough "caning" for great faults, and suspension. See 52.

56. All punishments of a slight nature.

62. The first three boys are expected to report such an evil.

63. Certainly.

65. Yes; the boys in the first two classes in the classical, and the first class in the commercial school.

66. That each book taken out by a boy be returned on the following Saturday. A fine of 1*d.*, which goes to the School library, is imposed in default, and the book must be kept clean and carefully preserved; any offender in this respect loses the privilege of having a book.

67. A playground covered with gravel, with a large covered glazed shed, and also a piece of meadow land.

68. Yes.

69. The former about half an acre; the latter is at present only rented, and owing to the difficulty in getting a piece of ground sufficiently near, is 2 acres from 1st October to 1st April and 1 acre from 1st April to 1st October.

70. The former is contiguous to the School.
The latter about a quarter of a mile distant.

71. Yes; the above shed.

72. All boys are expected to work from 1 hour to 1½ hours out of school time. See 27.

74. No.

75. They generally play in the annual cricket match between the classical and commercial schools, but in no other game.

76. No.

77. No.

79. I think a purely English or commercial education the best for the majority of the scholars, after taking into consideration the fact that few remain over three years in the School.

80. The parents have the choice, and three-fourths join the commercial school.

81. No difficulty arising from the constitution of the School, but the bad English the boys are accustomed to hear at home, and therefore to use.

82. An examiner of high University distinction, appointed by the Governors, such as we have at present, I think the best kind of examiner possible. Independent examiners would, I think, be a great disadvantage. Such examiners would be apt to set up a standard of proficiency regardless of the small amount of knowledge (viz., simply reading and writing) required at entrance. The high class of examination which such examiners would think necessary is provided by the University local examinations; and therefore I believe the best class of examiner for a school is one which will take a system as he finds it, and examine and report as to the manner in which the details of such system are carried out. A Master can better carry out his own system than that dictated by an independent examiner, and the worst of results are to be apprehended from any system being compulsory throughout a district.

84. I hardly think it possible, and I certainly think it inexpedient, for an attempt to be made to train a boy for a particular calling till after he is 16 years of age. The foundation of education ought to be laid on a broad basis, and it often happens that a boy makes up his mind for a particular occupation after 16 years of age different from that which his parent intended him to pursue; and if a special education had been attempted, such would be almost valueless when the occupation to be pursued is changed.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) CHARLES M. ROBERTS, M.A.,
Late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

April 30, 1866.

FORM A.—NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

The School is free for 100 boys resident within the town or borough of Monmouth, or the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester, the preference being given *cæteris paribus* to the town and borough. The school is strictly a day school, neither board nor clothing being given to the scholars. The full number of 100 is maintained. The rebuilding of the School being nearly completed, it is in contemplation to increase the number of scholars and make other alterations; but the scheme is not yet arranged.

	I. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.				II. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.
	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving instruction.	Scholars not on Foundation.			
		Boarding in Masters' Houses.	Boarding in other than Masters' Houses.	Day Boys.	Scholars on Foundation or Free Boys receiving instruction.
1. Average during last three years					
Under 10 years of age -	8				0
Above 10 and under 14 -	63	There are no other scholars than those on the foundation.			12
Above 14 and under 16 -	25				9
Above 16 - -	4				3
2. In first half of year 1864					
Under 10 years of age -	10	The masters are not allowed to take boarders.			0
Above 10 and under 14 -	60				4
Above 14 and under 16 -	25				8
Above 16 - - -	5				6
3. In second half of year 1864					
Under 10 years of age -	12				0
Above 10 and under 14 -	53				6
Above 14 and under 16 -	31				4
Above 16 - - -	4				2

FORM B.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Auctioneer.	Alvington near Sydney.	12 miles.
" " - 2	Butcher.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 3	Boot Maker.	Dixton Road, Monmouth.	½ mile.
" " - 4	Clergyman.	Gwernesney Rectory.	10 miles.
" " - 5	Ironmonger.	Monnow Street, Monmouth.	—
" " - 6	School Master.	Usk Gaol.	12 miles.
" " - 7	Spirit Merchant.	Much Dewchurch.	13 "
" " - 8	Farmer.	Brinstone near St. Weonard's.	8 "
" " - 9	School Master.	Abertelery near Newport.	25 "
" " - 10	Butcher.	West Drayton	112 "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Shoe Maker.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 2	Farmer.	Llangattock.	6 miles.
" " - 3	Solicitor's Clerk.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 4	Saddler.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 5	Gentleman.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 6	Fisherman.	Redbrook.	2½ miles.
" " - 7	Labourer.	Penault.	2 "
" " - 8	Mason.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 9	Publican.	Monmouth.	—
" " - 10	Timber Merchant.	Monmouth.	—

FORM C. ANNUAL SCHOOL FEES.

No fees of any sort are payable, the education being entirely free and gratuitous.

FORM D.—COPIES OF SCHOOL BILLS OF THREE BOARDERS, covering in each case the whole of the Year 1864.

None.

FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTITUTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
				Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	100	3	—	—	3	1 0	—	6 0	Each Master (viz. Head, second and third master) takes all the boys under his care together as one Class in Religious Knowledge, and one book of the Old and one of the New Testament are taken each half-year.														
Greek - -	8	2	3	15	3	1 0	2	5 30	Eur. Hecuba; Homer, Il., book i.; Arnold's Greek Prose Comp., and Yonge's (Greek Exercises or) Translations for Greek Ex.	5	15½	6	0 20	2	3 0	Valpy, Greek Dél.; Hutton's Prin. Græc.							
Latin - -	24	4	3	15	2	0 45	4	6 30	Virgil, Æn., book i; Cicero, De Senectute; Arnold's Latin Verse and Prose Comp.; Yonge's Latin Exer.; Roby's Latin Gram.	5	15½	2	1 0	4	6 0	Cæsar, B. G. book ii., Arnold's Henry Latin Exercises; New Eton Latin Grammar.	9	12	6	0 20	6	14 0	Smith, Latin Prin., p. 1-30, and Vocab.
Arithmetic -	97	5	17	14⅓	3	1 0	—	3 0	Colenso's Arithmetic -	Omitting the first class in the Classical School, consisting of three boys, all the others have on an average three hours writing and three hours arithmetic every week. Two or three classes either out of the Classical School or English School go to the writing master at the same time, those classes which can work together best in arithmetic of course being selected; and the total number taken by the writing and arithmetic master at one time averages about 30.												

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FORM E.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Class.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
				Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.		H. M.	
Book-keeping	9	1	9	14⅜	—	—	—	—	—														
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	1	14	14⅔	1	1 30	—	1 30	Boucher's Mensuration.														
Mathematics pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	3	3	15	6	1 15	—	9 30	Drew's Conic Sections; Colenso's Trigonometry and Algebra; Todhunter's Euclid.	16	14¾	3	1 15	—	4 30	Colenso's Algebra; Euclid.	7	14½	2	0 30	—	2 30	Colenso's Algebra about 20 pages.
Physics	24	1	24	14	1	1 0	—	2 0	Reid's Physical Geogr., about half.														
History	86	5	3	15	2	1 0	—	4 0	Collier's British Hist.; Student's Hume.	11	14⅓	2	1 0	—	4 0	Collier's British Hist., about half England; Gleig's Brit. Colonies, half.	25	11½	3	1 0	—	6 0	Outlines of Eng. Hist. (Christ. Know. Soc.), about ⅓rd.
Geography	100	7	3	15	2	1 0	—	3 30	Cornwell's Geography, about ½ of the book.	16	14¾	2	1 0	—	4 0	Cornwell's Geo., about one-third of the book.	25	11½	2	1 0	—	4 0	Geo., about 20 pages.
English Grammar.	76	6	11	14	2	1 0	2	6 0	Latham and Maberley English Grammar, about half.	14	13½	2	1 30	—	5 0	Murray's abridged. *Note.* This book will be discontinued at the end of the present half-year and has only been continued up to this time in order to work out the stock of books in hand. We began about two years ago to introduce Hiley, Eng. Gram. instead of the 'Murray.'	12	11¼	2	1 0	3	6 0	Murray's Eng. Grammar (abridged) *see Note* on 2nd Class. These are the only two Classes that use this book now.
English Literature.	14	1	14	14⅔	1	1 0	—	2 0	Goldsmith's Traveller.														
English composition.	11	1	11	14	2	0 45	2	1 30	Cornwell's Eng. Composition.														
Reading	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Lessons of History and Bible are generally read aloud before questions are asked.														
Writing	97	5	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—														
Drawing	2	1	—	15	2	1 15	—	2 30	—														

Form F.—Weekly Time Table.

The Classical School consists of 24 boys, divided into four classes, chiefly instructed by the Head Master. These classes in the Table are designated by the sign "Lat." after the number of the class.

The Commercial or English School consists of 76 boys, divided into two divisions and each division into three classes: the first three instructed by the Second Master, the last division by the Third Master. These classes in the Table are designated by the sign "Eng." after the number of the class.

		Monday and Thursday.	Tuesday and Friday.	Wednesday.	Saturday.
7.30—9 a.m.	Head Master	Classics, mostly Latin	Classics, Greek with upper classes and Latin with the lower.	New Testament	Old Testament.
	Usher or Second Master	1. Eng. Grammar and Composition or Grammar and Analysis. 2. 3. Eng. Spelling	1. Eng. History and Reading or History and Composition. 2. 3. Eng. Spelling.	2. 3. Eng. History and Reading	1. 2. 3. Eng. Scripture and Reading.
	Third Master	4. 5. 6. Eng. New Testament and Scripture Cathechism.	4. 5. Eng. History 6. Eng. Spelling.	4. 5. 6. Eng. New Testament	5. 6. Eng. Reading and Spelling.
	Writing and Arithmetic Master	2. 3. Eng. Writing	2. 3. Eng. Arithmetic	1. Eng. Book-keeping	4. Eng. Tables and Mental Arithmetic.
10—12 a.m.	Head Master	Classics, mostly Latin	Classics, Greek with the upper classes and Latin with the lower.	Latin and Greek Composition Mathematics.	Church Catechism, Collect; Latin Verses.
	Usher or Second Master	1. 2. 3. Eng. Scripture and Catechism. 1. 2. 3. General Examination and Dictation.	1. Eng. Mathematics and Physical Geography. 2. Eng. Ex. and Physical Geography. 3. Eng. Ex. and Com. Geography.	1. Eng. English Literature 2. 3. Eng. Dictation	2. 3. Eng. History and Dictation. 1. Eng. Dictation.
	Third Master	5. 6. Eng. Grammar 4. Do. Do.	5. 6. Eng. Geography 4. Eng. Spelling and Dictation	4. 5. 6. Eng. Reading and Spelling 4. Eng. Old Testament	4. 5. Eng. History. 6. Eng. Geography. 4. 5. 6. Eng. Church Catechism.
	Writing and Arithmetic Master	2. 3. Lat. and 4. Eng. Writing. 5. 6. Eng. Arithmetic	2. 3. Lat. and 4. Eng. Arithmetic 5. 6. Eng. Writing	2. 3. Eng. } Tables and Mental 5. 6. Eng. } Arithmetic.	1. Eng. } Tables and Mental 2. 3. Lat. } Arithmetic.
2—5 p.m.	Head Master	1. Lat. History 2. 3. 4. Lat. Roman History Lat. Ex. with lower classes	1. 3. 4. Lat. Geography. 1. 2. Lat. Mathematics. Lat. Ex. with lower classes.		
	Usher or Second Master	2. 3. Eng. Grammar and Ex. 1. Lat. and 1. Eng. Mathematics	1. Eng. 2 Lat. Com. Geography. 2. 3. Eng. Com. Geography.		
	Third Master	4. Eng. Geography and Maps 5. 6. Eng. Reading and Dictation	5. 6. Eng. Grammar. 4. Eng. Grammar and Reading.		
	Writing and Arithmetic Master	1. 5. 6. Eng. Writing 2. 3. 4. Eng. Arithmetic	2. 3. 4. Eng. Writing. 1. 5. 6. Eng. Arithmetic.		

FORM G.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

C. Parsons, after proceeding to Oxford from the School, took his B.A. degree 1852, and was presented to living of Penarth, near Cardiff, in the gift of Lady Windsor, 1858.

H. Davis obtained one scholarship at St. David's, Lampeter, in February 1857, and another in June 1857.

Within the last six years, the time I have been Head Master,

John Blanch, certificate of A.A., 2nd class, English mathematics and classics, 1st prizeman at Cheltenham Local Centre, 1860. Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1861. Goldsmith's Exhibition, College Exhibition and Prize, and proper sizarship, 1862. College Exhibition and Prize 1863 and 1864. Scholarship 1864. B.A. degree, 9th Wrangler, 1865. Mathematical Mastership at Lancing College, 1865.

George Lewis, junior candidate at Oxford Local Examination, 26th, in the 1st class and 1st prizeman at Cheltenham Local Centre 1862. Senior candidate at same. Certificate of A. A. 1st class, English; 2nd class, classics, Sat. Examinations in Mathematics; 1st prizeman at Cheltenham Local Centre, 1864.

T. W. Pinn, senior candidate at same. Certificate of A.A., Sat. Examinations in English. 2nd class, classics and mathematics. 1st prizeman at Gloucester Local Centre, 1863.

I, being the Head Master of the above-named School, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed) CHARLES M. ROBERTS, M.A.,
Late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

April 30, 1866.

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